

THE AMERICAN PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL,

A REPOSITORY OF

Science, Literature, and General Intelligence.

DEVOTED TO

PHRENOLOGY, PHYSIOLOGY, MAGNETISM, EDUCATION, MECHANISM, AGRICULTURE, AND TO ALL THOSE PROGRESSIVE MEASURES WHICH ARE CALCULATED TO REFORM, ELEVATE AND IMPROVE MANKIND.

Illustrated with numerous Engravings.

VOLS. XIX



AND XX.

"I look upon Phrenology as the guide to Philosophy and the handmaid to Christianity.
Whoever disseminates true Philosophy is a Public benefactor."—HORACE MANN.

New-York:
FOWLERS AND WELLS, PUBLISHERS,
NO. 308 BROADWAY.

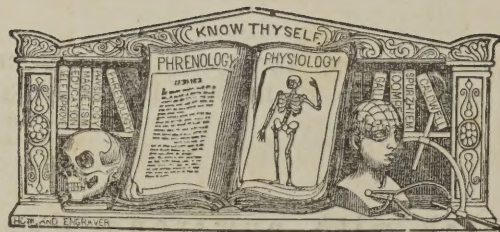
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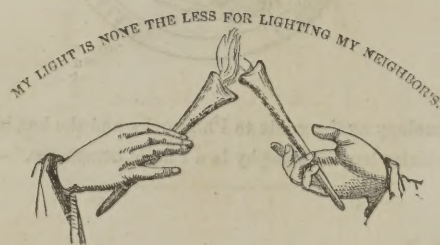
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As far as twelve years' observation and study entitle me to form any judgment, I not only consider Phrenology as a true science of mind, but also as the only one that, with a sure success may be applied to the education of children, and to the treatment of the insane and criminals.—C. OTTO, M.D., *Professor of Medicine in the University of Copenhagen.*



As an artist, I have at all times found Phrenology advantageous in the practice of my art; and that *expression, in almost every case, coincided* exactly with what was indicated by the cerebral development.—GEORGE RENNIE, Esq., *Sculptor.*



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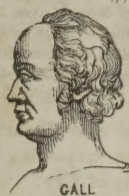
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AMERICAN PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL.



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VOL. XIX. NO. 1.]

NEW YORK, JANUARY, 1854.

[\$1.00 A YEAR.

Published by
FOWLERS AND WELLS,
No. 181 Nassau Street, New York.

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Phrenology.

PHRENOLOGY
EXEMPLIFIED IN LITERATURE.—NO. I.

BY L. R., M.D.

In a previous article, the subject of Language was considered, as illustrating the truths of Phrenology. The ground was taken that language is framed after *mind*, as its model; and that our own tongue, for example, may be wholly mapped out into "divisions and subdivisions, corresponding to the groups and separate organs of the brain." It was also shown that many words used in describing mental traits and operations have a sort of *literal* adaptation to their use; since the characters of brain and person agree exactly with the qualities we are in the habit of predicating of the mind.

Now, *literature* (written sentences and volumes) is to the *separate words* of a language, what the *composite mind* of man is to its *separate faculties*, or the complex brain to its single organs. Literature too, then, is strictly phrenological. While every word belongs, for the time, to a single faculty, every sentence belongs to some group or combination of organs, and expresses their *combined action*.

Indeed, if we study sentences closely, I think we shall find very few of them that express the language of one isolated faculty. In all the operations of business, social intercourse, research into sciences, or quiet reflection, there is a multiplicity of faculties awake, active, intent on, and contributing to, the general result. That result, when obtained, may be uttered in a half dozen words, and sometimes in one.

Thus, when Combabiveness gives the signal, and Language utters the word, "No!" it may be the verdict wrought out by the intensely excited action of Patriotism, Conscience, Firmness, and kindred organs, triumphing over the appeals of Love of Offspring, Mercy, Reason, and the entire

nobler nature. Thus Titus Manlius condemned his own son to death for a breach of the orders he had given his army, although the young man had been driven to the act by the taunts of the enemy, and had come off victorious from the contest. We cannot suppose a single faculty only of the father's mind to have been in exercise at such a time, however stern and brief may have been his sentence. And, indeed, it is often very difficult, looking at the spirit of a written sentence, to tell accurately all the delicate lights and shades by which different mental powers have infused themselves into the one compound result. For while any sentence is a *sententia*,—an idea, a thought, or a sentiment, a feeling; a glance at the mental machinery of man would seem to convince us that almost, or quite, every such thought or feeling is rather the *verdict* of a jury, than the decision of a judge.

There is in every well-constructed sentence, however, a dominant idea or sentiment. In reading a clear and forcible writer, we often light on such sentences, which it is extremely easy to analyze and to refer to the faculty which took the lead in giving them birth. It is to a few of these more striking and obvious exemplifications of phrenological principles, that I propose at this time to confine myself. I shall aim to illustrate, 1, The phrenological force of single words expressing complex ideas; 2, Descriptions of the natural language of the organs; 3, Expressions of the spirit, or nature of the faculties; 4, Expressions which show an intuition or insight into the phrenological structure and characters of mind, often without any knowledge, on the part of the writer, of phrenological science.

1. Of the phrenological force of a single word, and the light thrown by phrenological truth upon an expression of yet unsettled meaning, although it is in universal use, a single example must suffice; though that is believed to be a lucid and very instructive one. The word *Virtue*, being from *Vir*, a man, must really signify MANLINESS. Among the Romans it oftener meant *bravery* than any thing else; and the reason why, with us of the present day, it is seldom used except to

READERS AND CONTRIBUTORS.—We have endeavored, and we think with success, to give our patrons a good number for the opening of the new year; but we have by no means exhausted our resources. We have already on file for our next, a large number of most excellent articles, on a great variety of topics, and our readers may expect a rich intellectual feast in their perusal, without any danger of being disappointed. We will name a few of the good things in store: "Analysis of the Organs, No. 2," by W. C. ROGERS; "Phrenology applied to the Professions," by A PROFESSIONAL MAN; "The Conservative," by B. G. S.; "Phrenology Exemplified in Literature, No. 2," by L. R., M.D.; "Provision of Nature for the Family of Man," by E.; "Herr Driesbach;" "The Siamese Twins;" "What Makes the Difference?" etc., by the EDITORS. Other interesting and important articles are in course of preparation, and no pains or expense will be spared to procure contributions and illustrations of the highest character for every number.

CITY ERRANDS.—To save time, extra postage, and to oblige our country friends, the Publishers of this JOURNAL will receive Subscriptions for all *Magazines, Newspapers or Periodicals*, and forward the same to the respective Publishers in New York, Boston or Philadelphia, providing, always, the amount be accompanies the order. Being located in the heart of these Metropolitan Cities, from whence most of the Newspapers and Periodicals emanate and radiate, and where the various Expresses have their "head-quarters," it is an easy matter for the Publishers to communicate with each other, and for us to obtain and forward Papers, Journals, Books, and so forth, to any place, and to all who may wish or desire our services.

signify the exercise of the *moral sentiments*, is that, with us, the moral brain has become developed in disproportion to the intellectual, and the moral man in disproportion to the physical. Thus, we have come near losing all track of true virtue, which is, of course, *complete manliness*, in our chase after its modern substitute—a partial, unbalanced mental growth—the domination of the moral sentiments, taught, not to harmonize, but systematically to cripple and suppress, half the faculties of our nature! Strange to say, with all its crimes, the world is too moral! It would do better with less moral brain than it has, provided that could have the direction of more, and stronger, and clearer-sighted intellectual brain. The very perfection which zealous sectaries are holding up before us, and thousands of us are holding up before ourselves, is the sheerest *imperfection*, because it is a total unbalancing of our nature, and a negation of half its susceptibilities and powers. Virtue is the right exercise of every human feeling and ability. There is far more lack of *full foreheads* than of *high top-heads*, in the world; and far more need, too, of the former, containing, as they do, the light of reason, and the light and warmth of our too selfishly and religiously (!) neglected social nature!

The examples under the following heads have been drawn chiefly from poetry; although many equally striking may be found in prose writings. Before entering upon them, it may be well to give a single expression, or two, of the doctrine of soul as the moulding or formative power,—a doctrine which accounts so readily and beautifully for that conformity which we observe between mental and bodily characteristics. Thus, Spenser writes:

For of the soul the body form doth take;
For soul is form, and doth the body make.

Tupper also says:

Are not the sons of men cast as in moulds by the lot?
The *like* in frame and feature, hath much alike in spirit;
Such a shape hath such a soul, so that a deep discernor
From his *make* will read the *man*, and err not far in judgment:

And the *mind* fashioneth a tabernacle suitable for itself.

2. Descriptions of the natural language of the organs. These do not occur very frequently in ordinary styles of composition; and the reason seems to be that Intuition, the spiritual eye which perceives these expressions of natural language, is seldom an active faculty in the moment of writing, but belongs rather to our seasons of intercourse and action. Indeed, one reason why phrenological principles are not more apparent in all styles of writing, is, undoubtedly, that a few faculties always take the lead during the act of penning our thoughts,—Individuality, Eventuality, and especially Ideality, the last of which paints things, as often as otherwise, in *unreal* colors, and borrows or fabricates a host of *tropes* and *metaphors*, with which to bury from the reader's eye the rigid, and sometimes uncouth outlines of the naked truth!

Shakspeare thus hits off a weak-minded ostentation. He makes Lafen say to Parolles:

I did think thee to be a pretty wise fellow; thou didst make tolerable vent of thy travel; it *might* pass: yet the *scarfs* and the *bannerets* about thee did manifoldly dissuade me from believing thee a vessel of too great a burden.

Scott has beautifully expressed the language

of a well-developed moral and intellectual brain, in the following lines:

There was a soft and *pensive* grace,
A *cast of thought* upon her face,
That suited well the *forehead high*,
The eyelash dark, and downcast eye;
The mild expression spoke a mind
In duty *firm*, composed, *resigned*.

And the same combination of faculties is thus briefly, but with surpassing beauty, painted by Milton, speaking of Eve:

Grace was in her steps, heaven in her eyes,
In every gesture dignity and love.

Shakspeare thus gives the natural language of *wonder*. Ariel says of the shipwrecked voyagers,

whom he, while invisible, charmed with music,—
Then I beat my tabor,
At which, like unbacked colts, they *pricked their ears*,
Advanced their eyelids, lifted up their noses,
As they smelt music.

And Cicero, I think it was, that long before chronicled this sign of wonder in the phrase, "*erectis auribus*,"—pricked-up ears.

Dryden thus paints *bigotry*,—a picture, we are fain to believe, that is gradually becoming of less common application:

The good old man, too eager in dispute,
Flew high; and as his Christian fury rose,
Damn'd all for heretics who durst oppose.

Moore's fine expression of the spirit of *toleration*, though it strictly belongs to the next division of the subject, is too *apropos* here to be lost:

Shall I ask the brave soldier, who fights by my side
In the cause of mankind, if our *creeds* disagree?
Shall I give up the friend I have valued and tried,
If he kneel not before the same *altar* with me?
From the *heretic* girl of my soul shall I fly,
To seek somewhere else a *more orthodox* kiss?
No! perish the hearts and the laws that would try
Truth, valor, or love, by a standard like this!

3. Expressions of the spirit, or true nature of the faculties. A few instances only can be given here.

Sprague thus gives the disposition of Individuality (curiosity):

Sport drops his ball, Toll throws his hammer by,
Thrift breaks a bargain off, to please his eye.

Butler characterizes one gifted with large Comparison in the following lines:

For rhetoric, he could not ope
His mouth, but out there flew a *trope*.

The spirit of Courage is forcibly uttered by Scott in the following couplet:

Come one, come all! This rock shall fly
From its firm base as soon as I.

Caliban, in the "Tempest," is made to utter the genuine language of Servility, when he pledges himself to Stephano,—

For aye thy foot-licker!

The imaginative phase of Ideality is well depicted by Prospero, in the same drama:

We are such stuff
As dreams are made of, and our little life
Is rounded with a sleep.

Secretiveness, as well remarked in the "Phrenological Guide," is very conspicuous in all

Shakspeare's writings. Its spirit was probably never better expressed than in the following lines, put by the great dramatist into the mouth of the Duke of Gloster:

Why, I can *smile*, and *murder* while I smile;
And cry, *content*, to that which *grieves* my heart;
And wet my cheeks with artificial tears,
And frame my face to all occasions.

Gall himself could not better have described the language of what Byron has (physiognomically) hit in the expression, "*weasel-faced cunning*." "Frame my face to all occasions," is the very essence of dissimulation.

And yet Shakspeare is equally fortunate in depicting the opposite of cunning,—Sincerity:

I cannot hide what I am: I must be
Sad when I have a cause, and smile at no man's
Jests; eat when I have stomach, and wait for
No man's leisure, &c.

Coleridge gives the language of Ideality in the annexed lines:

Methinks it would seem quite impossible
Not to love all things, in a world so full—
Where the breeze warbles and the soft bland air
Is *Music* *slumbering* upon her instrument.

Miranda, in the "Tempest," upon seeing Ferdinand, thus artlessly speaks out the language of Amativeness—(she had never seen man before, except her father, and the deformed Caliban):

My affections
Are then most humble; I have no ambition
To see a goodlier man.

And again, when Ferdinand's companions join him, she says:

O! wonder!
How many goodly creatures are there here!
How beauteous mankind is! O brave, new world,
That has such people in it!

Sprague gives us here the *animus* of Superstition:

Of clanking fetters—low, mysterious groans—
Blood-crusted daggers, and uncoffined bones—
Pale, gliding ghosts, with fingers dropping gore—
And blue flames dancing round a dungeon door.

The appetite for *scandal* is thus recognized by Harvey:

There is a lust in man no charm can tame,
Of loudly publishing his neighbor's shame.

Byron hits off a slavish conformity in this couplet:

And that odd impulse, which, in wars or creeds,
Makes men, like *cattle*, follow him who leads.

The last division of our subject—the intuition of phrenological facts and principles, as accidentally expressed in the productions of literary men, is reserved for another occasion.

A SPOTTED CHILD.—In the township of Barnstead, a respectable married lady has given birth to a spotted child. In all the organic developments it is not unlike other children; the peculiarity rests alone in the colors of the skin. That on one half of the head, including one half of the forehead, is black, while the counter half is white. The face below the eyebrows assumes an ash yellow; the shoulders are also marked with black spots, but all other portions of the skin are white.—*Westfield News-Letter*.

ANALYSIS OF THE ORGANS.

I. AMATIVENESS.

Helen.—In love, I' faith, to the very tip of the nose!

Paris.—He eats nothing but doves, love; and that breeds hot blood, and hot blood begets hot thoughts, and hot thoughts beget hot deeds, and hot deeds is love.

Pundarus.—Is this the generation of Love?—hot blood, hot thoughts, hot deeds? Why, these are vipers. Is love a generation of vipers?

Trailus and Cressida. Act III, Sc. 1.

PHRENOLOGISTS locate the instinct of Amativeness, or Sexual Love, in the cerebellum or lesser brain, and declare that in proportion to its development is the strength of the manifestation of this propensity. The truth of this assertion has been repeatedly denied by physiologists and anti-phrenologists since its discovery and promulgation by Dr. Gall; but so much theoretical and practical evidence has been adduced to substantiate it, both by phrenologists and those physiologists with whose opinions the doctrines of the former were at variance, that we cannot but consider the controversy settled in the affirmative.

Carpenter, the most eminent physiologist of the present day, teaches that the cerebellum performs two functions, by the means of two separate portions of its substance. Its first function is the regulation of motion, as proved by anatomical structure and experiment; its second is the amatory function, as discovered, asserted, and maintained by phrenologists, and proved by the strongest force of pathological evidence.

Carpenter, upon this point, holds the following language, involved in which the reflecting mind will find a very important principle, and a whole volume of advice to those whose passions are stronger than their moral powers:—

"That in some way or other either the central portion of the cerebellum or some part of the medulla oblongata has a special connection with the generative function, appears to the author to be indicated with tolerable clearness by several pathological phenomena (cited). The circumstance, too, of which he has been frequently assured, that great application to gymnastic exercises diminishes for a time the sexual vigor, and even totally suspends desire, seems worthy of consideration in reference to such a view; for if the cerebellum be really connected with both kinds of function, it does not seem unreasonable that the excessive employment of it upon one should diminish its energy in regard to the other."—*Prin. Hum. Phys.*, p. 740.

We consider the function and location of this propensity as established beyond a controversy. Its primary office is the reproduction and continuation of the species. In this manner it gives being to connubial and parental love; these in turn lead to friendship, and all these combined render earth a paradise of happiness, and form the foundation of that celestial happiness which awaits us hereafter. Says Weaver, in his "Lectures on Mental Science"—

"It paves the way for other loves as strong and pure as this, and implants one affection after another as its legitimate offspring, till the whole domestic group is pouring out its tide of fervent and varied love. To this the domestic loves owe their origin. For their quickening energies they

are indebted to this. This is, so to speak, the parent of all love."—*Op. cit.*, p. 97.

The effects of the abuse of this propensity are fully explained, by considering its relations to the organs of special and general sense. Certain nervous fibres of the cerebellum pass upward into the brain, and expand into the organs of Philoprogenitiveness, Adhesiveness, Combativeness, Destructiveness, and others contiguous; hence sexual excesses produce a morbid condition of these organs not unfrequently resulting in jealousy. The nerves of sight and of hearing originate in parts within, or contiguous to, the cerebellum; hence its inordinate abuse produces a paralysis of these nerves, resulting in deafness and blindness. And the same causes produce a thousand dismal effects upon the entire physical system, because this organ is, as it were, the very centre of the nervous system, whence are derived, mediately or remotely, almost every nerve of volition and sensation in the whole body. A more important does not exist, or one whose abuse should be so continuously and carefully avoided. The perfect gratification of this passion in pure, high-minded love, complicating as it does in its enjoyment every high and noble energy, produces the most absolute fruition. Shakspeare well expresses this fact in the words of Othello, at his meeting with Desdemona, after escaping a violent storm at sea:—

Othello.— If it were now to die,
'Twere now to be most happy; for I fear
My soul hath her content so absolute,
That not another comfort like to this
Succeeds in unknown fate.
I cannot speak enough of this content;
It stops me here; it is too much of joy.

Othello. Act II, Sc. 1.

But when the machinations of Iago had succeeded in rousing Othello to jealousy—that is, succeeded in inflaming Self-Esteem, Combativeness, and Destructiveness, through the medium of wounded Amativeness and Adhesiveness—his despair, misery, and rage, were as absolute as his happiness had previously been perfect. The genius of Shakspeare has succeeded in expressing, *first*, his overwhelming grief, with which comes, *second*, dark and gloomy despair; but, when a doubt of Iago's truth darts into his mind, then, *third*, he gives vent to his rage in words of awful energy and meaning.

Iago has succeeded in rousing the Moor to jealousy.

Oth.— Oh, now for ever
Farewell the tranquil mind, farewell content!
Farewell the plumed troop and the big wars
That make ambition virtue. Oh, farewell!
Farewell the neighing steed and the shrill trump,
The spirit-stirring drum, the ear-piercing fife,
The royal banner, and all quality,
Pride, pomp, and circumstance of glorious war!
And you, oh! mortal engines, whose rude throats
The immortal Jove's dread clamors counterfeit,
Farewell! Othello's occupation's gone!

Iago.—It is possible!—My lord!—

Oth.—Villain, be sure thou prove my love is false;
Be sure of it! Give me the ocular proof!

[*Taking him by the throat,*
Or by the worth of mine eternal soul
Thou hadst better have been born a dog
Than answer my waked wrath.
Make me to see it, or, at least, so prove it
That the probation bear no hinge nor loop
To hang a doubt on, or woe upon thy life!

If thou dost slander her and torture me,
Never pray more; abandon all remorse;
On horrors' head horrors accumulate;
Do deeds to make heaven weep, all earth amazed;
For nothing canst thou to damnation add
Greater than that."

Othello. Act III, Sc. 2.

Of this passion poets have sung from the earliest ages, from Anacreon of old, who sung alternately of wine and love, to Anacreon Moore, and his thousand-and-one sickly imitators, whose poisonous sentimentality has done much towards developing that precocious spirit of licentiousness which is rampant among us at the present day. And this same spirit promises to accomplish much of evil unless some powerful counteracting influence be speedily brought to bear upon the rising generation. And the most powerful of these influences is light—knowledge, education—physical, mental, and moral education. And this education must, first, be physical, because, unless the body be sound, the mind cannot be healthy; second, it must be mental, for unless the mind be enlightened, the body cannot be kept in subjection; and, third, it must be moral, for except the conscience rule in its own bright integrity, neither enlightenment of the mind nor discipline of the body will be sufficient to preserve that body from premature decay, that mind from speedy imbecility, and that conscience from the pangs of the soul's second death. Let the parent enlighten the child, and the child will eventually "rise up and call her blessed."

Ignorance is *never* bliss, and least of all is it folly in such matters to be wise.

Biography.

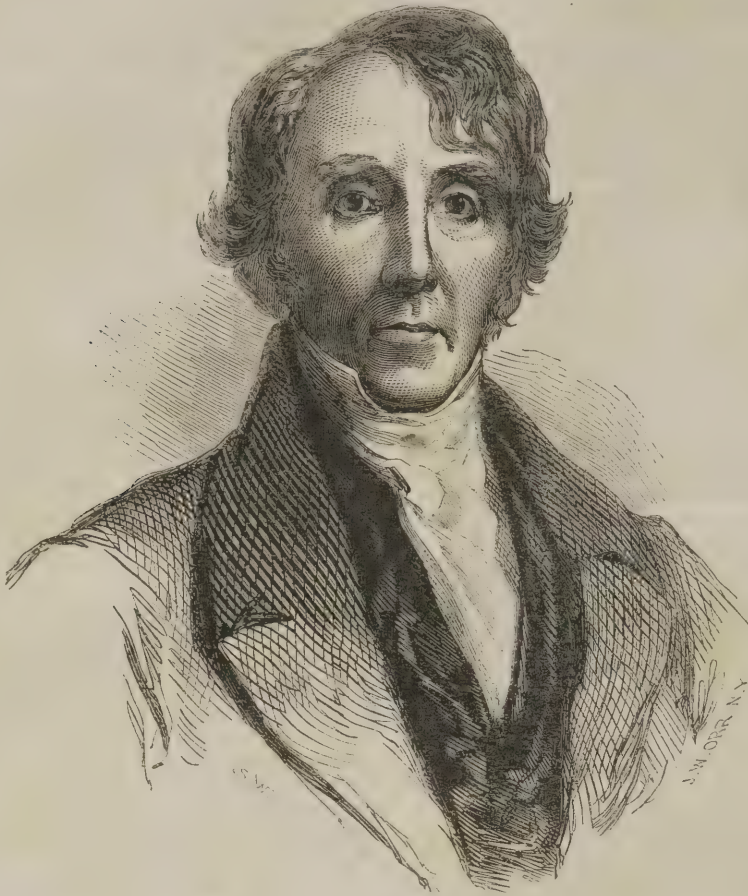
WM. ELLERY CHANNING.

PORTRAIT, CHARACTER AND BIOGRAPHY.

THE organic texture of this great and good man betokens the highest order of cerebral and nervous susceptibility. His head is very large, as compared with his body. His physical form partakes much more of the long than the broad, which still farther indicates a predominance of cerebral over vital energy, with a small but efficient muscular system. Obviously, his mentality greatly predominated over, and consumed his vitality.

Every organic condition indicates a peculiarly elevated mentality; not merely a clear and active mind, but also the most lively and the truest human emotions and sentiments. These he obviously inherited from his mother.

His phrenology clearly indicates these two predominant characteristics: first, that the upper story of his brain greatly predominates over the lower—the moral and good over the animal and selfish; and, secondly, the great width at the temples, or immense Ideality. Of his top head, our likeness gives only a partial view, yet enough to show very large Benevolence, and a very broad head on the top. This, in combination with his ethereal temperament, naturally confers the highest order of active philanthropy and practical goodness. Large Benevolence, with an ordinary temperament, produces every-day kindness and good feeling; whereas the combination of so ex-



WILLIAM ELLERY CHANNING.

alted an order of pure, right and exquisite nervous susceptibility gives the most tender sympathy, the most gushing, enlarged and ever-active philanthropy, and a desire to relieve distress in all its forms; and also, combined with intellect, an energetic inquiry into the CAUSES of human misery, and a desire to do good on a grand scale, by obviating those causes which generated it. Such organisms are instinctively led to espouse ALL causes which promise good to the race, and to labor for them with all possible zeal.

But the most conspicuous phrenological development here indicated, is Ideality. See how broad his temples! This likeness was not drawn, was not engraved by a phrenologist, nor by his order; but by an artist who aimed to give simply a likeness, irrespective of this science. Hence the extreme breadth of his head at Ideality is proof, as far as one fact can go, and that a strong one, of the truth of this science. That beauty, taste, refinement; that the rapturous, ethereal glow or reverie; and that the general sentiment of both beauty and imagination which Phrenology ascribes to this faculty, were both the one, cardinal, paramount characteristic of all he said, of all he did, of all he was, all who know him, all his works and life attest; and that all this ethereal ecstasy was turned by Benevolence into a benevolent channel, is equally apparent.

Imitation is also large, as is evinced by that rounded-out fullness seen between Benevolence and Ideality. This describes and copies nature,

and gives a naturalness and truthfulness to the entire character, which impresses and pleases.

To this was added large Language. That full, open eye expresses the phrenological sign of Language; and this faculty gives expressiveness not merely to words, but also to actions, gestures, intonation, and every means by which mind holds communion with mind. With large Ideality, it chooses the very word required to perfect the expression of an elevated sentiment; with large Imitation and small Secretiveness—and this organ is small in his head—it renders the whole man perfectly transparent, so that every emotion gushes right out into speech and action, without any restraint to mar its power or beauty; and every feeling transfers itself completely to the countenance, and there beams forth in all that spontaneous fullness and power with which it arises. Neither is any thing kept back, nor turned a hair's breadth aside from its natural flow.

Observation is also large—evinced by the breadth between the eyebrows. This conferred that accuracy of observation, and that distinctness, applicability to the matter in hand, and minuteness of detail, which pervaded all he wrote and said.

Eventuality, also large, contributed to the same end, and coincided with his extensive erudition, and that amplification he gave to his ideas. These confer a matter-of-fact cast of mind.

Order, also, stands right out conspicuously in

this likeness, and showed itself in that perfect method which characterizes all his writings. Every sentence, every adjunctive clause, every word, is inserted in the right place. This element also contributed greatly to that general harmony of sentiment for which he was characterized.

Form is especially large, and Size well developed. So are all the conditions of scholarship; and he was one of the best of scholars. His temperament also facilitates both the acquisition of knowledge and its communication.

Observe, again, that rounded fullness in the upper portion of the forehead—at Causality and Comparison. His whole forehead is large, but his reflectives largest. This, with his temperament, gives thought, logic, ideas, impressiveness, substance, reason, discernment, comprehension, and a logical and philosophical cast of mind. With the animal temperament it adapts material ways and means to ends, but, combined with this mental organism, it runs wholly to IDEAS, and takes hold of the SENSE of people; and this sways motives to action, and of course effectually controls human conduct. It also gives analysis, discrimination, criticism, discernment, sagacity, and that plausibility which carries conviction.

Agreeableness and Human Nature are both large. This gave him that peculiar suavity which made all who knew him love him.

Last, but not most, his intellectual organs were EVENLY BALANCED. None too large, none deficient. This corresponds with the fact that he took and gave a full and complete view of his subject, left out nothing which should have been said, nor brought special features in undue predominance, but evinced an evenly-balanced mind.

To what extent his phrenology coincides with his real life and character, let the following summary biography attest:

He was born at Newport, R. I., in 1778. As a boy, he was both handsome in person and lovely in spirit, and thereby endeared himself to all. As a scholar, he was patient and thorough, yet not especially brilliant. From boyhood he seemed imbued with religious reverence, and he loved the study of abstruse theological questions. Honor and generosity were his leading traits, and the oppressed always enjoyed his protection.

At twelve he went to New London to prepare for college; entered "Harvard" in 1794, was a close student, lived a most exemplary life, and graduated in 1798 with the highest honors of his class. After teaching in a private family at Richmond, Va., a couple of years, he returned to Cambridge to study divinity, and in 1801 was elected "regent" in Harvard University, and soon after commenced preaching, and received a call to settle over the Federal Street Society in Boston, the pastoral office of which he filled thirty-nine years, till his death in Bennington, Vt., in October, 1842, while journeying for his health.

In stature he was small, and in health feeble, having all his life suffered from dyspepsia. When speaking, his voice was very low and faint at first, but rose as his mind warmed with his subject, until it became distinct and even thrilling, and his whole manner was most animated and eloquent. Few men impressed their hearers more than he; not by any rhetorical show, but by the interest he felt in his subject, by his solemnity and stirring appeals to the innermost

consciousness of his listeners. Few men wrought upon, and cultivated the MORAL SENTIMENT—the conscience—equally with him. He was the personification of justice, benevolence and truth. He yielded his whole being to their teachings, their guidance, and, more than most men, caught and disseminated their SPIRIT. He was love and reason combined, yet humble, and ever sought to serve, not to lead.

He was an uncompromising champion of human freedom in every form: freedom of limb, and hence labored with all his might against slavery; freedom of thought, and hence discouraged religious sectarianism, and encouraged the largest liberty of individual thought, never denouncing those who differed from him; liberty of speech, and hence spoke the whole truth right out; never bluntly, but plainly, yet in love, and accorded a like privilege to others. He gloried in complete independence for himself, for all, in a political, in every other respect. He protested against oppression and tyranny in all forms, and especially religious intolerance. He disdained all party ties, but took and gave the largest liberty.

When Unitarianism and Calvinism divided the New England churches, he espoused the former, and Dr. Beecher the latter; yet was never severe on the Calvinists, but preached the gospel virtues mainly, with but few allusions to Unitarianism, as such, but rather sought to harmonize all, by tolerance to all.

His moral life was spotless purity itself. Not a single blemish marred his blameless existence. For purity, chastity, and the practice of all the moral virtues, he was an example to all, and a practical rebuke to most. He left two strong impressions on the public mind: that he possessed a harmonious and commanding intellect, and was among the VERY BEST of men. Though dead, he still lives in the *intellects*, in the *LIVES* of a good proportion of New England's sons and daughters. He exerted a swaying influence, not merely throughout his own religious denomination, but also on the serious and reflecting minds of his age.

GRACE GREENWOOD.

A PORTRAIT, BIOGRAPHY AND PHRENOLOGICAL CHARACTER.

For years, we, in common, doubtless, with many readers, have earnestly desired to ascertain the Phrenology of this eminent authoress. The head of one who has awakened such a strong interest in the American mind, and been enshrined so cordially in so many hearts, must be worthy of phrenological scrutiny. And so it proves to be, as the accompanying engraving fully attests. This indicates that, in physical form and organization, she strongly resembles her FATHER, who must have been a very superior man. This, in a woman, is altogether favorable, provided she inherits sufficient of the feminine from her mother. Such women combine strength of character and force of intellect with the feminine graces and emotions. Avoiding the Scylla of "a masculine woman" and the Charybdis of a female sentimentality, verging on passiveness, she unites enough



GRACE GREENWOOD.

of power, both of intellect and character, to command influence, make impressions, collect and direct public sentiment, with all the gushing benevolence, and affectional emotions, and lively sensibilities which constitute the true woman.

Look at that face physiologically and physiognomically. Mark that nose, that chin. Her head was thrown so far back by the artist as to present them in undue predominance over the forehead—which another likeness before us corrects, and shows to be both high and broad. These indicate a remarkable development of the osseous, and this of the muscular system, which we always find to accompany strong-minded persons, because a first condition of cerebral efficiency. In person, as her other likeness shows, she is rather tall and spare—also caused by a predominance of the muscular system—and this must render her movements peculiarly agile and easy, yet also stately, and her walk and dance admirable. Her mouth, too, is peculiarly expressive of both emotion and decision, and the distinctness of all her features, muscles of the face and neck, and abundance of the hair included, indicate that her mental characteristics are as strongly marked. This is the face of no ordinary woman.

Her head, too, is extraordinary. In height and length on the top, it is unequalled by one in thousands, even of her sex; and her three-quarter likeness shows it to be proportionally broad, and therefore her coronal region among the most amply developed we ever find. And in this—her vigorous and elevated moral tone—we opine, consists her real strength. Of the moral group, Benevolence is obviously the controlling sentiment. Her paramount desire, Phrenology says, is to IMPROVE HUMANITY. This would almost of necessity prompt her to be a reformer. This will also render her kind to the poor, sympathetic, and give that practical goodness which must render her beloved.

Yet all her other moral organs are likewise large. Both veneration and spirituality are ample, which indicates an active religious sentiment. Her Phrenology indicates a peculiarly strong tendency to the study of NATURAL reli-

gion—or to looking into nature, and "through nature up to Nature's God." Her Spirituality, combined with a temperament so fine, yet strong, creates that ethereal, ecstatic, exalted, and spiritual tone of sentiment which lies at the basis of both poetry and imagination. Ideality is also very large, and lends important aid, but Spirituality is doubtless the real SOUL of her writings.

Another most important phrenological feature is her very large SOCIAL lobe. The mass of hair, and posture of the head, prevent its appearing to advantage in this likeness; but this omission is amply supplied by the NATURAL LANGUAGE of her head, which is that of predominant affection. That she is capacitated for the very highest order of love, exceeding that of most women, the general shape of her head, and this natural language, render obvious. The distance is also very great from the posterior portion of the lower jaw to Philoprogenitiveness; and every index betokens very large Adhesiveness and Conjugality (Union for Life.)

The posterior coronal region is also largely developed. This confers ambition, desire to excel, sensitiveness to criticism, desire to do *creditably* whatever is undertaken, along with love of distinction. In all distinguished persons it is large. We invariably find Firmness large—often very large—in all persons having this temperament, and therefore presume it is at least well developed in her; yet that elevation of the chin, already noticed, diminishes the apparent size of both this organ and the reflectives. Large Combativeness also usually accompanies this temperament. Yet the general shape of her head indicates a much less development of the side or animal organs than of those along the middle line, or the literary, moral, and social.

This profile view, with the head thrown thus backward, shows her intellectual lobe, and especially her reflectives, to great disadvantage. Yet the three-quarter view before us represents the whole forehead as large, both as a whole and in each region. It is both high and long from the ears forward; and evinces a general massiveness quite above her sex. Yet the perceptive

predominate over the reflectives, and the literary over both. This gives descriptive power, and a general versatility of talent. The perceptives over the eyebrows are finely developed, among which, Order and Size are conspicuous. If she does not show taste and judgment in selecting articles of dress, furniture, &c., we greatly mistake. She also possesses the highest order of talents for studying Botany, and indeed a love of natural science generally.

Language, too, is admirably developed. Not over-large, so as to render her verbose, but fully and handsomely developed—enough to give command of the exact word required, and great compass and expressiveness of diction. Her Phrenology indicates conversational capabilities of the first order, not merely in the choice of appropriate words, but especially in furnishing the right material—the *what* to say.

We have written much about the temperaments of eminent writers; but if required to give an example of our beau ideal of a writing head and temperament, we should point to GRACE GREENWOOD. They are admirable throughout.

Causality is large, but not her forte, yet Comparison is. This crowns her intellect. With her Language, it uses words in exact accordance with their true signification; with her large Eventuality, chooses the right fact or incident to present her meaning, besides giving a point and meaning to all she says; with her Causality, renders her logical, clear-headed, and gives body to her idea, and analyzes, criticises, composes, and discriminates to perfection.

Human Nature and Agreeableness are both large. These say just the right thing, at the right time, and in a taking way; besides rendering her naturally genteel: we do not mean the affected, artificial, often spurious gentility sometimes seen in codfish aristocracy: but true, natural propriety and perfection of manners and speech.

Ideality is VERY large. This is evinced in that dark ridge, and light ridge below it, seen just above the temples—the dark showing fulness at this organ, and the light, recession below it. So large an organ of Ideality is very rare—not found in one in ten thousand—and gives a corresponding amount of taste, imagination, beauty of expression and character, poesy, sentimentality and creative genius. Adapted to the beautiful, it throws a native “grace” and charm, an exquisiteness and purity, and a lovely attractiveness around all she touches, and invests it with a halo of perfection. She is poetic in spirit, and classically elegant in its expression.

Another phrenological fact, of special significance, is the EVEN BALANCE of each region and organ, as compared with all the others. This signifies a like harmony and consistency of character, correctness of views and freedom from faults. She could hardly do or say an unwise or indiscreet thing. This, in conjunction with her writing talents, adds the crowning excellence to her fitness for an editress, which she has just become. Her “Pilgrim,” we prophesy, from her head, will be full of true womanly sentiment, expressed in a most charming style, and calculated to humanize as well as charm every reader. This evenness is particularly observable on the top of her head, and, with the large size of her moral lobe,

must render her moral tone not merely of the most elevated order, but also perfect, without one fault to mar its beauty.

Her handwriting betokens plainness and rapidity, and signifies that she can accomplish an extraordinary amount of labor, and that *well*.

We pronounce this, in the aggregate, one of the very finest organisms, phrenological and physiological, we ever find in any one, and predict therefrom, that, unless retarded by untoward circumstances, she is destined to rise much higher, and accomplish much more of good, in the future than in the past.

This is the simple, unadorned Phrenology of Grace Greenwood. Let us now compare it with the following biography, which is from another pen:

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

The gifted writer who has won such a wide and beautiful reputation around the domestic hearth-stones of this country, under the name of GRACE GREENWOOD, was born in Pompey, a quiet, agricultural town in Onondaga county, N. Y. Her family name was Sara G. Clarke, which, by her marriage with Mr. Leander K. Lippincott, of Philadelphia, in October last, is again changed; but the appellation by which she will be best known in the history of American literature, is that under which she made her earliest appearance in the field of authorship, and attracted a multitude of appreciative and admiring readers.

The first years of her childhood were spent with her parents, and a large family of brothers and sisters, in a pleasant rural home in her native place. Here she acquired that face-to-face familiarity with nature, that wild passion for outdoor sports and exercises which made her a sort of Die Vernon at an early age, and which, if we may judge from her writings, the experience of maturer life has never quite taken out of her heart. No one but a genuine country-girl, with eye and soul alive to all the enchantments of woods, and waters, and verdant fields, could have given the living description of Beauty which we find in one of her published letters. “Beauty,” says the jocund Grace, “is no fragile, rouged, and powdered ball-room belle; but a wild, blooming, vigorous nymph of the mountains, a bounding, sparkling Undine, amid green dells and dashing water-falls. Her eye flashes not back the garing brilliancy of the gay saloon, but warm sunshine and clear starlight; and her voice is not tuned to the harp and guitar, but sings with the wild-bird and laughs with the rivulet. Hebe herself was no luxurious habitant of a marble palace, with silken couches and velvet carpets, but reclined beneath the shades and danced amid the dews and moving splendors of the sacred mountain of the Gods. The Muses and Graces were all young ladies of rural propensities and most unrefined habits.”

A little incident of her childhood is related in one of her juvenile works, which shows the precocious development of that spirit of enterprise and romance which seems to be ingrained in her natural temperament. On a certain occasion, it appears that the young madcap had called forth the displeasure of her affectionate mother, by indulging in a wild equestrian performance which had nearly ended in broken bones. “It happened,” says Grace, “that I had on that day a

nice new dress, which I had sadly soiled by my fall from the pony; so that when I reached home, my mother was greatly displeased. I suppose I made a very odd appearance. I was swinging my bonnet in my hand, for I had a natural dislike to any sort of covering for the head. My thick, dark hair had become unbraided and was blowing over my eyes. I was never very fair in complexion, and my face, neck, and arms had become completely browned by that summer's exposure. My mother took me by the shoulder, set me down in a chair, not very gently, and looked at me with a real frown on her sweet face. She told me in plain terms that I was an idle, careless child! I put my finger in one corner of my mouth, and swung my foot back and forth. She said I was a great romp! I pouted my lip, and drew down my black eye-brows. She said I was more like a wild young squaw than a white girl! Now this was too much; it was what I called ‘twitting upon facts;’ and ‘twas not the first time that the delicate question of my complexion had been touched upon without due regard for my feelings. I was not to blame for being dark,—I did not make myself,—I *had* seen fairer women than my mother. I felt that what she said was neither more nor less than an insult; and when she went out to see about supper, and left me alone, I brooded over her words, growing more and more out of humor, till my naughty heart became so hot and big with anger, that it almost choked me. At last, I bit my lip and looked very stern, for I had made up my mind to something great. Before I let you know what this was, I must tell you that the Onondaga tribe of Indians had their village not many miles from us. Every few months, parties of them came about with baskets and mats to sell. A company of five or six had been to our house that very morning, and I knew that they had their encampment in our woods, about half a mile distant. These I knew very well, and had quite a liking for them, never thinking of being afraid of them, as they always seemed kind and peaceable.

“To them I resolved to go in my trouble. They would teach me to weave baskets, to fish, and to shoot with the bow and arrow. They would not make me study, nor wear bonnets, and they would never find fault with my dark complexion. I remember to this day how softly and slyly I slid out of the house that evening. I never stopped once, nor looked round, but ran swiftly till I reached the woods. I did not know which way to go to find the encampment, but wandered about in the gathering darkness, till I saw a light glimmering through the trees at some distance. I made my way through the bushes and brambles, and after a while came upon my copper-colored friends. In a very pretty place, down in a hollow, they had built them some wigwams with maple saplings, covered with hemlock boughs. There were in the group two Indians, two squaws, and a boy about fourteen years old. But I must not forget the baby, or rather pappoose, who was lying in a sort of cradle, made of a large, hollow piece of bark, which was hung from the branch of a tree by pieces of the wild grape-vine. The young squaw, its mother, was swinging it back and forth, now far into the dark shadows of the pine and hemlock, now out into the warm fire-light, and chant-

ing to the child some Indian lullaby. The men sat on a log, smoking gravely and silently; while the boy lay on the ground, playing lazily with a great yellow hound, which looked mean and starved, like all Indian dogs. The old squaw was cooking the supper in a large iron pot, over a fire built among a pile of stones.

"For some time, I did not dare to go forward, but at last I went up to the old squaw, and looking up into her good-humored face, said, 'I am come to live with you, and learn to make baskets, for I don't like my home.' She did not say any thing to me, but made some exclamation in her own language, and the others came crowding round. The boy laughed, shook me by the hand, and said I was a brave girl; but the old Indian grinned horribly and laid his hand on my forehead, saying, 'What a pretty head to scalp!' I screamed and hid my face in the young squaw's blue cloth skirt. She spoke soothingly, and told me not to be afraid, for no body would hurt me. She then took me to her wigwam, where I sat down and tried to make myself at home. But somehow I didn't feel quite comfortable. After a while, the old squaw took off the pot, and called us to supper. This was succotash, that is, a dish of corn and beans, cooked with salt pork. We all sat down on the ground near the fire, and ate out of great wooden bowls, with wooden spoons, which I must say tasted rather too strong of the pine. But I did not say so then,—by no means,—but ate a great deal more than I wanted, and pretended to relish it, for fear they would think me ill-bred. I would not have had them know but what I thought their supper served in the very best style, and by perfectly polite and genteel people. I was a little shocked, however, by one incident during the meal. While the young squaw was helping her husband for the third or fourth time, she accidentally dropped a little of the hot succotash on his hand. He growled out like a dog, and struck her across the face with his spoon. I thought that she showed a most Christian spirit, for she hung her head and did not say any thing. I had heard of white wives behaving worse.

"When supper was over, the boy came and laid down at my feet, and talked with me about living in the woods. He said he pitied the poor white people for being shut up in houses all their days. For his part, he should die of such a dull life, he knew he should. He promised to teach me how to shoot with the bow and arrows, to snare partridges and rabbits, and many other things. He said he was afraid I was almost spoiled by living in the house and going to school, but he hoped that, if they took me away and gave me a new name, and dressed me properly, they might make something of me yet. Then I asked him what he was called, hoping that he had some grand Indian name, like Uncas, or Miantonimo, or Tushmalahah; but he said it was Peter. He was a pleasant fellow, and while he was talking with me I did not care about my home, but felt very brave and squaw-like, and began to think about the fine belt of wampum, and the head-dress of gay feathers, and the red leggings, and the yellow moccasins I was going to buy for myself, with the baskets I was going to learn to weave. But when he left me, and I went back to the wigwam and sat down on the

hemlock boughs by myself, somehow I couldn't keep home out of my mind. I thought first of my mother, how she would miss the little brown face at the supper-table, and on the pillow, by the fair face of my blue-eyed sister. I thought of my young brother, Albert, crying himself to sleep, because I was lost. I thought of my father and brothers searching through the orchard and barn, and going with lights to look in the mill-stream. Again, I thought of my mother, how, when she feared I was drowned, she would cry bitterly, and be very sorry for what she had said about my dark complexion. Then I thought of myself, how I must sleep on the hard ground, with nothing but hemlock boughs for covering, and no body to tuck me up. What if it should storm before morning, and the high tree above me should be struck by lightning! What if the old Indian should not be a tame savage after all, but should take a fancy to set up the war-whoop, and come and scalp me in the middle of the night!

"The bell in the village church rang for nine. This was the hour for evening devotions at home. I looked round to see if my new friends were preparing for worship. But the old Indian was already fast asleep, and as for the younger one, I feared that a man who indulged himself in beating his wife with a wooden spoon would hardly be likely to lead in family prayers. Upon the whole, I concluded I was among rather a heathenish set. Then I thought again of home, and doubted whether they would have any family worship that night, with one lamb of the flock gone astray. I thought of all their grief and fears, till I felt that my heart would burst with sorrow and repentance, for I dared not cry aloud.

"Suddenly, I heard a familiar sound at a little distance,—it was Carlo's bark! Nearer and nearer it came; then I heard steps coming fast through the crackling brushwood; then little Carlo sprang out of the dark into the fire-light, and leaped upon me, licking my hands with joy. He was followed by one of my elder brothers, and by my mother! To her I ran. I dared not look in her eyes, but hid my face in her bosom, sobbing out, 'O mother, forgive me! forgive me!' She pressed me to her heart, and bent down and kissed me very tenderly, and when she did so, I felt the tears on her dear cheek.

"I need hardly say that I never again undertook to make an Onondaga squaw of myself, though my mother always held that I was dark enough to be one, and I suppose the world would still bear her out in her opinion."

While she was still a school-girl, her parents removed to the city of Rochester, where she enjoyed the excellent educational advantages of that place, and gained her first experience of the social life to which she has remained enthusiastically attached. Writing several years after, Grace pays a feeling tribute to the temporary residence of her early years. "Rochester," she says, "was for some years my well-beloved home; here it was that I spent my few school-days; received my trifle of book-knowledge; for much learning has never yet made me 'mad' or 'blue.' It was here that woman's life first opened upon me; not as a romance, not as a fairy dream, not as a golden heritage of beauty and of pleasure; but as a sphere of labor, and care, and en-

durance; an existence of many efforts and few successes, of eager and great aspirations, and slow and partial realizations. Life has thus far been to me severely earnest, profoundly real, and my days of romantic pleasures and ideal visions are yet to come."

In 1843, she removed, with her parents, to New-Brighton, Pa., where she has since resided until her recent marriage, although spending a very considerable portion of her time in Washington, Philadelphia, and other eastern cities. Soon after her removal to New-Brighton, she commenced her career as an authoress. Her first productions, under the signature of "Grace Greenwood," were contributed to the *New York Mirror*, then under the editorial care of George P. Morris and N. P. Willis. The brilliant literary fame of both those gentlemen did not make them indifferent to the promise of rising genius. They at once discerned the sterling merit of their contributor, reached forth to her the hand of friendly welcome, spoke those words of kindly encouragement which are so grateful and precious to the heart of the timid aspirant, and challenged for her writings the public favor, which they have since enjoyed in no stinted measure. In the recollections of those eminent men, we are sure there can be few brighter passages than the effective sympathy which on this, as well as on numerous other occasions, they have accorded to the first modest efforts of youthful genius.

Among the poetical pieces which attracted the greatest share of admiration, may be reckoned the "Ariadne," the "Horseback Ride," and "Pygmalion." These were succeeded by various compositions in prose, which at once attracted notice, piqued curiosity, and made the name of "Grace Greenwood" a prime favorite among the numerous popular contributors to the widely-circulated magazines of the day. In connection with other literary labors, she was the editor of "The Lady's Book" for a year. Her first volume, entitled "Greenwood Leaves," was brought out in 1850, by Ticknor, Reed & Fields, of Boston. It consists of a collection of tales, sketches, and letters, showing the genial powers and exuberant vivacity of the writer to singular advantage. In 1851, she published a volume of "Poems," and an admirable juvenile story-book, called "History of My Pets." A second series of "Greenwood Leaves" was issued the following year, and also another juvenile work, called "Recollections of my Childhood." Each of these excellent works for the perusal of young people (though not without a charm to readers of every age) has been received with cordial delight as well in England as in our own country.

In the spring of 1852, Grace was enabled to carry into effect a long-cherished desire to visit Europe. She passed about fifteen months in England, Scotland, Ireland, France, Italy, and the Tyrol, gratifying her native love of art by the sight of its choicest specimens in the galleries of the Old World, gaining fresh materials for poetry in the scenery and suggestions of a foreign land, forming an acquaintance with several of the most attractive celebrities in literature, and enlivening the social circles in England in which she was warmly received by the resistless attractions of her wit, piquancy, originality, and Young American freedom from the smooth petrifications

of European society. She returned from her transatlantic tour in August last, and has since prepared a record of her travels, entitled "Haps and Mishaps of a Tour in Europe," which will soon be issued in Boston, by Ticknor, Reed & Fields. This volume, it may be predicted, will possess as great an interest for the public in general, as any of her previous works. With her acuteness of observation and never-failing flow of spirits, she is singularly adapted to give a living, daguerreotype sketch of her impressions, and has doubtless imbodyed in this production a series of salient comments on life and society, as it passed under her quick and penetrating eye abroad.

In October, 1853, she commenced the publication of "The Little Pilgrim," a monthly juvenile issued in Philadelphia by Mr. Lippincott, which bids fair to prove as great a favorite with young readers as the collection of stories heretofore prepared for their entertainment.

In the writings of Grace Greenwood we discover the perpetual influence of her personal character. There are scarcely any authors whose productions are so much the expression of their own individuality. Free from the trammels of artificial literary taste, acknowledging no allegiance to the absurd restrictions of the schools, loyal to the spontaneous inspirations of nature, she dips her pen in her true woman's heart, and bodies forth those fresh, beautiful, and vigorous creations, which are never the fruit of conventional training, or of timid, crouching imitation. Her prose writings are pervaded by the genuine spirit of poetry. Her poetry is the inevitable utterance of a highly imaginative nature. The latter is usually more carefully elaborated, but both are free, impulsive, often careering wildly in impetuous flights, but always stamped with the impress of purity and a generous purpose. In her freest strains, she sings as the wild bird sings. The bobolink in a clover field is not more merry than she is in her mood of frolic gayety. At other times, her song gushes forth in plaintive melodies, like the sweet, sad warblings of the nightingale. But this is never her habitual state. Her temperament is too genial, too vivacious, too full of love for all created things, to find content even in the daintiest sweetness of rapt melancholy. Her healthy spirit always rebounds under the excitement of precious human sympathies, and of trust in the "dear God," of whom mortal tongue can say little but that he is Love.

Her familiarity with external nature is revealed every where in her writings. She rejoices in all natural objects. Every flower that blooms, every animal that sports in the open air, every fresh plant of spring, every sweet breeze of heaven, touches the cords of sympathy within her soul, and inspires the fluent melody of her verse. But her chiefest strength is in the warm glow of her affections. Herein she exhibits the true glory and joy of a sincere woman. Her thoughts ever cling to the old domestic fireside as the heaven of her young imagination. The paternal hearthstone is the weird Jacob's ladder of her memory, peopled with angels, and opening the passage to brighter worlds. She loves her parents, her brothers and sisters, with a love that can find no expression for its exuberant tenderness but in the impassioned language of poetry.

Her kindly spirit is beautifully blended with the sentiment of reverence in spite of occasional audacious sallies on the detection of falseness and pompous pretense. With the lively instinct of genius, she worships its presence in others. Free from literary rivalry, she is ever ready to do justice to genuine claims, and has found her chosen friends among those whom a less generous nature would have shunned as competitors in the race for fame.

It is not to be denied that she sometimes gives offense to excellent people, who mistake her frankness of manner for a want of feminine reserve, and her sarcastic pleasantries on social and public humbugs for a superfluous wickedness of temper that delights in the wholesale slaughter of the innocents. But all this is due to the want of the early training which inculcates hypocrisy as a virtue, and fritters away all robust, natural feeling in the mincing phrases of polished apathy. Grace Greenwood has been faithful to the dreams of her childhood, and in this fidelity lies the secret of her success.

In the maturity of noble womanhood, her genius is doubtless destined to still higher triumphs than she has yet achieved. Inspired with the lofty democratic sentiment of the age, looking upon the course of Humanity with the natural piety of feeling which finds good every where and always hopes for the best, she will yet aid the approach of the era which has rarely been better described than in her own glowing words: "While it is ours to labor and to wait, it is a joy to know that, amid her degradation, her sorrow, and her crime, Earth still cherishes deep in her bruised heart a sweet hope, holy and indestructible, that 'the day of her redemption draweth nigh.' The day foretold by the fire-touched lips of prophets; the day whose coming was hailed by the martyrs in hosannas that rang through their prison-walls and went up amid the flames. The day of the fulfilment of the angels' song; the day of the equality taught by Jesus in the temple, on the mount, and by the way-side; the day of the peace, the rest, and the freedom of God."

THE DESERTED HOUSE.

BY ALFRED TENNYSON.

LIFE and thought have gone away
Side by side,
Leaving door and windows wide:
Careless tenants they!

All within is dark as night;
In the window is no light;
And no murmur at the door,
So frequent on its hinge before.

Close the door, the shutter close,
Or through the windows we shall see
The nakedness and vacancy
Of the dark deserted house.

Come away; no more of mirth
Is here, or merry-making sound;
The house was builded of the earth,
And shall fall again to ground.

Come away: for life and thought
Here no longer dwell;
But in a city glorious—
A great and distant city—have bought
A mansion incorruptible.
Would they could have staid with us!

Physiology.

ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY OF THE SENSES.—No III.

BY A. P. DUTCHER, M. D.

SENSE OF HEARING.

In point of utility and importance to our safety and happiness, this sense is not much inferior to that of sight. One could hardly decide which he would prefer to retain, if he were obliged to give up one or the other. "Life," says Le Cat, "deprived of sensations so useful as hearing, is a kind of premature death. A deaf man is necessarily a dumb man, and who can compute his loss? His never-sleeping guard is dead, who warned him of a thousand dangers; and now the tread of the midnight thief, the crash of the falling tree, the screaming of the drowning child, or the mutterings of the coming storm, fall upon his ear as vainly as the tear of sorrow upon the brow of death. Who can compute his loss? The rejoicing melody of spring, the sweet echoes of the valley, the voice of friendship, and the songs of the Sabbath, are like condensed into barren nothingness, and in the very excess of stillness, he even parts with the sense of silence."

THE ANATOMY OF THE EAR.

There is no organ of the body, the anatomy of which is more difficult to describe than that of the ear. We will not, therefore, attempt a minute description of its parts, but will make a few general remarks upon the apparatus at large. The first thing that presents itself to our view is the *external ear*. This part of the auditory apparatus is chiefly composed of elastic cartilage, covered with a thin, delicate integument. Its

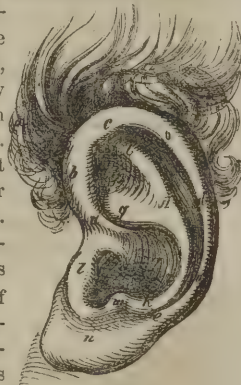


Fig. 1.

general form is cupped but it is divided into a number of ridges and depressions, which are admirably arranged to catch, and retain, and convey inward whatever may fall upon it. These various folds and eminences have been distinguished by particular names. Thus, the outer and prominent edge that is most remarkable on the upper part of the ear, and turns inward opposite the cheek-bone, is called *helix*, from its spiral direction. The prominent rising that lies just within this is called *anti-helix*, as being opposed to the helix. The small protuberance in which the helix appears to terminate below at the inner edge, and which projects a little outward, is called *targus*, from its often being covered with hair, and thus bearing a resemblance to a goat's beard; and another eminence nearly opposite to this, and projecting outward over the hollow of the ear, is called *anti-targus*. The superficial depression which we observe within and before the outer fold, is called *scaph*, from its fancied resemblance to a skiff; and the

large cavity formed by the whole cartilage, and opening internally, is called *concha*, from its being concave, like a shell. The most dependent part of the ear is called the *lobe*. This is a small mass of fat, and is that part which is pierced for earrings. It serves to prevent the sound passing down in the direction of the jaw, besides forming an ornamental appendage. Although the external ear is an important member, yet it is not absolutely necessary to the function of hearing; for in man, and some animals, it may be removed without the hearing being impaired for more than a few days.

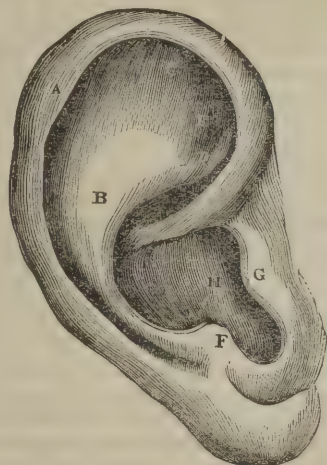


Fig. 2.

A, Helix. B, C, D, Anti-helix. E, Scaphan. F, Targus. G, Anti-targus. H, Concha.

Immediately at the bottom of the concha is the commencement of the tubes of the external ear, (*meatus auditorius externus*.) The beginning of this tube is, like the external ear, composed of cartilage, but as it extends inward it is composed of bone and a fibro-cartilage, which are blended with the external cartilage. The tube is also covered with a thin skin, which is expanded over the external surface of the tympanum, or, in common language, the drum of the ear. Beneath this skin is a great number of glands, which secrete the wax that lines the tube of the ear. As the tube of the ear is always open and destitute of any such protection as the eye has in its lids, it is of course continually exposed to the entrance of insects and other injurious bodies. Were it furnished with any means which could completely shut it off from the external air, an impediment to the entrance of sound would also be the result, a circumstance which would deprive us of our principal means of protection during sleep. Still it is necessary that the ear should be guarded against the entrance of injurious substances, and that without any hindrance to this important sense. We find, accordingly, a provision for this end. The lining of the tube is studded with fine hairs, projecting towards the centre, which are mostly long enough to interlace with those of the opposite side, and thus form a barrier to the entrance of any thing but sound, or bodies which are sufficiently hard and heavy to force their way in.

The tube of the ear does not run in a straight direction. It first rises upwards and forwards, and then takes a slight turn and passes downwards. At the termination of this tube we find the tympanum, a strong transparent membrane,

stretched across the passage, and forming, when entire, a complete partition between the external passage and the internal cavities. This membrane is inserted within a small groove, and has a slight depression, rendering it a little concave towards the external passage, and convex towards the internal cavity. It is susceptible of being stretched or relaxed, by the action of particular muscles.

Having passed the membrane of the tympanum, we enter an irregular cavity, called the cavity of the tympanum, of a very irregular form, and furnished with several openings, the principal one communicating with the *fauces*, or opening at the back of the mouth, and another with the cavity of the internal ear, situated beyond the tympanum. The orifice leading to the fauces is the commencement of a long conical tube, which expands as it approaches the fauces, and in some measure resembles a trumpet. This is called the *Eustachian tube*, from the name of its discoverer. This tube conveys the air within the cavity of the tympanum, and may be said to perform the same office as the hole in the common drum. As the tympanum can only communicate

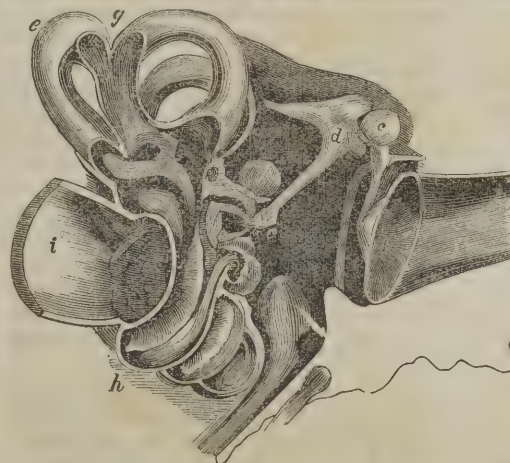


Fig. 3.

The temporal bone, showing the tympanum and bones of the ear in their natural position.

the vibrations of the air to the inner apparatus by vibrating itself, the cavity behind it must also communicate with the external air. The obliteration of this tube is generally attended with a loss of hearing.

Within the cavity of the tympanum there are also four bones, which are the smallest and most delicate bones in the body. The first is called the *malleus*, because it resembles a rudely-formed hammer; the second is named *incus*, from its being formed like an anvil; the third is called the *obicular*, from its being the smallest bone in the body, not being larger than the head of a pin; the remaining one is called *stapes*, because it resembles a stirrup. All these bones are extremely hard, and are articulated to each other by means of capsular ligaments. These little bones form a chain extending across the cavity of the tympanum, one end of which is attached to the inside surface of the drum, being applied to its centre, where it projects inward; and the other end communicating with an exceedingly

intricate apparatus within the temporal bone, where the nerve of hearing is distributed.

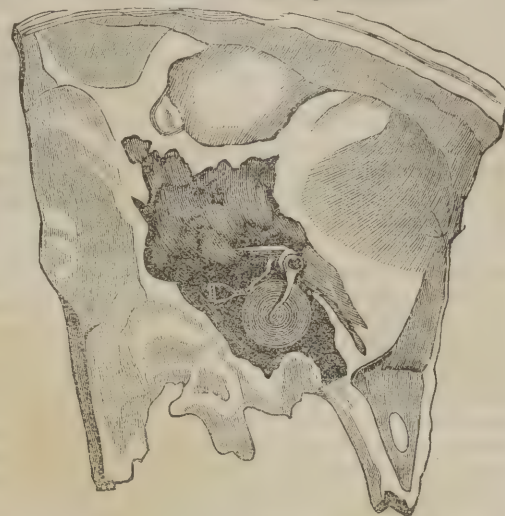


Fig. 4.

More internally is situated the principal cavity of the ear, consisting of several winding passages, filled with a watery fluid, and lined with a pulpy membrane. The whole cavity, including these winding passages, is not unaptly termed the *labyrinth* of the ear, which is divided into three parts, called the *vestibule*, the *semicircular canal*, and the *cochler*. We will not attempt a description of these parts, for words will not convey any thing like a correct idea of the shape of these intricate passages, nor are drawings much more intelligible, particularly to those who have never seen these parts demonstrated.

In terminating these general remarks upon the structure of the ear, it will be proper to say, that the internal and middle ear are traversed by several nervous filaments, which probably have some influence on the function of hearing. These various filaments cross each other, and are spread out upon the tympanum of other parts of the ear, and preserve a uniformity of action among its different parts.

BENEFIT OF A PHRENOLOGICAL EXAMINATION.—The following is only one out of thousands of similar cases which might be adduced. Comments are unnecessary:

MR. L. N. FOWLER.—While in New York, I called at your office, and received a phrenological examination, took a chart, and some advice that would lead me to cultivate some organs which are deficient. I can truly say I never enjoyed life better or as well as I have since I returned home. I have determined to live a different life. *I will be happy.* I will not be so anxious about my friends or myself, I said. *I have kept my word, so far.* It has made me happy. My friends said I had returned with much resolution, but they thought it would be not ing lasting, some of them having no faith in Phrenology. I know I am improving, and if I am confident of it myself, others may believe it. I feel determined to follow the path I have entered. To make myself useful is my sincere desire.

E. C.

Psychology.

PSYCHOLOGICAL MATTERS.

A CURIOUS PREVISION.

DR. ABERCROMBIE, Sir Walter Scott, and others who have written upon the laws and phenomena of the human mind, have endeavored to account for the occasional apparent fulfilment of dreams, by supposing them to be the mental forms of previously recognized probabilities, or the chance realizations of now and then one among the thousands of nocturnal fancies which never have any counterparts in external life. To those who may be inclined to adopt the theory of these writers, the following occurrence is submitted; and if they can explain it on the basis of this theory, they will accomplish an intellectual feat which will deserve credit. I relate the account with the more confidence in its truth, because I was passively concerned in the experiences which it describes, and know the dreamer to be a person on whose word every reliance may be placed.

I was called upon to deliver a lecture, on a certain Sunday evening, before a religious society in New York city. On the Friday evening previous, Mrs. H., a lady belonging to the society, and who then had never seen me, dreamed vividly of going into the church, and seeing a STRANGER in the pulpit, with ONE OF HIS HANDS BOUND UP. She particularly noted his general appearance, his manner of conducting the services, &c., and on the following morning related her dream to her husband. The next Sunday evening she proceeded to the church, passed up the aisle, and was greatly surprised on seeing the identical stranger in the pulpit whom she had before described to her husband as appearing in her nocturnal vision. Not only his personal appearance, but his manner of address, tone of voice, and even a BANDAGE ON HIS HAND, corresponded minutely to the person she had seen in her dream. (I was compelled to wear a bandage from having accidentally burned my hand a few days previously.) The discourse itself, throughout, appeared to her as a recapitulation of that which she had heard in her dream. A few sentences at the close, in which I spoke of the relations of science and theology, and of the blessings to the race which might be expected when the two were blended in harmonious unity, she particularly recognized.

What adds to the mystery of this affair is, that the discourse was not written beyond a few short notes, and these were not sketched out before the day on the evening of which it was delivered; and the closing part of it especially was *unpremeditated*, except in vague generals, though it was this part that the lady remembered most distinctly. No human being save myself could have known, by any *exterior* process, what that discourse was to be, before it was delivered—and even I knew it but indistinctly. A very vague conception of the general theme had, it is true, been running through my mind for some days previous, but I am certain that I did not mention any of the particulars to any one—at least to any one who could have communicated them to the lady, either directly or indirectly. Her prevision of the facts, therefore, must have been obtained

without any external clew which could possibly have led her to expect, or even imagine them; and to say there was a merely accidental coincidence between the dream and so many various and remarkable particulars, would be to impose a tax upon credulity, far greater than would be involved in the supposition that the vision and the facts had a direct interior or spiritual connection.

Here, then, is a phenomenon which should not be lightly passed over by those who are in quest of a true philosophy of the human soul. Unless we adopt the theory suggested in previous articles, that the spiritual archetypes, or divine intellectual patterns, of all events, exist before their material realization, and unless we suppose that the soul of the lady, in this instance, came into *rapport* with the archetypes or patterns of the series of events foreseen, we are utterly at loss to conceive how the foreshadowings of these events could have been conveyed to her mind with such minute particularity as to forbid the idea of CHANCE.

MAGNETIC DISEASE.—CURIOUS FACT.

We have witnessed many instances, and been credibly informed of many others, in which the sensations of the magnetizer, and even his diseases—nausea, headache, and other physical derangements, for instance—were communicated sympathetically to the person under his magnetic control. We have even known these feelings and physical conditions to be sympathetically communicated at a distance, especially if from long association a constant *rapport* had been established between the magnetizer and the magnetizee. The following case, however, is the most remarkable one of this kind of which we have ever heard. It was recently related to a friend of ours, by Mr. H. Camp, of Cleveland, Ohio, and by that friend related, in the presence of Mr. Camp, and with his permission and sanction, at a public meeting in this city:

A lady who is a personal acquaintance and friend of Mr. Camp, residing at Massillon, Ohio, had been frequently thrown into the magnetic trance by a gentleman, and at length came, to some extent, into a permanent sympathy with his physical condition. Whilst these magnetic relations subsisted, the gentleman removed, some months since, to New Orleans; and during the recent pestilence in that city, he took the yellow fever and died. Simultaneously with his sickness, as it was afterwards ascertained, the lady, without knowing of his disease, was affected so that her limbs became discolored, and yellow spots appeared on different parts of her body, to which she called the attention of a female friend. Subsequently this lady visited and consulted a clairvoyant, and by her was informed of the gentleman's death by yellow fever, and that the singular appearances on her body were produced by magnetic sympathy with him during his sickness.

To the reflective mind this case may convey some important suggestions respecting the theory of infectious diseases. All persons living in close proximity to each other are, in fact, more or less in magnetic sympathy with each other; and when yellow fever, small-pox, scarlatina, and other maladies get fairly introduced into a neighbor-

hood, it is probable that their epidemic extension is owing, in many instances, to this same magnetic sympathy, or to a vitiation of the common *nerveaura*, or magnetic sphere of the whole community. This explains the known efficacy of a mental resistance to cholera and other diseases, and the increased liability of being attacked by them, accompanying that magnetically *negative* state produced by fear.

If this view is correct, then any efficient method of removing from one's system foreign and unhealthy magnetism becomes of great importance; and aside from the vigorous exercise of the will, accompanied with outward gestures, as if ejecting something from the surface of the body, we know of no more effectual means to do this than thorough bathing or ablution in cold water. The water may, perhaps, to advantage, be slightly acidulated with vinegar, but this is not absolutely necessary. Water is a powerful solvent and conductor of human magnetism, as well as of many other things; and if, after being exposed to the diseased atmosphere of persons and neighborhoods, one would make a free use of it, both internally and externally, he would generally find it a perfect safeguard against contagion, and a powerful promoter of the health, both of body and soul.

SYMPATHETIC TRANSFERENCE OF PERSONALITY.

The following account was received, verbally, from Dr. J. P. Greves, of Milwaukee, Wis., a man of indisputable veracity, who is personally knowing to the facts:

A young girl, of an exceedingly susceptible magnetic constitution, and who would often personate and express the thoughts of those with whom she came in magnetic communication, once commenced singing in a most beautiful manner, and in a language not only unknown to those around her, but unknown also to herself, while in her normal state. This singing she repeated at different times, and in the presence of different persons; and in answer to those who demanded an explanation, she invariably asserted that she was *en rapport* with Jenny Lind. Finally, two Swedes, for a test, were invited to one of her *séances*, when, after entering the transic state, her singing in the strange language was recommenced. As her song proceeded, the Swedes burst into tears, and when it was finished, they declared that it was one of their Swedish national airs! As it was positively known that the girl was ignorant of the Swedish language, her alleged magnetic communication with Jenny Lind must, we conceive, be taken as the most probable explanation of the phenomenon. Jenny was at that time making the tour of the United States, and her movements and achievements in the musical art were among the most exciting topics of conversation and newspaper paragraphs; and it is not improbable that the soul of this magnetic subject, from hearing so much of the Swedish songstress, and from spontaneous attraction for her, wandered forth in quest of her, and formed the sympathetic connection which she alleged to exist. I have known of many instances in which connections have been formed in a similar way, solely by the efforts of the magnetized subject, and without the knowledge of the other party; but in no instance have I witnessed a case equally

remarkable with the foregoing. I consider this case, therefore, as valuable for the additional light which it throws upon the sympathetic nature and mysterious workings of the human soul, and for this reason I have thought it proper to submit it to the readers of the JOURNAL.

PREDICTION OF THE BURNING OF THE HENRY CLAY.

A very curious fact has recently come to our knowledge, which deserves to be recorded for the benefit of those who are investigating the mysterious powers of the human soul. On the day before the burning of the steamboat "Henry Clay" on the Hudson river, some eighteen months ago, Mrs. Harriet Porter, a clairvoyant, residing in Bridgeport, Conn., fell, to all appearance spontaneously, into a magnetic state. Being apparently speechless, she went to a closet and brought a newspaper, and after feeling over it for some time, and whilst her eyes were closed, she pointed out the words, "HENRY CLAY." As soon as the attention of the persons present was directed to the name, she proceeded in like manner to point out the word, "STEAMBOAT;" and when this was noticed by those present, she again searched with her finger over the paper, and pointed out the word, "BURNED." These words put together would read, "*Henry Clay steamboat burned.*" After hearing thus mysteriously indicated that sentence, she returned spontaneously to the normal state, forgetting every thing that had occurred during her trance.

Not much more was thought of the affair, until the next day, when, about the hour that the ill-fated steamer was actually in flames, Mrs. P. again spontaneously entered the magnetic state, and gave a vivid description of the conflagration of a steamboat on the Hudson river. She declared that the name "HENRY CLAY" was distinctly visible upon the burning boat, and then proceeded to describe a village that was near by; her description agreeing with the village of Yonkers, in the vicinity of which, as it will be remembered, the catastrophe actually did take place. During the description of this scene, Mrs. P. manifested the deepest anguish of mind that so many lives should be lost; and the occurrences were depicted with great vividness and minuteness. The parties present were incredulous as to the reality of her vision; but it is scarcely necessary to say that they found in the reports of the public prints the next day, an entire verification of her statements.

This doubtless will by many be considered as a "tough story;" but from a personal acquaintance with Mrs. Porter, and a knowledge of many other wonderful psychological feats she has performed, as well as from the respectability of the testimony on which the foregoing is related, I have no doubt that the facts of her prediction were precisely as here set forth. The whole occurrence is, indeed, difficult of solution upon the basis of any well-known psychical law; and I relate the account just as I received it, leaving the reader to draw his explanations from philosophizings and parallel facts given in previous articles in this JOURNAL, or from the many similar occurrences which are every where astonishing the world at the present day.

W. F.

Agriculture.

WHOEVER makes two ears of corn or two blades of grass to grow where only one grew before, deserves better of Mankind, and does more essential service to his country, than the whole race of politicians put together.—SWIFT.

JANUARY—WORK TO BE DONE.

BY H. C. VAIL.

THIS month should find the farmer at leisure to review the operations of the past year, and suggest such alterations or improvements as may be deemed advisable for the coming season, and devise some *systematic* plan of operations; see what fields are to be sown or planted, what ones appropriated for pasture or mowing lands; being sure to lay out *no more land* for tillage than can be manured *heavily*; light doses of manure do not pay, although they may give a slight increase of crops, and keep the land in better condition than without any application. If enough home-made manure cannot be furnished, and the composts of night-soil, hen-manure, etc., give out, purchase and compost guano with charcoal-dust, or get the best brand of the *improved superphosphate of lime*, if you can. Do not stint the crops, or see how little can be made to answer, but rather inquire, *How much can I add to this acre, to make it give the most profitable results, giving me the best returns for capital and labor expended?* Save all ashes and bones carefully, and let no manures be exposed, but have them composted at once—under cover if possible—with several times their bulk of the decomposed muck which was provided last fall and placed near the sheds.

Do not neglect to supply your stables with decomposed muck, as frequently recommended heretofore, if you desire to retain your animals in a good state of health. Continue to steam corn-stalks, and slice roots fed to cattle, if you desire to feed them economically. If you have a variety of roots, make a change frequently during the course of the winter in feeding them. Never feed frozen roots, as is the practice with many. Some farmers give their cattle each two ounces, three times a week, of a mixture of equal parts of lime, ashes, and salt. Observe closely those cows about to calve, providing them with a spacious, warm apartment: after the cow has calved, feed her with a thin slop of buckwheat bran and warm water, with a little salt stirred in it. Her food should be good and nourishing, and the bag well stripped and kept in good condition. Neglect at this period may ruin an excellent animal. Great care should be taken in the first efforts to milk a young heifer, her future gentleness depending upon the manner in which she is now treated.

The food given to fattening cattle should be fresh and sweet. Frequent changes in kinds of food should be made, so as to maintain a good appetite and keen relish. The use of roots to replace the succulence of grass in the summer season should not be neglected, as profits depend upon the ease and rapidity with which cattle increase their flesh. Do not pursue the worse than barbarous practice of allowing young and growing stock to remain outside, subjected to the severities of winter, but give them good

shelter and the best of food, if you wish to possess stock worth owning after they have arrived at maturity.

If the application of guano to trees of sluggish growth, as recommended last month, was neglected, attend to it now, at such times as the ground is not frozen, but do not use it without having previously composted it with several times its bulk of charcoal-dust, if you would get its full value. Apple trees requiring lime may yet receive an application, being careful not to put it on at the same time with the guano, or to let it come in contact with it; for if it do, the ammonia of the guano is at once set free, and unless the soil be highly charged with carbonaceous or aluminous matter, it escapes and is lost in the atmosphere.

Overhaul all implements, wagons, carts, and sleighs, putting them in order, so that no time may be lost when they are required for use. Gates and bars may be made, posts hewn, pickets sawed, and fencing materials of all kinds prepared for spring use. Root-grafting apple trees may be done: the directions for performing this process may be found in fruit books.

Prepare tan, leaves, and horse-manure, by mixing intimately, and storing under a shed to be used for early hot-beds. Give poultry some strips of flesh occasionally; chandler's greaves may be fed economically. See that your fowls are provided with a warm apartment: a cellar dug in the side of a hill will furnish a good one at a small outlay. Kept in a warm place, they will supply you with abundance of fresh eggs, which may be truly said to be a luxury.

During deep snows, examine trees: if mice are girdling them, trample the snow down tightly about their trunks.

Mechanics.

DAGUERREOTYPES ON WOOD.

AN important application of the photographic art has been made in Manchester, England, by which the process of wood-engraving from daguerreotypes will be materially economized, both in time and expense. *The Manchester Guardian*, of July 30, gives the following account of this probably most recent improvement in the practice of this useful art:

"Yesterday, Mr. Robert Langton, wood-engraver and draughtsman, of Cross street, brought to our office some very successful and beautiful specimens of photography, taken by himself, not on metal plates, or on paper, or on glass, but on blocks of box-wood, such as are ordinarily used in his own art for wood-engravings. One was a striking portrait of himself: another was a view of the beautiful little church at Worsley, erected a few years ago by the Earl and Countess of Ellesmere. The latter was comprised within the ordinary dimensions of a circle three and a half inches in diameter; and, as the image of the church is thus *reversed*, the design, in all its elegant proportions, and reduced to a miniature, such as no hand of human artist can ever hope to rival, in its exquisite delicacy of light and shade, and its elaborate minuteness and detail,—this

photograph, so taken on a block of box-wood, is quite ready for the application of the wood-engraver's burin. It is impossible to say how greatly this will advance the process of wood-engraving, especially by saving all the preliminary labor of the draughtsman, which in many cases constitutes the chief element in both the time and the cost attendant on the production of wood-engravings of a high class. Even in many of the lower branches of the art, the new application of sun-drawing will be an invaluable auxiliary. For instance, it is an extremely difficult matter to get accurate drawings of machinery in perspective; mechanical draughtsmen only represent in plane; and artists are generally found extremely reluctant to employ a large amount of time so unprofitably as the drawing of a complicated machine in perspective demands. Mr. Langton's daguerreotype can now in a few seconds accomplish what it would require hours for the artist to effect; and in point of accuracy, the instrument must ever have the preference. But great as will eventually be the boon which this new application of photography will confer on the practical art of wood-engraving, it may be made more extensively valuable, as a cheap form of producing pictorial objects. By Mr. Langton's process, portraits, landscapes, &c. could be produced on any smooth piece of wood, duly prepared; and thus even wooden snuff boxes and hand-screens, &c., may be decorated with portraits, or scenes from nature, or copies of works of art, at a cost much less than daguerreotypes on metal plates. Indeed, it is difficult to say where the application and uses of this new process may not extend. Mr. Langton does not limit his invention to its use in wood-engraving, but claims for it an equally useful and valuable application in other directions, in connection with practical art."

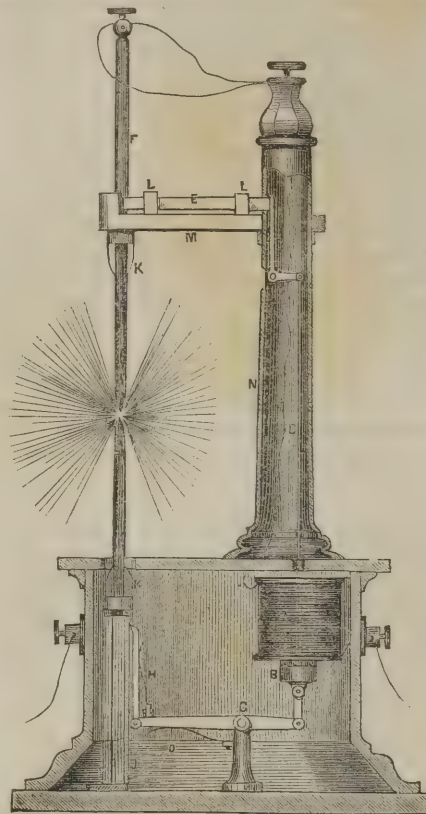
We trust that artists in this country will lose no time in obtaining a complete knowledge of the process, as its use in newspaper offices, where passing events are recorded by engravings, as well as by letter-press, would be invaluable; while any thing which will cheapen productions calculated to promote the cultivation of popular taste, must be regarded as promoting the education and refinement of society.

ELECTRIC LAMP.

CONSIDERABLE interest has been excited in scientific circles, in London, by the invention of a lamp, the light of which is produced by means of electricity. An electro-magnet is placed within the base of the lamp, connected outside with a battery. The electric fluid being made to pass between two points of charcoal, called electrodes, a light of wonderful brilliance is produced. Until lately, no means have been known to regulate the distance between the electrodes, since, after a short time, the points would be consumed and the light extinguished.

Dr. Watson, an electrician of great ability, has finally overcome all difficulties hitherto encountered in regulating the electrodes and the battery currents. He has produced a lamp which regulates itself in all these respects, and a company has been formed to manufacture them for public

use. They claim economy in their use, but we are very doubtful on that score.



DR. WATSON'S ELECTRIC LAMP.

Our engraving shows the general appearance and principle of Dr. Watson's lamp, though the mode here used to regulate the electrodes is an improvement on Dr. Watson's plan by H. Turton. Our engraving is a partial sectional elevation.

The electro-magnet is at A; and its armature, B, which is beneath, is shown in contact, so that the brass rod, C, passing through the centre of the magnet, is in its elevated position. The rod thus—by means of the bell-crank lever, D, bearing against the loose sliding-bar, E—holds the main vertical sliding-rod, F, in a fixed position. The armature, B, is screwed on to the lower end of its link-rod, C, so as to admit of easy adjustment; and it is connected, by a link on its lower side, with the shorter arm of the double lever, G, the opposite longer arm of which has a spring catch, H, jointed to it, and arranged to work in the finely-toothed sliding ratchet-piece, J.

This ratchet terminates, as also does the upper sliding-rod, F, in a steel or platinum spring clip, K. The loose overhead bar, E, works in small guide eyes, L, on the bracket, M, and this bracket slides down with stiff friction upon the main pillar, N. When, from the consumption of the electrodes, the distance between their points is increased so much as to stop the current, the spring, O, draws down the armature, B, and lifts the ratchet at the same time that the upper sliding-rod, F, is released. The electrodes thus simultaneously approach each other, and the requisite distance being attained, the consequent instantaneous renewal of the current fixes them both by the upward jerk of the armature.

Poetry.

KEEP IN STEP.

"Those who would walk together must keep in step."—OLD PROVERB.

AY, the world keeps moving forward,
Like an army marching by;
Hear you not its heavy footfall,
That resoundeth to the sky?
Some bold spirits bear the banner—
Souls of sweetness chant the song,—
Lips of energy and fervor
Make the timid-hearted strong!
Like brave soldiers we march forward;
If you linger or turn back,
You must look to get a jostling
While you stand upon our track.
Keep in step.

My good neighbor, Master Standstill,
Gazes on it as he goes;
Not quite sure but he is dreaming,
In his afternoon's repose!
"Nothing good," he says, "can issue
From this endless moving on;
Ancient laws and institutions
Are decaying, or are gone;
We are rushing on to ruin,
With our mad new-fangled ways."
While he speaks, a thousand voices,
As the heart of one man, say—
Keep in step."

Gentle neighbor, will you join us,
Or return to "Good old ways?"
Take again the fig-leaf apron
Of old Adam's ancient days;—
Or become a hardy Briton—
Beard the lion in his lair,
And lie down in dainty slumber
Wrapped in skins of shaggy bear,—
Bear the hut amid the forest,
Skim the wave in light canoe?
Ah, I see! you do not like it;
Then, if these "old ways" won't do,
Keep in step.

Be assured, good Master Standstill,
All-wise Providence designed
Aspiration and progression
For the yearning human mind.
Generations left their blessings
In the relics of their skill,
Generations yet are longing
For a greater glory still;
And the shades of our forefathers
Are all jealous of our deeds—
We but follow where they beckon,
We but go where they do lead!
Keep in step.

One detachment of our army
May encamp upon the hill,
While another in the valley
May enjoy his own sweet will;
This may answer to one watchword,
That may echo to another;
But in unity and concord,
They discern that each is brother!
Breast to breast they're marching onward,
In a good and peaceful way;
You'll be jostled if you hinder,
So don't offer let or stay—
Keep in step.

A TEETOTAL TOWN.—Gloversville, N. Y., is twenty years old, and has four public-houses. The business of the place is indicated by its name, the people being engaged in making gloves and mittens of all kinds. Not a drop of liquor has ever been sold there, consequently it is not strange that the place improves rapidly.

New York,

JANUARY, 1854.

This is TRUTH, though opposed to the PHILOSOPHY of AGES.—GALL.
Truly, I see, he that will but stand to the TRUTH, it will carry him out.—GEORGE FOX.

SALUTATORY.

OUR NEW YEAR.

TIME is precious. Yet to some, much more so than to others. And sometimes a given day, or year, is more precious to the same person than another. Suppose, yesterday, you could make but a dollar, yet to-day can earn twenty; the latter is the more precious. Then by what infallible TEST can we correctly measure the relative value of time—of different periods to the same person, or the same time to different persons? By this: "THE AMOUNT OF ENJOYMENT" experienced. Thus, if you can manage to obtain twice as much happiness from 1854 as from 1853, it will be twice as valuable; and if I can enjoy twenty times more than you, my time is worth to me twenty times more than yours is to you. Say, reader, is this mode of estimating the value of time, absolute and relative, the true one? Rather, is it not the ONLY correct one? Is it not infallible?

Then the more pleasure you can make 1854 yield you, the more it will be worth to you; and hence, if "THE AMERICAN PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL" can be instrumental in rendering you the more happy than you would be without it, of course it will be valuable in proportion as it promotes this end. It costs only a dollar—even less to clubs. Now, can you purchase with that sum what will add to your enjoyments, both through 1854 and through life, more than will this JOURNAL? You give twenty-five or fifty cents for a dinner, whereas a sixpenny loaf will serve every other purpose, except the pleasures of taste, just as well. Now, will not the perusal of this Journal yield you a hundred-fold more pleasure than the mere eating of a fifty-cent dinner over a sixpenny loaf? Of course, then, you will gain by saving half a dollar per annum—only one penny per week on your board bill, to purchase FOOD FOR MIND. And why should not all make it as much a point to feed MIND as body? As much? Ay, as much MORE as mind is capable of enjoying more than body. Those who think themselves too poor to procure

READING-matter, starve that very portion of their nature which they should feed FIRST, and feed at any rate, whatever else starves.

We have chosen the very strongest case—food—to show that even the poorest can curtail in this alone, without the slightest inconvenience, enough to procure this mental repast; much more if they indulge in tobacco, alcoholic stimulants, tea, or coffee—not one of which is beneficial, or adds to life's real pleasures, but every one injurious. The plain fact is, very few know how to lay out money wisely. Its value consists in the amount of happiness it procures. Very likely a dollar spent for this JOURNAL will yield more net income of real pleasure than hundreds spent on other things, and hence be worth that much more. And is it not a CARDINAL mistake to lavish from nine-tenths to ninety-nine-hundredths of our time and money on the BODY, merely on its food, clothing, housing, and creature comforts, while only the merest moiety is spent on the SPIRIT principle—that immortal entity which constitutes OUR VERY SELVES? And how inexpressibly the more happy would mankind render themselves by bestowing far less time and money on their temporal, but twenty, fifty-fold more on their mental natures!

To COUNTRY people this principle applies with double force. They especially require CONTACT WITH MIND. Living apart, and seeing only their own family week in and week out, except Sabbaths, but then barely to speak to a few, they settle down into an inane, dissatisfied, torpid state. Their interior natures CRAVE something—they know not what, know not even that they do crave—yet this hankering begets an irritability which they vent on work, cattle, neighbors, family, &c., the same as when hungry; for mental and social hunger produces like effects with physical. See how wonderfully coming to city sharpens up all a countryman's faculties. But how sharpens? By bringing him in CONTACT WITH MIND. Marvellously does mind reinvigorate mind; but solitude—the dungeon, for example—produces either craziness or torpor. How many excellent, amiable women by nature are rendered cross and hateful by nervousness, and nervous by being confined in-doors by the month and year, and seeing only now and then one; no friend, none to talk to, or hear talk: they become dejected, listless, objectless, peevish, and their lives a burden to themselves and family, which communing with mind would have prevented,

and will yet cure. And how many, leaving society at the East, but without society West, become DESPERATE to return! They are literally STARVING for communion of mind with mind, and unless fed, sink down into a forlorn state, or else die. Country people, abounding in creature necessities and perhaps comforts, all you need on earth to complete a little heaven below, is MENTAL food, moral aliment, a pleasurable stimulant to the feelings, interchange of ideas, and the like. Children, shut away from playmates, become peevish and pine away; whereas, commingling with other children exhilarates and wonderfully improves. Is not here a mental law—as much a human need as food?

But how obtained, in a sparsely settled country? By visiting in part, but especially by READING. And periodical reading is best, because, coming at intervals, every new arrival arrests attention, awakens curiosity, and extorts at least a little time every now and then, which, if lying on the shelf, would lie unnoticed. Farmers, mechanics, appropriate for clothes and bodily comforts as many dollars, or bushels of wheat, as you can spare, but save at least ONE for the AMERICAN PHRENOLOGICAL, and another for the WATER-CURE JOURNAL—the latter to secure bodily health; the former, to feed and feast your spirit entity, in nature's mind—developing truths and philosophies; and then as much more for other mental aliments as you have to spare.

"But," you argue, "I am absolutely too poor to afford it." Let us see. Are you too poor to afford yourself tea, coffee, and tobacco? Few are too poor to buy either, or indeed all. Now, by discontinuing either, you SAVE money enough, several times over, to purchase BOTH these Journals, besides the time saved in their preparation, cleansing dishes, &c., and be better off without than with, but very much better with this reading than without it. Think which will make 1854 happiest—these serials without tea, or tea without them.

Are you even a child, without any money, persuade father to commute—you drinking water instead of tea or coffee, and thus SAVING him enough in cost to get both Journals, and he be still the gainer. Or you can borrow money, and raise potatoes or corn on shares, with extra labor, to refund it, and enough money over to get them next year. Or several, by uniting, can have the reading at a shilling each.

Or, it can be saved on flesh. Meat costs

over four cents per pound, wheat about two, and corn one; yet a pound of grain will go farther as food than two pounds of meat—a gain of eight DOLLARS TO ONE, on the cost of your food. And man can live longer and work harder on grain than meat—at least by eating LESS than now. If, in 1853, you ate meat twice per day, but did without our Journals, would you not render yourselves all the happier in 1854 by eating meat only once per day, and treating yourself, instead, to these Journals? The principle here involved—of furnishing mental provender by economizing on bodily wants, often purely artificial and injurious—applies to a thousand like items of living. In dress, by foregoing a ribbon, or some trinket, or mere whim, or in a suit of clothes, or in personal expenses, often in nuts and candies, nearly every one can save enough to procure these Journals for themselves and several friends, without diminishing physical enjoyment one iota, but with a great addition to mental pleasures. Reader, can you not greatly increase your enjoyments and personal development, in 1854, by curtailing here and adding there?

But will our reading give you more enjoyment than any other? It can. IT WILL Try it. It will tell you HOW TO LIVE, and this is every thing. Other reading may while away idle moments; ours will unfold NATURE'S CONDITIONS and MEANS of happiness, which are infinitely more promotive of it than mere animal pleasures. Very few either know how much they are capable of enjoying, or know how to enjoy. Our mines of happiness lie where California gold lay twenty years ago—unknown; while Phrenology is to our mental treasures what its discoverer and miners are to it. It explores human nature in general, and your own nature in particular; shows how, by obeying this law of your being, and complying with its conditions of enjoyment, to render yourself much happier, not merely in 1854, but through life—throughout existence even,—than you could become without this knowledge. Take this very article as a sample. Incorporating its leading idea—making yourself the happiest possible in 1854—into your life-purpose, it will increase the ratio of your enjoyment more, by many per cent., than without it. Of course, not practised, it will do little good; but the more good, the more it is LIVED OUT. And we intend to serve up, in every number, many articles alike promotive of your own personal enjoyment and development.

My neighbor, by building an addition to his house, hopes to promote his own and family's comfort. We propose to build on addition after addition to *your own selves*—MORAL additions—additions of NEW LIFE-motives; new principles of action; new aims and plans; and to place you on a far higher plane of being, intellectually and morally, than you would otherwise occupy. To DEVELOP you—to enlarge your range of thought, expand your comprehensiveness, tone up your ambition, and direct it towards more ennobling objects, will be the aim of every number, every line. And PHRENOLOGY furnishes us with the very best possible material for realizing this noble end—for rendering our pages pleasurable and profitable. It unfolds man. It is the only scientific expounder of human nature. It puts the finger of absolute certainty upon each primitive element of mind; shows in what its right and wrong action consists; and directs its readers to the former, but warns them against the latter. It is thus—by disclosing nature's true type of humanity, and developing you into it—that we propose to return you a hundred-fold the value of your subscription.

One *other* thing we propose—to help develop our *nation*. We profess patriotism. Not that which fought at Marathon, or even on Bunker Hill. We claim even higher. They fought, died, for love of a PLACE; we would labor to develop and extend the republican PRINCIPLE; which means—"The greatest good of the greatest number." This principle we adore. At its shrine we worship. We exalt it next to Deity himself, whose emanation it is, and whose instrumentality for redeeming all His children from both the thralldom of monarchy, and from every evil which now afflicts humanity. *How* it is effecting this magnificent work, our July number showed. It showed that the simple principle, "THE MAJORITY SHALL RULE," sets majority and minority, tongue and press, one and all, in bar-room and lecture-room, in city and country, in public and private, whenever and wherever two meet, to *discussing*, not one thing merely, but every thing; not only governmental measures, but church measures, religious doctrines—all propositions, all measures, which can in any way affect any one of its members; turning every measure down-side up and inside out, till finally adjudicated in accordance with the true type of humanity. Monarchy and conservatism stifle inquiry, choke expression, forbid discussion, and

thereby stop progress. Republicanism provokes all. Behold how rapidly it is to-day developing the American mind! The American! Indeed, that of the entire RACE. Witness, O earth, what it has done for man in only seventy-eight years! And only just begun! Effected more within ten years than in all the other sixty-eight! And destined to re-increase in this compound ratio for hundreds of years to come!—till it banishes every evil, secures every possible good, and develops completely every human perfection, and capability for enjoying. Was your country's life, ye immortal three hundred whofell at the Straits of Thermopylæ, worth your death? Then, O American, how infinitely more yours of your own? If Greece was good, how infinitely better "Columbia, happy land!" Where, O King of day, east, west, north, south, shine you down on a country at all comparable with ours? See you any on any planet better, unless republican, like ours? Italy may have a clime more genial, a sky more serene, a soil more fertile, but oh! she has no "Republic!" Roman never loved Rome, or Jew, Judea, better as a place, than I love my country. Yet this is the smallest item in my filial love. It is thy man-blessing, humanity-developing, progress-promoting, millennium-inducing INSTITUTIONS, O my mother-country, which ravishes my soul. In defending, in perfecting thy LAWS, I would live, would die. Heirs, by inheritance or by adoption, of the bequests of 1776, how infinitely fortunate! No legacy ever left by sire to son at all compares with this! If Austria's Autocrat, or Russia's Czar, or even England's Queen would abdicate their thrones, and I could be enthroned instead, and my children after me, on condition that I renounce my country, I might not spurn the kindly offer, but should reject it. Only heaven can entice me away; and even there I will watch over thy interests, and labor for thy prosperity. And oh! how I thank thee that, while on earth, I may labor in behalf of thy laws, thy institutions, and thy citizens! All hail, every member of this ever-glorious Republic! Every one my brother, sister, child! Give me to do all within my power for thee, and for all thy children, for thy sake!

A nation is a GREAT affair. As great as the embodiment into a one of all her individual members, from her birth to death, added to all their interests, monetary, social, and all others. And if a blessing, that blessing is commensurate with all the

INCREASE of happiness of which she is the instrumentality. But if a curse, a curse proportionate to all the sufferings she inflicts, in any and every way, on each and all her members, throughout her existence. Then, does our country, by her constituent feature, "The majority shall rule," render her citizens more happy than the Sultan by his firman, or Autocrat by his mandates, renders his subjects? MORE happy! Forgive the comparison! Behold the contrast! Say, Austrian subject; attest, Russian serf; speak, Hungarian exile; affirm, Spanish laborer; declare, Chinese coolie; proclaim, all ye emigrants to our shores, how, beyond all comparison, our country *promotes* her children's happiness, while yours, by tithes, by every species of extortions, by secret police, by unjust imprisonments, by every possible means, especially by CRUSHING LIBERTY, torment, even torture, from birth to death, all but a privileged few; while ours loves all, and makes all happy. How infinitely happier a lifetime here than there! And how infinitely rather leave children in this than that!

And what a comment emigration on our country and theirs. See how the poor emigrant bleeds at every pore of his nature in tearing himself from father, mother, brother, sister, cousin, friend, playmate, acquaintance, church, priest, even birthplace—most that humanity holds sacred; labors and saves to his utmost for years, to get passage-money; braves sickness and perils by sea; lands penniless, homeless, forlorn—every face, every thing strange—and all because his country makes him more miserable with all this, than ours without! For these, for many like reasons, I love my country as I love my life, and beg to be allowed to express that love by readorning and reimproving thee.

That she is faultless is not claimed; but how infinitely less so than any other government, as such, on earth! And if marred with a few blemishes, shall we therefore curse her? Should the devoted son, because his mother was not faultless, blow out her brains? Should he not rather commiserate and do his utmost to remedy her imperfections? So let me, my country, try to PERFECT, not destroy thee.

But how? BY IMPROVING THY PEOPLE. Our country consists more in her CITIZENS than her territory. To improve any ONE of these, is to improve her. To endow but one with some new virtue, or enhance any now existing, or expand a single intellect, is to bless our country.

Now this is precisely what THE AMERICAN PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL intends to do in 1854. It intends to have ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND SUBSCRIBERS, and ONE MILLION readers; or if not this year, soon after! And to render every one of this vast multitude more complete, as human beings—nearer the type of perfect humanity—than if it were not. And since its readers are the *very* best spirits in all our towns and villages—either heads of families, or thorough-going, efficient progressives, or else young persons destined soon to sway the popular mind, we intend, through these, to influence for good EVERY MEMBER OF THIS REPUBLIC. Perhaps not all this year, yet a good proportion; but all, sometime. We intend to make hundreds of NEW phrenological missionaries, who, for years to come, in neighborhoods, as teachers or lecturers, as editors or legislators, as ministers and authors, as public men or private citizens, and in countless ways, shall mould our body politic as we mould them. Nor shall our influence cease even in 1854, but deepen and widen as it descends, "till time shall be no longer." To mould a *nation's* character, to influence a nation's destinies, even in the least, is a mighty work, in itself, in its results. Yet even this stupendous work we propose to do. Our nation SHALL be the better throughout all coming time, for the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL of 1854. Nor our country merely, but the RACE ITSELF. It shall originate and promulgate ideas and feelings which, as a stone thrown into the placid lake moves its entire body, shall work changes for the better on the intellectual current of myriads of human beings. And Heaven forbid our promulgating one single wrong or injurious sentence!

But, to do this, we must have CO-WORKERS. We will make the Journal. But our brother laborers must circulate it. You, noble, philanthropic band, must continue to help us—and no periodical ever had as many purely voluntary laborers as this Journal—laborers who work from LOVE OF THE CAUSE, and toil like moral heroes, literally "without money and without price," who remit every farthing they collect, and pay postage besides; sometimes even advancing money at that. And all because it seeks to do GOOD. It is bound to teach erring man how to LIVE. It has taught so many, and made them so much better, that they burn with philanthropic desire to bless others as they themselves have been blessed. For past services we thank you. Yet we count on your RE-INCREASED exertions in behalf of

humanity. We trust your past success will only re-stimulate to new effort. Help us to help humanity.

We intend to expound PHRENOLOGY ITSELF more in 1854 than in 1853. This is the great teacher, the great reformer, the great statesman, the great storehouse of philosophy. We shall record more of those FACTS which hourly transpire under our professional hands, but which we have withheld from fear of being called egotistical. But our science claims it, and we yield. In its philosophies it covers the whole ground of human nature—of human interests. Nothing natural or beneficial to man is foreign to our pages. Our science obliges us to embrace UNIVERSAL HUMAN NATURE in all its aspects, doings, and aspirations. Hence our introduction of miscellaneous subjects. Yet we shall range them all around the phrenological centre; and shall preach REFORM from all. Phrenology first, Phrenology last, Phrenology for ever! Phrenology is the sire of all reform.

Hereafter, as heretofore, it will also proclaim HEALTH—its value, conditions, and restoration. Its Water-Cure coadjutor will, as ever, detail this subject; but only Phrenology can duly proclaim health habits as affecting *mind and morals*. And in this matter mankind need "line upon line;" for it is the foundation and instrumentality of all intellectual and moral capability.

HOME EDUCATION is the very most important branch of human theory and practice. Properly to DEVELOP BY CULTURE the human body and mind, is the art of all arts, and requires all the aid science can lend. But WHAT science? THAT OF MAN. Child-training seeks to DEVELOP HUMAN NATURE. Of course to do this requires a KNOWLEDGE of that nature—of its elemental conditions, capabilities, and its laws of growth. Both these Phrenology discloses. Parents *do* enough for their children, but often spoil them most effectually by the very means taken to improve them. What they need is knowledge—just that very knowledge which Phrenology and Physiology conjointly furnish, and we propose to elucidate.

Our country, like ourselves, has a BODY, as well as mind, the complete development and health of which are as promotive of our national mentality as bodily power to mental. Our nation's physical resources—mineral, agricultural, and monetary, are literally exhaustless and boundless. In these respects no country on earth compares with ours. Our coal region stretches not only from Tennessee to New York, all along the Alleghany

ridge, and doubtless still north, but the whole West is one immense coal bed. And every quality and variety of coal is ours. England has one coal-bed, and one Newcastle—we a hundred-fold the most.

She has one Sheffield, while our iron region spreads all over the Alleghany ridge, from Tennessee to Vermont, and side by side with our coal-beds! What handier? Most of all: we have literally IRON MOUNTAINS, *four-fifths pure metal*—about as pure, when quarried, as blooms. And that right on the banks of the world's two greatest inland arteries, the Mississippi and St. Lawrence, with banks so bold that ships can be loaded right from the iron quarries, without even docking. With this, the whole world besides furnishes nothing to compare. In copper and lead we beat all other nations, while our gold and silver deposits, the best on earth, are WITHIN-DOORS, while England's are where she sent her criminals to get them, OUT OF THE WORLD. Other nations have, some one, others another mineral treasure, while we have ALL. And all *exhaustless*!

In agriculture, too, we transcend all. Look at our wheat fields. Survey our corn crop. Observe our rice plantations. Does sun shine on any others as large, as rich? To-day we are feeding earth's otherwise STARVING MILLIONS! But *they must pay*! And this will give us the "rocks." Our mighty West is just about to array us in fine linen; our South clothes the world in cotton; our North gives us apples; and South, sugars, figs, and oranges. In tea, we can equal China—but we don't want it. O Earth! how exhaustless, how rich, how complete thy store-houses, in mineral, agricultural, pomological—in every human necessity, in every human luxury! Naught that infinite causation could desire, and infinite love supply, but Thou, earth's Creator and man's Benefactor, hast crowded within and upon our God-perfected earth, and allotted to Columbia the LION'S SHARE. A Paradise indeed! EDEN ALL.

But these bountiful provisions lie dormant until, and farther than, DEVELOPED BY CULTURE. And this requires KNOWLEDGE. Be ours, then, the delightful task to disseminate this knowledge, provoke inquiry, and enkindle enthusiasm to prosecute this development.

And our railroads—our country's blood-vessels—transport and interchange these luxuries. Of them we shall speak—shall specify their length, points connected, time tables, fares, earnings, &c., besides noticing new improvements.

Incidental to this we shall say not a little about horticulture, and especially FRUIT culture, hoping thereby to wean men from eating so much meat, by cultivating a knowledge and love of nature's delicious FRUITS, and raising them in perfection.

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.—As different climates, soils, food, temperature, aspects of country, &c., have a most important influence on human character, by acting differently on different physiological and phrenological organs, these we shall discuss and direct as to the regimen required by each. From no other stand-point can this important class of subjects be treated as well as from this.

THE NATURAL HISTORY of man can likewise be treated better in the phrenological aspect than in any other—indeed, can be scientifically discussed from no other. To this subject we shall devote marked attention.

MAGNETISM AND PSYCHOLOGY enter into the constituent elements of humanity. Only in connection with Phrenology can they be presented properly. We shall summon its aid to their elucidation.

MECHANICS.—CONSTRUCTIVENESS creates half the world's entire wealth. Then shall not that science which analyzes this human faculty thereby throw important light and valuable suggestions over this general field of human interest? We shall, then, chronicle its doings, explain its inventions, encourage labor, and honor the WORKING-MAN. Our water-power is unequalled; we would set it at work for man.

ARCHITECTURE, a branch of mechanics, and the improvement of sweet home, will receive attention, and be exemplified by drawings. Phrenology shows what mental faculties and animal wants a perfect home ought to satisfy, and thereby how to improve it.

Other matters, mentioned in our Prospectus—a monthly summary of news, miscellaneous articles, notes and queries, &c., &c.—will receive attention. Trammelled by no sectarian idea, political or geographical; bound by and to no party, we embrace UNIVERSAL HUMANITY, and all her interests. By these means, with these facilities, we intend and expect to make our Journal the *very BEST WE CAN*!

Send in your subscriptions—alone, if you must—in company with your neighbors, if you can form clubs—and any one whom subscribers will trust, is our self-constituted agent—and we will return you, in every number, many times the real bona fide value

of your money. It will not, in 1854, be permitted you to obtain as much good at as little cost as in subscribing for the AMERICAN PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL for 1854!

CONSCIENTIOUSNESS. ITS PERVERSION.

VERY large Conscientiousness is held in the highest estimation. When guided by reason, no faculty is its superior. Yet, by a natural law, every good thing perverted becomes bad in proportion as it was good. Then, can Conscientiousness be perverted? It can; and is as liable to become so as any other faculty; and its abnormal action is as bad, even sinful, as that of any other. Then what constitutes its perverted action? What is the difference between its natural and reversed exercise?

In its natural action it desires to do exactly right. It appreciates the just and true, and requires all to conform to its dictates. Its motto is, "Let justice be done though heaven fall." It places its possessor in relation with law—the law of nature, of the state, of the church, and with the rules of society, the household, &c., and enjoins obedience to them. It also says, "Let the guilty suffer the penalty of violated law," whether of nature or of the nation.

Now, as there is but one step from the sublime to the ridiculous, so the difference between the natural and the perverted action of this faculty is hardly perceptible to a casual observer, but appears heaven-wide to the analytical mind. It is this—blame, censure, fault-finding, condemnation, and, with Combativeness, denunciation, and the attributing of bad motives to others. Normal Conscientiousness says, "Let law take its course, it is but just;" yet, when abnormal, it says, "You wicked wretch, you committed this heinous crime from the worst of motives, and deserve to suffer to the last extent of its penalty." It also notes and condemns every little departure from established rules, and from whatever the censorer, not actor, thinks right; and this spirit begets blame, reproach, scrupulousness, and a puritanical surveillance over others. It also condemns all departures from its own rigid standard of right, yet fails to acknowledge the good. It charges all, yet credits none. It claims to see many more bad motives than really exist, looks upon the world as a den of thieves and vile impostors, and ascribes native depravity and malignant intentions to all.

Applied to children, it keeps perpetually chiding them for moving this way, or not doing just exactly so; and, if they had done so, it would have rebuked them for not doing differently; tells them it is wrong to speak thus, and do this, that, and the other; rebukes the least error, however innocent, as very wrong. A child under such rule is put in the tightest strait-jacket, and all its natural gushings repressed, so that it becomes dwarfed in mind, and especially in will, for development is stifled. Scrupulous parents often crush out the aspirations of their children, and almost spoil them by that very strictness intended for their good.

Applied to friends, it watches for flaws, and, horrified at the detection of some supposed wrong, it casts them without its pale, not for any real fault of the censured, but the extra scrupulousness of the condemner. It also refuses to make friends unless they are perfectly immaculate in their eyes; and finding few such, it looks upon all mankind with cold mistrust or chilling misanthropy, and thus pines away for want of that friendly intercommunion of mind with mind which would stimulate and invigorate all the faculties of both. None are so friendless as those with disordered Conscientiousness; because none are good enough to be admitted within the pale of their affections. One fault hides a multitude of virtues, whereas the true policy is to love their virtues and overlook or excuse faults. Is it right, is it high humanity, to thus discard a fellow-being, confessedly adorned with many virtues, just because we attribute to him one fault, and even that, perhaps, only imaginary? "Judge not, that ye be not judged."

When found in so-called reformers, it denounces, berates, applies opprobrious epithets, and deals out denunciation and invective, which only embitters those censured, enkindles Combativeness, begets hatred, and thereby retards the very reform they are conscientiously but mistakenly laboring to effect. The fewer such reformers, the better. Let such first reform themselves.

Applied to individuals and neighbors, it ascribes to each other worse motives than actuated them, heaps crimination and recrimination upon each other, and keeps neighborhoods boiling over with acrimony and malevolence. True, Combativeness contributes to both the condemnation and the hatred it begets; but please mark these two things, first—that hatred is the abnormal action of Combativeness, and that reversed Conscientiousness throws Combativeness into the same abnormal state with itself; whereas, if the former were normal, the latter would be more likely to be also normal.

Applied to religion, it assigns to eternal torments those who do the least wrong, and considers all mankind as most desperately wicked by nature and in motive, and recognizes no apology, no extenuation.

Applied to one's own self, it makes him feel as if a poor, forlorn, wretched sinner; a hopelessly wicked culprit, condemned and doomed to awful retribution, which is impending over and just ready to burst upon him. To such a one, God is a "consuming fire." He condemns himself for having committed some "unpardonable sin," and feels awfully guilty for every trifle, such as laughing, or saying this thing or that, as if it were displeasing in the sight of Heaven, besides subjecting him to eternal burnings. Recently, an elderly woman, in whom Conscientiousness and Cautiousness were very large, and Hope and Self-Esteem small, was brought to our office, borne down with despair and tormented with awful forebodings; and when told that she felt just as if a sword hung over her head, suspended by a single hair, in danger every moment of dropping upon her, she said "It was exactly so," and went on to bemoan herself for having "committed the unpardonable sin"—literally suffering a living death on account of the tortures inflicted upon herself by a perverted conscience.

Edward Payson and David Brainard furnish notable public examples of this reversed action of Conscientiousness; and we sometimes opine that some living divines, excellent at heart, and actuated by the very best of motives, little realize that their severe denunciations of sin, and rigid exactions of a Christian life, are but diseased Conscientiousness—that they border on moral insanity.

In subscribers, if a paper is behind time, it blows up editor, clerks, and "Uncle Sam," as a pack of careless blunderheads or designing knaves, whereas probably no one is really guilty.

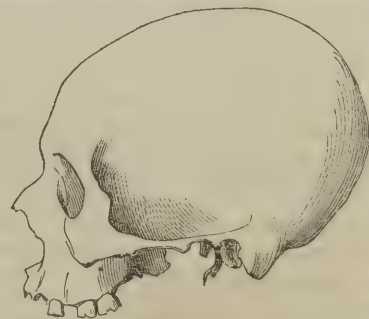
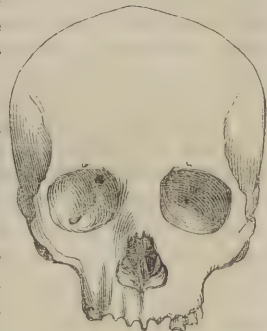
In ten thousand such forms, this faculty, when perverted, is perpetually inducing wrong feelings and actions, engendering the very worst passions, and depraving both condemner and condemned. Deliver me from the over-scrupulous! With the very best intentions, they upbraid far beyond the actual desert, make mountains out of mole-hills, and exercise and propagate an acrimonious spirit instead of love and morality. Nor do their right motives annul their wrong deeds. To administer poison while intending to give restoratives does not prevent its legitimate effects. Accusations never reform, but always demoralize. Admitting one's guilt produces that shamed, self-condemned, guilty, unworthy feeling, which palsies effort and crushes the spirit, whereas repelling a false charge begets deep hatred, sours the temper, and stirs up the worst of passions—begets that self-abandonment which says, "Since I have the name, I may as well have the game." To be accused when innocent is most demoralizing to the accused, and sears conscience as effectually as doing the wrong itself; so that censoriousness increases depravity, and induces an immense amount of misery—misery to accuser and accused, and alienates man from man. Indeed, does not every form of wrong entitle the doer to COMMISERATION instead of censure? Do not all violators of law deserve pity instead of rebuke? Do not most men do about as well as they know how? Is not wrong-doing caused more by ignorance than bad intentions? And would not sympathy be much more likely to reform them than rebuke? Does not *all* blame tend naturally to harden and deprave? What said Christ to the erring woman? "Neither do I condemn thee. Sin no more." Yonder goes a daughter of shame, probably debased by promises of marriage, or taken advantage of by means of love—one of the best of virtues—and to be pitied both in and for her state itself, and every step which led to it. To cast her off as vile, and load her down with opprobrium, does not purify, but only degrades her, while sympathy and forgiveness are naturally calculated to reform. This is true of all sin and sinners. The world has tried condemnation long enough. Let it now try the better way of overlooking past offenses.

Yet the spirit of this article teaches forbearance towards the censorious. They *mean* right. Like Saul, they verily think they are doing God service. As we ask them to pity, not blame, others, let us not blame them. They think themselves martyrs to Conscience, yet are in reality moral lunatics, and deserve sympathy, not censure. And, reader, if, heretofore, you yourself have been given to chiding others, allow this ar-

ticle to inculcate a more excellent way. Hereafter, never blame any body for any thing; for the very act of blaming renders you and them only the worse, and is caused by sick Conscientiousness.

A SANDWICH ISLAND CHIEF.

THIS is one of the largest skulls* we ever met—obviously that of a giant. It possesses all the characteristics of a male skull, which is the more noteworthy, as Sandwich Islanders usually have several phrenological points verging on the feminine organization; and hence their effeminacy. The various regions are well balanced and harmonious. Only Secretiveness, Cautiousness, Acquisitiveness and Approbativeness, are in excess. But these confer the elements of domination, ostentation, cunning, tact, and avarice. Yet they are modified by the intellectual and moral lobes, which are even large for one of this race. Courage he lacked. In cruelty he was full. Placed in power, his subjects had most to fear from cupidity, joined with cunning and vanity. He loved regal display, parade, show and splendor; and what he lacked in dignity he made up in pomposity. Self-esteem is small, as I have always found it in this people, while Approbativeness is most enormous. Amativeness is no larger than it should be, and Parental Love weak, but Friendship quite strong, which, with rather large Benevolence, gave him much practical goodness. But Secretiveness, Cautiousness, and



Acquisitiveness are most excessive, and form an unfavorable combination. Bribes might have tempted him, and he was not too good to offer them. Danger undoubtedly induced both that terror which resorts to extermination, and that which seeks refuge in double-dealing and false appearances. His counsels were known only to himself. He trusted no one—not his advisers. Dark, wary, always on the alert, he employed stratagem from choice, even where not needed. He loved wealth, both for display and to hoard; yet, fortunately, Conscientiousness is well developed. This, if trained, may have exerted a strong, even a controlling influence, over his con-

* For an account of the finding of this skull, and a description of the catacombs in which it was discovered, see AMERICAN PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL for November, 1853.

duct, and placed justice at the helm. Hence, his character depended on its culture and direction. It was probably large enough with Approbativeness to render him honorable, true to promises, observant of treaties, and mindful of his moral character. With his very large Firmness, it probably rendered him very strenuous for the right, and gave extreme determination and an iron will, which greatly aided his executive force, and preserved the stability of his government.

Both Veneration and Spirituality are large, and indicate a strong religious tendency, bordering on superstition. The latter is very much larger than we ever find it in the Caucasian head, which corresponds with the superstitious cast of the religion of this island.

The Intellectual lobe is well developed, and the several regions well proportioned to each other. The perceptive, however, predominate, and must have given good insight into matters, and excellent practical judgment. He must have *seen* every thing, remembered all he saw, and known more than most of his nation. All the organs which confer the various kinds of memory are large, and his combinations indicate uncommon sagacity, tact, aptness, and ability to overlook multifarious affairs, and direct men and movements.

Of all the Sandwich Island heads we ever saw—and they have been many—none ever began to compare with his in the size of the reflectives, or the index of activity, namely, sharpness. Two little round bunches occur at Causality, and one at Comparison, obviously consequent on great activity in planning, reasoning, contriving, managing, financiering, thinking, judging of the relative feasibility of various measures.

Eventuality, also, is uncommonly large and active, which, with equally large Individuality, must have rendered him well informed in all matters, easy to learn, discerning, off-hand, correct at first sight, and peculiarly well adapted to fill a public, and especially a regal station.

Human Nature is also large, and Benevolence fully developed, which would tend naturally to render him popular, and secure service by enabling him to take men the right way.

Mirthfulness is small, which, with his large Firmness and Self-Esteem, would render him always grave, distant, and serious—never playful or familiar. Ideality is only moderate, and the head narrow at the temples, which evinces poor mechanical ingenuity, taste, and refinement. If he ever attempted ornament, it must have been exceedingly crude, and unworthy the name.

To sum up, the posterior and postero-superior regions very greatly predominate, while the lateral is very large, with a fair frontal and superior; and, altogether, a remarkable head, especially for power of brain and character.

It is estimated that the present year the yield of gold in the world, from all sources, will amount to £40,000,000.

WE are sworn to battle bravely
For each child that's born—
To maintain with growing fervor
Its inherent right,
Not to bread and raiment only,
But to *mental* light—
To the food of Education
To be kept from none.—MACKAY.

TOBACCO - A PETITION,

OUR readers know where we stand on the tobacco question, and we know where they stand, one and all! They are with us. We all fight shoulder to shoulder in the war of extermination which we are waging against the vile weed. We have again and again impeached this enemy of human health, purity and happiness at the bar of general public sentiment. Let us now drag the culprit into the halls of legislation, and ask our lawgivers to interpose between it and the young, at least, whose destruction it seeks, the strong arm of the law. But the following document speaks for itself. Give it the widest possible circulation. Let some zealous and energetic reformer in every town, village, and neighborhood in our State, take it in hand at once, and get as many signatures to it as possible. It should be copied upon a properly prepared sheet or roll of paper, and thus presented. When all the names which can be procured have been signed to them, the documents may all be forwarded, post-paid, to Fowlers and Wells, 131 Nassau street, to be sent up to the Legislature.

The form below, it will be seen, is adapted to the State of New York, but a similar one should be sent to the Legislature of every State in the Union. Friends and co-workers, see ye to it. Here is the

Petition.

To the Honorable, the Legislature of the State of New York:

The undersigned inhabitants of—Co., believing the use of tobacco predisposes strongly to the use of intoxicating drinks, besides the destruction of health and morals, and that in almost every case the habit is acquired during the years of minority, we therefore would respectfully ask of your Honorable Body the passage of a law prohibiting the sale or giving away of tobacco to minors, and that provision be made therein for arresting and detaining minors (when found using it) till such times as they will divulge the name of the persons from whom it may have been obtained.

Should your Honorable Body have doubts of the evils flowing from the use of tobacco, we ask that you will appoint a competent committee to make a full and searching investigation of the subject, and report thereon.

And your petitioners will ever pray, &c.

PHONETICS.—About fourteen per cent. of English printing is at present wasted on silent or needless letters. The adoption of a phonetic alphabet would save, therefore, fourteen per cent. of what is now expended for books, newspapers, and printed documents. Is not such a saving worth as much as if it applied to the economy of steam engines?

OREGON.—George L. Curry, the acting Governor of the Territory, established the first printing office there, and was returned several years since to the Territorial Legislature. A few years since he was an apprentice boy in Boston.

Events of the Month.

DOMESTIC.

POLITICAL.—The organization of Congress took place on Monday, Dec. 5th, by the re-election of all the officers of the last House, and the adoption of its rules without exception. The President's Message, which was delivered on Tuesday, is a comparatively brief document, and gives a comprehensive exposition of the political relations of the country. Thus far, the business of each branch has been confined to subjects of little interest.

In Alabama the new Legislature has elected Ex-Governor J. B. Fitzpatrick to fill the existing vacancy in the U. S. Senate, and Judge Clement C. Clay, Jr., for the full term, in place of Hon. Jere. Clemens, superseded. Mr. Clemens was a Compromiser, while both the new Senators are of the "State Rights" or ultra-slavery school, and their election has created a profound sensation among the Unionists of the South.

The choice of a Senator in Georgia has been postponed till the next session of the Legislature.

In Louisiana, the State election has resulted in the choice of the Democratic ticket by considerable majority.

The following are the names of the political parties in the State of New York, as we find them in a Washington paper: Whigs, Democrats, Hards, Softs, Reformers, Hard Reformers, Soft Reformers, Whig Reformers, Pure Reformers, Free-Soilers and Abolitionists.

CALIFORNIA.—The event which has lately attracted most attention was the dinner to John Mitchel, the Irish Exile and Patriot, whose escape and arrival had been previously announced. The dinner was a grand affair. About four hundred guests sat down at the board, and many were excluded for want of room.

The mining intelligence from all sections of the State is very encouraging. Mining Water Companies have rapidly increased in all quarters—millions of dollars have been invested in these works, and the water is conveyed through the mines in every direction. A convention of the companies has been recently held, and memorials are now in circulation, praying Congress for certain privileges not at present enjoyed. Instances of individual success are as numerous as at any previous period.

UTAH.—A massacre has been committed by a party of Indians on Sevier river, killing Capt. Gunnison, Mr. Kern, the Topographical Engineer; William Porter, a guide; two others, and three privates of Company A, mounted riflemen. The following are the particulars:

Capt. Gunnison and twelve of his party had separated from the rest, and while at breakfast, a band of Indians, intending to destroy a Mormon village near at hand, came upon them, and fired with rifles, and then used bows and arrows. Shots were returned by the Gunnison party, but they were overpowered, and only four escaped. Gunnison had twenty-six arrows shot in his body, and when found, one of his arms was off. The notes of the survey, which had been nearly completed, instruments, and the animals, were taken by the Indians.

Gov. Young immediately sent aid to Capt. Morris, to release him from his critical position in the midst of treacherous Indians, and endeavor to obtain the lost property. The party intended soon to go into winter-quarters.

WOMAN'S RIGHTS CONVENTION.—A Woman's Rights State Convention assembled in Rochester, Nov. 30. The meeting was called to order by the Rev. Wm. H. Channing, and the Rev. Samuel J. May, of Syracuse, was chosen President in the absence of Mrs. Stanton, whom it was designed to put in the chair. Twelve Vice-Presidents were chosen. The Rev. Miss Brown opened the meeting with prayer, and the rest of the forenoon was occupied by a speech from Mrs. Rose.

Among the questions considered at the Convention, was the following, as embodied in the call for the meeting:

1. Why should not Woman's work be paid for according to the *quality* of the work done, and not the sex of the worker?
2. How shall we open for Woman's energies new spheres of well-remunerated industry?
3. Why should not Wives, equally with Husbands, be entitled to their own earnings?

4. Why should not Widows, equally with Widowers, become by law the legal guardians, as they certainly are by nature the natural guardians of their own children?

5. On what just grounds do the laws make a distinction between Men and Women, in regard to the ownership of property, inheritance, and the administration of estates?

6. Why should Women, any more than Men, be taxed without representation?

7. Why may not Women claim to be tried by a jury of their peers, with exactly the same right as Men claim to be and actually are?

8. If Women need the protection of the law, and are subject to the penalties of the law equally with Men, why should they not have an equal influence in making the laws, and appointing Legislatures, the Judiciary and Executive?

And finally, if Governments—according to our National Declaration of Independence—"derive their just powers from the consent of the governed," why should Women, any more than Men, be governed without their own consent; and why, therefore, is not Woman's right to Suffrage precisely equal to Man's?

The meeting was well attended, and several important measures, looking to legislative action, were adopted.

A NOVEL MARRIAGE CEREMONY.—The Rev. Antoinette L. Brown, as the officiating clergyman, has united a happy couple in the bonds of holy wedlock, thus probably becoming the pioneer in this interesting department of Woman's Rights. The parties were Delos Allen and Eliza W. De Garmo, both members of the Society of Friends. Those present state that the Rev. Antoinette went through with the ceremony with marked grace and propriety, omitting, however, all allusion to the primeval injunction. This is a progressive age.

MORTALITY ON SHIPBOARD.—For a long time past we have been recording deaths among emigrant passengers on board the packet-ships coming into this port. The mortality has gone on increasing until the present time, and has now reached a frightful extent. On the 25th of November, two emigrant ships arrived from Liverpool, the *Hibernia* and the *Constellation*: the former had 33 deaths out of 380 passengers; the latter had 916 passengers—100 of them died during the passage, and 20 sick were landed at the hospital.

EXPEDITION TO THE AMAZON.—An enterprise has been projected in New York which promises to open a new market for our manufactures, and extend our commerce into regions where it has never before penetrated. A company with a capital of \$100,000 propose to send a first-class river steamer, 190 feet long, now nearly ready for sea, on a trading voyage to the head-waters of the Amazon. Of the capital, it is said \$60,000 dollars are already subscribed.

THE HON. CHARLES G. ATHERTON, U. S. Senator from New Hampshire, who commenced last March a new term of six years, is dead. He was the son of the Hon. Charles H. Atherton, a Federal colleague of Daniel Webster in the House of 1814-16, and a lawyer of eminent ability and worth, residing in Amherst, N. H.

DEATH OF EX-GOVERNOR CRAFTS.—Hon. Samuel C. Crafts died at Craftsbury, Vt., at the age of about eighty years. Few men in the State have devoted so large a portion of their life to the public service as has Governor Crafts. He has been for full half a century a faithful public servant, ever deserving and ever possessing the entire confidence of the people.

MRS. RUTH EMERSON, mother of the distinguished writer and poet, Ralph Waldo Emerson, and widow of the Rev. William Emerson, pastor of the First Church in Boston from 1799 to 1811, died at Concord, Mass., on the 16th November, in the eighty-fourth year of her age.

FOREIGN.

Our last European advices leave no room to doubt that war is actually raging between Russia and Turkey. Several engagements have taken place between the opposing forces. The Turks have crossed the Danube at two points; and, according to the latest news, a battle was fought on the 4th of November between the Turks and Russians, in which the latter were defeated, with a loss of over

1,200 killed and wounded. After a continued cannonade from midnight of November 1st to daybreak of the 3d, the Turkish ammunition became exhausted, and, with the wild cries of Moslem warfare, the entire Turkish force charged the enemy with bayonet and sabre, and scattered them at all points! The Russians left 1,200 on the field in killed and wounded, and were driven back upon Bucharest, where a heavy fire from the artillery of the place brought up the pursuing Turks, who then returned to Oltenitza and encamped upon the field, their first care being to fortify the position. The battle was fought within a triangle of land formed by the waters of the Argish and Danube. Only nine thousand Turks were engaged, but they had occupied a strong quarantine building, and an old redoubt situated in the plain near the Danube, as well as the village. From this position they threw shot and shell with great effect up to the very entrance of a village whence General Dannenberg was directing the attack. The Russian loss in officers was particularly severe, the enemy's marksmen having apparently endeavored to pick off as many as they could. It is particularly noticed that the disabled officers are almost without exception wounded by the conical balls of the chasseur regiments, organized on the model of the celebrated French chasseurs of Vincennes. The Turkish artillery was beautifully served. The Russians, too, stood manfully to their arms, and the affair had all the features of a pitched battle. Omer Pasha did not command in person. The position of Oltenitza is very strong; the left wing of the Turks being protected by the river Argish, the right by a swamp impassable to horse, and the rear by the fortress of Silistria and the fort of Turtukai. The gunners in Turtukai fired with such precision during the battle, that the shots, passing over the heads of the Turks, did great execution among the Russians. A report says the Russians lost eight guns.

It is stated, also, that the Czar has formed an alliance with Dost Mohammed to commence war against the British East India possessions, if the English persist in supporting Turkey.

Letters from France tend to confirm the report that Louis Napoleon is inclined to assume an attitude of more determined opposition to the aggressions of Russia, and that his sending military men to replace his diplomatic representatives in the East is the first step towards the accomplishment of these designs.

General Notices.

OUR PHILADELPHIA BRANCH.

To bring Phrenology within the reach of the masses, it is requisite to establish it in the great cities. Having planted the parent tree in the great commercial emporium of the Western world—destined soon to be the "whole world's" great centre and heart—we two years ago planted an off-shoot in New England's intellectual and financial depot, at 142 Washington street, Boston, which is now doing a thriving business, and making many converts to its doctrines.

The time has come when we are able to establish a like branch in Philadelphia—as intellectual a city as this country affords, and as appreciative of Phrenology. That city gave birth to this JOURNAL, witnessed its infant struggles, and saw our cabinet come into life. We also have hosts of personal friends there, in whose remembrance we would retain a place by planting a branch tree in their midst, and solicit for it a share in their sympathies. To us their memory is indeed dear, and we hope ours is also to them.

Hoping soon to visit them in person, we send before an old and tried friend of Phrenology, N. Sizer, who has been in this field almost entirely, and almost as long as ourselves; who, when our JOURNAL was ready to fall, pledged it fifty dollars, and who has canvassed New England thoroughly, and visited several Western and some Southern States *professionally*. He has our full confidence and hearty endorsement. And this confidence is based on a fifteen years' acquaintance as a practical Phrenologist, and on a four years' trial in our New York office, where he officiated as examiner, taught classes, and contributed articles to our JOURNAL. Those, therefore, who place themselves or children under his professional hands, may rely fully on his integrity as a man and skill as an examiner. His deportment is, withal, gentlemanly and courteous.

All our works will also be furnished there, and at New York prices. While we thank our Philadelphia agents for what they have done, and may yet do, to keep our books on supply, it nevertheless seems desirable to have at least some one place where *any and every* work we publish can at any

time be had; whereas now no one has *always* a complete supply. And this is our motive in opening a branch office there. This will enable them to help themselves as well as us and our common cause.

Any thing any of our friends there are disposed to do by way of spreading abroad a knowledge of our Philadelphia branch, and especially of PATRONIZING it, we shall thankfully acknowledge, and duly prize. Yet it is, after all, for our common cause, and its prosperity, that we especially solicit their practical and hearty support. We are doing good. Our branch house is helping us. Help it.

OUR BOSTON BRANCH.

THE SUCCESS which has thus far attended our Boston branch, speaks well both for the wisdom of the enterprise itself, and the ability and energy with which it has been managed. And this is consequent, primarily, on the *spirit* which actuates its conductors. THEY LOVE THE CAUSE, and this devotion to it, more than to gain merely, secures that success which renders their labors remunerative. This same spirit has made them many co-laborers, all over New England, who make 142 Washington street the focal centre of both interest and effort. It is also, by its classes, which are in constant operation, making *practitioners* as well as converts, and its professional examinations are telling with effect against incredulity. There, as here, verbatim written opinions are altogether preferred, and very generally ordered. What the press think of them (Mr. Butler and Mr. Hambleton) may be judged from the following extract from an article in the *Waterbury Magazine*. We deem the entire article worthy a place in some future number:

"We are but slightly acquainted with Mr. Butler, but have formed a high opinion of him, having found him an accommodating and agreeable gentleman, more willing to render kind offices than to receive them. We think the Fowlers were fortunate in finding such a man to assume the management of this New England branch of their business. It may not be amiss to state that Mr. Butler was a professor or principal in one of our schools of learning at the time the Fowlers examined his head. It was at their earnest suggestion that he commenced the study of this beautiful science. For the last ten years he has devoted his attention untiringly to this subject, and he is now widely known as a lecturer, examiner, and writer on Phrenology. Without instituting invidious comparisons, we venture the remark, that he is as well qualified to give instruction, or write out a chart or character, or go through with an examination, as any man in the United States; indeed, to be endorsed by the Fowlers, and to be associated in copartnership with them in business, is a compliment to him, and a guaranty to the public.

"Mr. B. is a ready writer, and some of the best articles in the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL are from his pen. We should not have introduced so much personal matter, had it not been a fact, that the modesty of Mr. B. would not have allowed him to speak these facts respecting himself; we therefore take the liberty of doing so, and are willing to meet the consequences. If any of the one hundred thousand of our readers desire to undergo an examination, or procure a written chart, or receive a course of instruction, or procure works on the subject of Water-Cure, Phrenology, or Physiology, and kindred sciences, they cannot do better than to apply to him at 142 Washington street, Boston."

Altogether, New England is appreciating and patronizing this branch nobly, and it, in turn, is disseminating throughout its borders that knowledge of man which will benefit her present and rising generations.

THE TOBACCO PRIZE ESSAYS.—The Publishers of this Journal, assisted by a committee of competent literary gentlemen, after a careful and thorough examination of the manuscripts—nearly twenty in number—submitted to them in competition, have awarded the prizes offered through their columns last April, to the successful competitors in the following order:

JOEL SHEW, M. D., *New York.*

REV. DWIGHT BALDWIN, *Lahaina, Sandwich Islands.*

The accepted essays will be published immediately for the benefit of mankind. Particulars in regard to terms, etc., will be given in our next, when we hope to have the tracts ready for delivery.

The unsuccessful essays, many of which possess much merit, and lead us to regret that we have no more prizes to bestow, are subject to the order of their authors.

THE OHIO FARMER, published at Cleveland, is one of the best journals of the kind in the world. The farmers of the West should give it a most liberal support. See advertisement.

* Essay, entitled "Tobacco." By ———. [J. L. M. (1)] The author's name, at the time of going to press, is unknown.

Literary Notices.

ALCOHOL AND THE CONSTITUTION OF MAN; Being a Popular and Scientific Account of the Chemical History and Properties of Alcohol, and its Leading Effects upon the Human Constitution. Illustrated by a beautifully-colored Chart. By EDWARD L. YOUMANS, Author of the "Class Book of Chemistry." New York: FOWLERS AND WELLS. 1853. [Price, prepaid by mail, 30 cents.]

This is a new and popular exposition of the nature of Alcohol and its effects upon the human system, designed for the perusal of the million. We are struck by two features of this work:

First, the extreme simplicity and clearness with which the author has treated the subject. He has happily availed himself of colored diagrams to illustrate the chemistry of Alcohol and of the alimentary principles of human food. The chemical chart which accompanies the work is one of the neatest and most instructive things we have seen in a long time.

Second, he brings down a complex and difficult scientific subject to the comprehension of children. This chart alone is worth four times the price of the book. In reading the work we find another feature which attracts attention. Mr. Youmans has devoted a large part of it to an examination of the influence of Alcohol upon the human brain. This, after all, is the main question. The tendency has hitherto been to bring into prominence the disordering influence of Alcohol upon the inferior organs of the body, the stomach, liver, lungs, &c. This, of course, has its importance, and our author has duly attended to it. But if Alcohol only diseased and poisoned the visceral portion of the system, the question of its influence and mode of action would be comparatively a trifling one. The public, society and government might have no interest in it; but when we raise the question of its action upon the brain, every thing is at stake upon the decision, for the brain is the soul's dwelling-place, the throne of manhood. Although scientific, the work is not technical, and will be read with satisfaction and pleasure, even by those uneducated in science.

THE HYDROPATHIC FAMILY PHYSICIAN.—A Ready Prescriber and Hygienic Adviser, with reference to the Nature, Causes, Prevention and Treatment of Diseases, Accidents and Casualties of every kind. The whole illustrated with upwards of THREE HUNDRED ENGRAVINGS. By JOEL SHEW, M.D. New York: FOWLERS AND WELLS. 1854. [Substantially bound in one large volume. Price \$2.00; with postage prepaid, \$2.50.]

The author of this volume has, we need hardly remark, been for a long time widely known as a zealous and efficient worker in the Hydropathic Reform; and after having practised the new method for upwards of ten years, writing also, meanwhile, several valuable and widely circulating works on the subject, he has produced the present volume—the largest and best of his productions. It is written in a clear and direct style, and admirably adapted to the wants of the general reader. Every page exhibits not only the most commendable candor, but a desire that those to whom it is addressed should READ and THINK for themselves on the important subjects on which it treats. THE HYDROPATHIC FAMILY PHYSICIAN cannot fail of having a rapid and extensive sale. We shall speak more at length concerning this great work in a future number.

THE PRACTICAL FAMILY DENTIST: A Popular Treatise on the Teeth, with a Variety of useful Receipts. By DEWITT C. WARNER, M.D., Dentist. New York: FOWLERS AND WELLS. 1853. [Price, prepaid by mail, 87 cents.]

Intending to speak of this useful and handsome little volume more at length than time and space will allow us to do in this number, we will content ourselves at present with copying the following from the *Record of the Times*, published at Wilkesbarre, Pa., the residence of the author:

A very neat volume of 175 pages with the above title is upon our table, which we have examined with a double interest as the production of one of our own townsmen. Differing from the course of authors who write to recommend their own peculiar systems of practice alone, Dr. Warner has given us much good advice as to the care of teeth, calculated to preserve them and avoid the necessity of frequent visits to the dentist. Each family in the county should procure a copy, and we feel sure every person who reads it will trust him or herself with greater confidence under Dr. Warner's care professionally, when necessary. We have seen great

evil result from improper advice given by unskilled dentists on the subject of filling and cleaning the teeth, and this little work, with its judicious suggestions, is just the thing to enable us to judge for ourselves, and avoid dependence on those who may chance to be interested in giving bad advice.

A COMPENDIUM OF THE THEOLOGICAL AND SPIRITUAL WRITINGS OF EMANUEL SWEDENBORG; with an appropriate Introduction and a full Life of the Author. Boston: CROSBY AND NICHOLS. 1853. [Price, prepaid by mail, \$2.50.]

The design of this great work—a design which has been executed in an admirable manner—is to exhibit in a condensed form the LIFE and WRITINGS of one of the most wonderful men that ever lived. The developments of the present age and day make this a most timely production. The great objection to the reading of Swedenborg has hitherto been, that his writings are too voluminous. Here is the substance of more than thirty volumes comprised in one, as far as it could be done even in such a large volume, with the fullest Life of the Author that has ever been published.

This book is a large super-royal octavo volume, in double columns, and contains nearly 600 pages, with a newly-engraved Portrait. It is equal to 1500 pages of common octavo books. For sale by Fowlers and Wells, 131 Nassau street.

A DAY IN THE CRYSTAL PALACE, AND HOW TO make the Most of it. By WM. C. RICHARDS, A. M., Editor of the "Official Catalogue." New York: G. P. PUTNAM & Co. 1853. [Price, prepaid by mail, 87 cents.]

Mr. Richards has done the public a very acceptable service in the preparation of this little manual. Something of the kind was much needed, and no one was better qualified to furnish it than the author, who was for five months connected with the Association as Editor of its Official Catalogues, and necessarily became familiar with the whole Exhibition even in its details. It will be an interesting and useful work for those who cannot see the Exhibition for themselves, giving them a view of what it contains. It is beautifully illustrated.

FANNING'S ILLUSTRATED GAZETTEER OF THE UNITED STATES, giving the Location, Physical Aspect, Mountains, Rivers, Lakes, Climate, Productive and Manufacturing Resources, Commerce, Government, Education, General History, &c., of the States, Territories, Counties, Cities, Towns, and Post-Offices in the American Union, with the Population and other Statistics from the Census of 1850. Illustrated with Seals and thirty-one State Maps, in Counties, fourteen Maps of Cities, and a large Colored Map of the United States. New York: PHELPS, FANNING AND Co. 1853. [Price, prepaid by mail, \$2 37.]

The extensive and essential changes which have taken place in our rapidly growing country, since the census of 1840, and indeed, within the last four or five years, have rendered old Geographies and Gazetteers quite useless. We want descriptions of places as they are, not as they were. The work before us is therefore a timely one, and if it is, as we believe, accurate and trustworthy, it leaves little to be desired in its particular department. The low price of the work (being only one-half that of most similar works) brings it within the reach of many whose means would not allow them to purchase a more expensive volume. The maps of the principal cities of the Union add much to the value of the work. We hope it will receive a liberal patronage.

LITTLE FERNS FOR FANNY'S LITTLE FRIENDS. By the author of "Fern Leaves." With Original Designs, by FRED. M. COFFIN. Auburn: DERBY AND MILLER. 1854. [Price, prepaid by mail, 87 cts.]

This is a beautiful gift-book for the juveniles, as fresh, racy and spirited as the famous Fanny's other productions, and at the same time admirably adapted to the tastes and wants of young readers. We may safely predict that many thousands of the boys and girls of America and Europe (for the book is published in England also) will be made happier and better by reading it during the present winter.

PORTRAIT OF HENRY WARD BEECHER.—Mr. McRae, a talented young artist of this city, has lately engraved a splendid mezzotint portrait of Henry Ward Beecher. It is almost full-length, from a painting by Thomas Hicks, and is executed in a style seldom equalled for beauty and effect. We congratulate both the artist and the subject on the entire success of the work. We understand that Mr. McRae is now engaged in finishing a portrait of Rev. Bishop Wainwright. If these engravings have a sale commensurate with their merits, as we trust they will, the enterprise will prove a profitable one.

Notes and Queries.

"TURNED ROUND."—J. M. De F., Blue Grass, Iowa, propounds the following query:

"I have been a reader of the JOURNAL for some time past, and am fully convinced that *Phrenology* is the only sure 'rudder' destined to guide the ship *Metaphysics*; and since you are at the helm, should like to ask a 'Phrenological' explanation of some facts well known from observation, relative to a person's being lost, or, as it is generally called, 'turned round.' It has long been known that when a child, or even an adult, becomes entirely lost in the woods, they will run from their most intimate acquaintances, and can scarcely recognize a dog that they have been accustomed to see every day at home; and sometimes can hardly be convinced of the identity of their own home, &c. If you will give an explanation of this in your JOURNAL, you will very much oblige yours, &c."

A pertinent question. We like to answer such, for they lead us directly to those mental laws which Phrenology so perfectly elucidates. We become "turned round" by want of concert between Locality and the other faculties. Locality tells us WHERE things are, and notes down, in proportion to its power, all the crooks and turns we are making perpetually, in order to tell us whether things are locally east, west, north, or south, from given fixed points. Now, in turning while in a boat's cabin, we turn without noticing it, and Locality naturally places the points of compass as they were when we went below, the prow north, or whatever other direction it was at the last notation, and on going out, places all relatively to the points of compass as they were to us. Yet the boat has changed its direction without our knowing it, and hence the sun seems to rise west, or north. It is noticeable that the larger Locality is, the harder one is to get lost, especially if where they can see what turns are made; but the harder to become "righted," because, the larger this organ is, the more distinctly it LOCALIZES all it sees. Small Locality localizes things indistinctly, and therefore does not keep the points of compass, or note their loss.

But this running away from friends, not knowing a favorite dog or familiar face, is caused by fright, which is the abnormal action of Cautionness. It is this which makes a horse run away, and produces the wild and desperate feeling you describe. All the faculties become confused, and instead of acting conjointly, act without concert. Locality not acting in concert, disconcerts all; and hence their abnormal action, which is virtual madness.

SIZE AND MEASURE OF POWER.—S.S., Toronto, Canada, writes as follows:

"In the 'Cyclopedia of Domestic Medicine and Surgery,' by Thomas Andrew, occurs the following statements under the article 'Head,' page 231: 'The various sizes of English-made hats range from six and a half inches to seven and a half inches; of this measure, the medium and most general size being seven inches.' 'The reader must not think that the difference in heads is trifling, because the interval seems to be small between these extremes.' 'If he takes the trouble to calculate the cubic contents of two brains of the diameter of six and a half and six and three-eighths inches, he will find that the proportions are as twenty-five to forty-six, or that the one is almost twice as large as the other.' Are we to infer from the above that a head measuring seven and a half inches in diameter gives its possessor, other things being equal, nearly eight times the amount of mental power of a head measuring six and a half inches? Such a doctrine appears to me contrary to experience. An explanation in your next PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, if convenient, will much oblige yours, &c."

Large heads are almost always coarse-grained, and more sluggish than fine ones, and thus lose, by inferior quality, what they gain by superior size. As a cat can put forth far more power in proportion to size than an elephant, because endowed with a better organic texture, so with large and small heads. Yet where the texture and other conditions are alike in both, size is the measure of power. The fact you state, if a law of measurements, is startling when applied to heads, and should make Phrenologists mindful of little differences in size.

We have no rule by which to measure the proportionate powers of different minds—whether one mind is five or fifty times stronger than another; but from the GENERAL law that, other conditions being equal, size is the measure of power, we must infer that if one head is to another as

twenty-five to forty-six—both being otherwise alike—their relative power bears a like proportion.

But heads are not globes—are not round—and therefore that rule of mensuration you specify, though it applies proximately to heads, does not do so *in full*. Great heads, like great ships, move with momentum, though slowly; are great on great occasions, yet less serviceable in life's minor affairs than smaller and more lively and supple ones.

LARGE STORIES.—A. S. A. desires us to inform him what combination of organs develops the faculty which some people possess, of telling *large stories*, without any intention of lying.

A fervid, glowing temperament magnifies every thing it acts upon—magnifies the desirableness of all it desires, and the loathsomeness of all it loathes—is thrown into ecstasies by things which would affect ordinary temperaments only slightly, and hence describes them accordingly. A large thing is to them of monstrous dimensions; any thing a little remarkable is most extraordinary; and hence, any thing they have done is exaggerated in its details, so as to become wonderful, because they look through magnifying glasses.

Exaggeration is also sometimes caused by large descriptive organs, Language, Comparison, Ideality, and Imitation, especially if superadded to this excitable temperament. One who uses words with facility, can command large words and extravagant expression, and thus communicate even more than he intends, while one in whom Language is small, cannot tell half he knows. Comparison is another element in exaggeration, by setting the thing described still above something else known to be extra.

The lower and frontal portion of Marvellousness, that next to Ideality, still farther enhances this result, partly by looking at all things as wonderful, because of the observer's wondering frame of mind; and just as one wearing green glasses looks at every thing as green.

Other conditions combine in producing this exaggeration—oratorical talent, for example—and all good story-tellers are natural orators; and Approbativeness, by begetting a feeling of vanity, or desire to rival others, and render themselves object of admiration. And it will be an interesting study to analyze different story-tellers, to see which faculties are most exercised in each.

DEGREE OF ACTIVITY.—J. W. B. G., of Westminster, Ill., inquires—"How can one decide the DEGREE OF ACTIVITY of different persons?"

By various signs. This is the most difficult question you could well ask, because no one specific sign constitutes a certain guide. Sharpness of organism—say of nose—is one sign. The dull, sluggish races—Malays, for example—are broad-nosed and broad-bodied, while consumptive people are always sharp-featured and active.

Quick steps, motions and speech, furnish other signs; sharp form of individual organs still another; and many other like signs indicate different degrees of activity, or the want of it.

Color of eyes, skin, and hair, open another range of signs, for the black and coarse signify power with dulness, while sandy and light signify activity and intensity.

But probably the very best single mode of determining the activity is to throw yourself upon your own consciousness—to take in, at one glance, all the concentric signs and evidences of activity or sluggishness.

NATURAL LANGUAGE.—J. R. Fisher, Lebanon, Ohio, asks:—1. "Has the exercise of one's faculties any thing to do with the position in which he holds his head?"

2. "Why does consecutive thought cause us to hold the head forward and downward?"

3. "Why, in answering questions, do we shake the head for 'No,' and nod it for 'Yes?'"

1. Yes, every thing; and we always hold it in the direction of the faculty exercised. Thus the social affections occupy the back part of the head, and, accordingly, those in the exercise of the social affections throw, or recline, the head BACKWARDS, on the line of these organs; whereas, 2d, Causality, located in the upper part of the head, in action, throws the head forward and downward, as in the *contemplative* mood.

3. Combativeness, in action, resists—says "No"—and is located back of the ears, and hence the shake of the head is its natural language; while "Yes" is an exercise of Benevolence, and signifies, "I accede to your wish," and is, therefore, naturally expressed by the natural language of Benevolence, which is a bow of the head forward.

COLOR OF THE HAIR.—C. A. M. Chemical analysis seems to prove that your "beautiful golden curls" owe their brightness to excess of sulphur and oxygen, with a deficiency of carbon, while black hair receives its jetty aspect from excess of carbon and a deficiency of sulphur and oxygen. Vauquelin, a distinguished chemist, traces oxide of iron in the latter, and also in red hair. In a physiological point of view, fine light hair indicates exquisite sensibilities, and great natural refinement and purity of character. Dark hair, especially if coarse, betokens strength and energy, rather than delicacy and impressibility. See "Self-Instructor" [price, prepaid by mail, 62 cts.] for further information on the physiological indications of character.

CHOICE OF PROFESSION, ETC.—J. E. T., Yale Analytical Laboratory, New Haven, Ct., who has a predominance of the reflective over the perceptive faculties, wishes to know whether he is not, on that account, better qualified for a physician than a chemist.

The study of chemistry is naturally calculated to *develop* the perceptive faculties, as is also the practice of medicine; and large percepts are about equally necessary in each, and should predominate in both. Small percepts in a physician are unfortunate for himself and his patients, for they leave him more liable to prescribe wrongly, even with large reflectives, than large percepts with small reflectives. But, in reality, all physicians ought to have both. So ought chemists. But we do not advise you to change.

REMITTANCES.—W. S. O. We prefer that remittances of money, in sums of five dollars or upwards, should be made in the shape of drafts, or certificates of deposit, or through a responsible Express Company. In all cases, however, when money is remitted us by mail, it should be enclosed in the presence of the postmaster, and a memorandum kept of the time of mailing, amount enclosed, &c.

CONSTRUCTIVENESS.—A. S. A. asks: "Would not the organ of Constructiveness be more correctly defined if called Industry?" No. Constructiveness has no more to do with Industry than Combativeness or Acquisitiveness have.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.—W. W. B., Manitowoc, Wis. Your document came safely to hand, and your requests and suggestions, in regard to it, will be attended to. Accept our thanks for the favor.

Chit-Chat.

A FAMILY SCHOOL.—We have received the circular of Mr. and Mrs. Brown's Family School at Fitzwilliam, N. H.

Mr. and Mrs. Brown would take into their family a few additional pupils, boys or girls, of good temper and deportment, to be educated and cared for as their own children. It is their intention to make a school in which brothers and sisters, boys and girls, shall be educated together under home and parental influences. The instruction will be thorough and practical. They refer to George Ripley, Esq., New York; E. P. Peabody, D.D., Boston; and Rev. A. A. Livermore, Cincinnati.

"HOPES AND HELPS."—A gentleman writes from Virginia in the following commendatory terms of this excellent work:

"I write you these few lines to request you to send *another copy of Hopes and Helps*. I find it excellent; just what we might, however, expect from an author who has made himself acquainted with the *nature of man*, as elucidated by the science of Phrenology.

"I join you, most heartily, in desiring this work to be extensively circulated. It supplies a want I have long since felt was exceedingly needed, by at least all classes of the intelligent. The two last chapters are 'capital,' and should be read and not forgotten; the topics particularly considered in these, I conceive lie at the bottom of this world's deliverance from sin and death spiritually."

TESTING OF THE COMPOSITION ROOFS.—Recently a large number of the gentlemen of Chicago, agents of insurance offices and property-holders, assembled at the public square, to witness Mr. Barrett's experiments to test the fire-proof qualities of the various kinds of roof. Three roofs were

prepared, one of common roofing tin, another of galvanized iron, the third of composition gravel, the same as Mr. Barrett used in that city. A fire was kindled on each of the roofs. In about fifteen minutes the tin roof began to burn, in twenty-five minutes the iron roof; the fire then continued some time longer on the composition roof, and then was extinguished, and it was discovered that the boards were hardly charred. The experiment seemed to be conclusive in favor of the fire-proof qualities of the composition roof.

A PHRENOLOGICAL FACT.—On board the cars between Springfield and Hartford, about a year ago, a father asked us to explain, by means of Phrenology, why he had been unable to teach his son, a lad about ten years old, to read or spell; whether it was because he was a natural fool, or, if not, in what SPECIAL organ he was deficient. His Phrenology explained the cause perfectly. Causality, Comparison, and all the coronal organs were fairly developed, but the percepts generally were poor, the eyebrow short, and FORM ALMOST WANTING. This was the defective organ. The father remarked that he could hardly consider him really deficient in sense, for he understood things well, and evinced good sense about most things, but had not even learned the alphabet, could not spell, and, of course, could not tell one word from another. Here, then, is a mind defective in one single particular, the elemental power conferred by Form, and in the function of this faculty. These extreme cases render such tests correspondingly emphatic.

OUR COUNTRY'S PROSPERITY IS NOW UNEXAM- PLED.—Politicians may threaten disunion, but it is all for Buncombe. With crops most abundant, and at the highest prices to fill the pockets of our *farmers*—our nation's stomach—and by them to be sent all through the veins and arteries of trade and commerce; labor fully employed, and all working-men commanding high wages; all our manufactories full of work, and paying large profits; all our mines yielding large returns of coal, iron, copper, lead, and gold; our public treasury overflowing by twenty-five millions, so that we hardly know what to do with our surplus, notwithstanding all the fleecing and downright robbery perpetrated upon it; money circulating freely, and prices rapidly rising—distinction, hard times, and scarcity impossible—what could we desire which we have not?

Hitherto our bone and sinew have been too poor to take time or means for cultivating intellect or refining taste. Those human luxuries and means of personal progress, in other countries allowed to only the lordly few, are by this universal prosperity placed within the means of the masses of our yeomanry and artificers. Shall they be improved or neglected? Shall not our mind-improving LITERATURE receive the largest share of this large surplus? It is by means of MIND, its freedom, its cultivation, that all this has been attained. Then let that mind be liberally repaid out of these its gains, in order that re-investment here may re-enhance our future thrift.

Our course is marked out. To develop and direct MIND is our work. To expand and exalt the human SOUL is our thought. Who will help us? Every reader can do something; and every *little* helps to induce others to think and act. All who are blessed with the gift of speech can persuade to industry in this vineyard of the mind's development, and lead the thirsty to fountains of truth and temperance. We shall endeavor to set upon the right track those who have hitherto worked to disadvantage, because out of their appropriate callings, and to show the inexperienced how successfully to navigate through this life, and on to a blissful future. Men and women, young and old, will you think, talk and act? Having industriously surrounded yourselves with creature-comforts, next provide *mental* aliment, and put family and neighbors upon a like course.

H. B. GIBBONS is lecturing on Phrenology in Springfield, Mass., and vicinity, with success and acceptance. The Westfield News-Letter says: "The lectures are illustrated by skulls and casts of men and animals; and a gallery of near one hundred likenesses and oil paintings, the size of life, of men and women who have been noted for virtue, talent, vice and rascality, for the last fifteen hundred years, was exhibited.

PHRENOLOGY IN MONTREAL.—We are glad to learn that a Phrenological Society has been formed and is now in operation in the City of Montreal, Canada. Measures have been taken to secure a course of lectures.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE NEW HYDROPATHIC COOK-BOOK, with Receipts for Cooking on Hygienic Principles. Containing also a Philosophical Exposition of the Relation of Food to Health; the Chemical Elements and Proximate Constitution of Alimentary Principles; the Nutritive Properties of all kinds of Aliments; the relative value of Vegetable and Animal Substances; the Selection and Preservation of Dietetic Materials, etc., etc. By R. T. TRALL, M. D. With numerous Illustrative Engravings. Price for the extra fine embossed edition, in gold, prepaid by mail, one dollar. For the plain edition, in muslin binding, prepaid by mail, 87 cents. For the cheap pamphlet edition, prepaid by mail, 62 cents.

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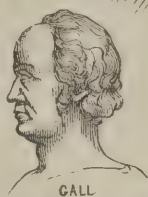
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VOL. XIX. NO. 2.]

NEW YORK, FEBRUARY, 1854.

[\$1.00 A YEAR.

Published by
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Phrenology.

PHRENOLOGY EXEMPLIFIED IN LITERATURE—NO. II.

BY L. R., M. D.

4. We come now, in the last place, to consider some of those instances in which authors have, with more or less distinctness, given utterance to phrenological truths and principles, and often without being aware of it, or ever having heard, indeed, of the new philosophy of mind. Such instances, a careful study leads me to believe, are very numerous. We only need a little skill in translating the common into phrenological (i. e., technical) language, to detect the intuitive utterance of these truths in all our reading. The complexity of mind; the frequent, partial, unbalanced, or antagonistic action of the faculties; the compatibility of sentiments apparently incongruous, and many similar principles, we find often and plainly expressed.

Writers possessed of large Intuition, or Human Nature, seem to excel in this direction. Pope and Byron were preëminently gifted in this respect, and they spoke out their intuitions bluntly, and though gracefully in the main, yet with unmistakable point. Shakspeare was also highly gifted with this power; but his preponderating Secretiveness and Ideality too often hold the cloak before the object he would show us, and trick off truth with some fantastic drapery, rather than openly expose her!

The gist of Physiognomy—correspondence of the expression of face with mental qualities—is thus given by Bryant:

"Features, the great soul's apparent seat."

The following is from Davenant:

"None can the moulds of their creation choose;
We therefore should men's ignorance excuse;
When born too low to reach at things sublime,
'Tis rather their misfortune than their crime."

Here is asserted the fundamental truth that mental qualities are hereditary; and the corollary is drawn from it, (how important, if true!) that the criminality of man's deeds is modified when it can be shown that over-mastering propensities were *entailed* by birth upon him.

Again, Pope gives us the phrenological doctrine of diversity of talents in the following:

"One science only will one genius fit,
So vast is art, so narrow human wit."

Byron evidently saw—what Phrenology has since made clear—that apparent incompatibilities in character are really only antagonisms, and, as such, may exist together in the same mind. Thus he speaks of one as—

"Beyond all contradiction,
The most sincere that ever dealt in fiction."

Truth and fiction, as here recognized, are not incompatibles; for a fiction can be truthful, or it can be false. So, again, the same author finely shows the compatibility of the *suaviter in modo* with the *fortiter in re*—Agreeableness, or Politeness, with Destructiveness—thus:

"He was the mildest-manner'd man
That ever scuttled ship, or cut a throat."

Extremes of feeling existing in the same mind are thus clearly hit by Pope:

"For ever in a passion, or a prayer!"

The complexity of the human mind is thus stated by Young:

"How poor, how rich, how abject, how august,
How complicate, how wonderful is man!"

But Pope's expression of this truth is unsurpassed:

"Created half to rise, and half to fall,
Great lord of all things, yet a prey to all;
Sole judge of truth, in endless error hurled,
The glory, jest, and riddle of the world."

Byron's descriptions of man are scarcely inferior:

"Man's a phenomenon, one knows not what,
And wonderful beyond all wondrous measure;
'Tis pity, though, in this sublime world, that
Pleasure's a sin, and sometimes sin's a pleasure."

And again :

"Admire, exult, despise, laugh, weep,—for here
There is much matter for all feeling:—Man!
Thou pendulum betwixt a smile and tear!"

The fountain of all this ludicrous, and yet lamentable incongruity of human qualities is again beautifully pointed out by Congreve, in the hereditary transmission of qualities, and in the fact that propensities show themselves before intellect :

"Thought
Precedes the will to think, and error lives
Ere reason can be born."

The truth that the action of a given faculty becomes virtuous or vicious, according to the motive that excites it, and the nature of the other faculties with which it associates itself, thus finds expression in the words of Pope :

"The fiery soul, abhorred in Cataline,
In Decius charms, in Curtius is divine:
The same ambition can destroy or save,
And make a patriot as it makes a knave."

Recognizing the noble uses of ambition, Mallet also says :

"I courted fame but as a spur to brave
And honest deeds; and who despises fame
Will soon renounce the virtues that deserve it."

Bailey, the author of *Festus*, tells us—

"The highest hills are miles below the sky,
And so far is the lightest heart below
True happiness."

Here are recognized two important truths; first, that real happiness is the gratification—that is, the pleasurable exercise—of the higher faculties, and is therefore elevating; but, secondly, that these faculties are associated in us with unhappifying qualities, which pull us down from our elevation, even as the highest hills are "miles below the sky." And hence that memorable line of Pope's is phrenologically as well as experimentally true :

"Virtue alone is happiness below;"

and equally so is the kindred sentiment of Juvenal :

"Virtue alone is true nobility."

That fortunate blending of the higher selfish, moral, social, and intellectual faculties—Self-Esteem with Agreeableness, Benevolence, Mirthfulness, and the Reflective powers—is thus admirably portrayed by Pope :

"Formed by the converse happily to steer
From grave to gay, from lively to severe;
Correct with spirit, eloquent with ease,
Intent to reason, or polite to please."

Indeed, this spirit will be found to run through all the didactic writings of this distinguished writer, who seems to have summed up his thoughts in this line :

"Worth makes the man, and want of it the fellow."

As if he had said, *full top-heads and foreheads* show their possessor to belong in truth to the genus *Homo*; but, these characters wanting, the case becomes doubtful!

Chapman tells us—

"Your noblest natures are most credulous."

And this is simply stating the truth that *faith*, or Marvellousness, belongs to the moral, ennobling group of faculties, and hence is most likely to be well developed when the latter generally are so.

Shakspeare well describes the "graces"—faculties in exercise, and chiefly moral—which constitute the king, i. e., the true hero :

"The king-becoming graces
Are justice, verity, temperance, stability,
Bounty, perseverance, mercy, lowliness,
Devotion, patience, courage, fortitude."

The popular pleasantry, that "love is blind," is but a recognition of the phrenological and physiological truth, that activity of the organs in the back and base of the brain calls off both the blood and the consciousness from the upper and anterior organs, and thus really leaves the subject of this activity *blind* to the folly of his own conduct. And in the same strain is a pretty fable of La Fontaine, imitated by Bryant, in which Love and Folly, having quarrelled in their play, and the latter having made the former blind by a blow on the eyes, the court of Rhadamanthus decreed thereupon in this wise :

"Since Love is blind from Folly's blow,
Let Folly be the guide of Love
Where'er the boy may choose to go."

The superiority of the social qualities, even in their imperfect exercise, to the more turbulent propensities, is finely shown by Shakspeare when he makes *Slender*, in the "Merry Wives of Windsor," say :

"I'll rather be *unmannerly* than *troublesome*."

And his assertion of the truth that the faculty of Tune is allied to Ideality, and through this to the social and moral virtues, just as the activity of the organ of tune necessarily awakens that of the higher faculties in its neighborhood, has even become proverbial :

"The man that hath no music in himself,
And is not moved with concord of sweet sounds,
Is fit for treasons, stratagems, and spoils."

* * * * *

Let no such man be trusted."

The connection between forehead and intelligence is recognized in Caliban's remonstrance to Trinculo, in the *Tempest* :

"We shall lose our time,
And all be turned to barnacles, or to apes,
With foreheads *villanous* low."

And the connection between sensibility and intellect is beautifully shown in these lines of Moore :

"Playful blushes, that seemed naught
But luminous escapes of thought."

The compatibility of Mirthfulness and Humor with morality and good sense, is well stated in the familiar couplet :

"A little nonsense, now and then,
Is relished by the best of men."

Byron somewhere says—

"I loathe that low vice, curiosity."

This reminds us that the prying eye of an active Individuality must see many things in human acts and necessities, which, by the dictates of the sentiment of Agreeableness, (politeness, charity, sympathy,) are clearly forbidden. Thus curiosity, by violating a higher sentiment, becomes for the time a real *vice*; and it is, contrasted with the craniological position of Agreeableness, a *low* vice—situated in the second or third range of organs below the latter, and nearly on a level with the *lowest* propensities of our nature, in

whose service it is well known to be too often enlisted. Respecting impudence, a kindred vice, Roscommon writes :

"Immodest words admit of no defence,
For want of decency is want of sense."

Dr. Franklin, criticising this sentiment, argues with much plausibility that "want of sense" is in itself a positive and excellent "defence" for a want of decency; and he corrects the couplet thus :

"Immodest words admit but *this* defence,
That want of decency is want of sense."

Thus, where Roscommon exercised mainly the low propensity of the satirist, and so pronounced an uncharitable judgment on his fellows, Dr. Franklin, from the higher and clearer atmosphere of a genial philosophy, discerns at once the reason of an occasional want of decency in the close relation of the social and intellectual natures, both of which can be *partially* developed, and sees in the reason for the fact an abundant apology for it. Both writers seem to have had a vague conception of the phrenological principle; and each revealed his own phrenology in his statement of that principle. The one condemned and castigated; the other, with a loving but clear discernment, so dropped the mantle of charity on the offender, as almost to cover the offence. Thus it is that Human Charity—situated as it is between the regions of Goodness and Reason—rebukes only by *inference*. It leads the transgressor to see his fault in its true light, by first perceiving the *effort* required to explain and pardon it.

I shall close this article with a brief allusion to a new view in which our subject may be made to present itself. Phrenology helps those who accurately understand it, and who clearly master its general principles and their relations, to express great truths relating to Man and Society with an unexpected clearness, pertinence, and force. Of this important truth I have room for but one or two illustrations. They are drawn from Theodore Parker's sermon on the life and character of Webster. That writer says :

"It takes greatness to *see* greatness, and *know* it at the first—greatness of the highest order."

How beautifully clear is the expression of this truth!—as if he had said, mathematically, The pint mug cannot measure Mount Etna, because it cannot contain it! But the utterance of phrenological revelations is more clearly seen in the following remarkable passage :

"A great man may do one of two things in influencing men: either he may extend himself at *right angles* with the axis of the human march, [the broad, comprehensive head,] *lateralize* himself, spreading widely, and have a *great power in his own age*, putting his opinions into men's heads, and his will into their actions, and yet may never reach far onward into the future. . . . Such a man differs from mankind in *quantity*, not *quality*. Or, a great man may extend himself *forward*, in the line of the human march, (the deep, fore-reaching, and, in its own age, unpractical head,) himself a *prolongation* of the axis of mankind, not reaching far sideways in his own time, but reaching *forward immensely*, his influence *widening as it goes*. . . . He

will differ in quality, as well as quantity, and have much where the crowd have nothing at all."

This theme of Phrenology in Literature is an inviting one, and not yet exhausted. At some future time it may again engage our thoughts.

ANALYSIS OF THE ORGANS.

II. PHILOPROGENITIVENESS.

"AND the king was much moved, and went up to the chamber over the gate and wept; and as he went, thus he said, O my son Absalom! my son, my son Absalom! would God I had died for thee, O Absalom, my son, my son!"—2 Samuel, xviii. 33.

No uninspired writer ever penned a more sublime expression of parental grief. The father wept for the son, because he felt that son to be lost to him for ever. But how different was his grief when God smote the son of Bathsheba, which she bare to him, so that the child died:

"While the child was yet alive, I fasted and wept; for I said, Who can tell whether God will be gracious to me, that the child may live? But now he is dead, wherefore should I fast? Can I bring him back again? I shall go to him, but he shall not return to me."—2 Samuel, vii. 22-23.

The love of young is a primitive faculty of the mind, implanted by the Creator for a specific and obvious purpose. It stands among the mental powers by and of itself. No deficiencies or proficiencies can atone for its absence, and no combination, however perfect, can perform its office. It cares for, cherishes, nourishes, supports, and protects the young, who, more than all others, stand in need of protection and nourishment. It finds an infinite pleasure in their society, delights in their very presence, and knows no sacrifice too great to be made for their comfort and enjoyment. It is a blind instinct, needing, as much as any other, the controlling and sacrificing influences of reason and conscience. Combined with benevolence, it ministers to the wants of the infirm, the weak, and even the aged and helpless, instinctively recognizing in the latter that second childhood which is more touching in that it co-exists with decay, and precedes that birth of death to which this present is, as it were, an embryonic existence. We watch with parental love the uprising and maturing of youth; we encircle with arms of friendship the form of manhood's maturity; we observe with anxiety and increasing alarm the insidious steps of disease and decay, and weep as the father weeps for the son, when death has crowned weakness with dissolution, and placed in the palsied hand of age the awful sceptre of mortality. The parent becomes the child of his own son when age has led his mind back through the weak imbecility of childhood, and he is borne by the sharp throes of death into sonship with immortality.

This is indeed a lovely faculty, and to it woman owes full one half of her magnetic attractions. It encircles her name with the hallowed recollections of childhood and youth, and starts into being that instinctive awe of the sex which, in later life, becomes developed into the most ardent love. But when abused, woman remains no longer an object of admiration, but demands our pity, since she is weak in that point wherein lies her greatest strength—she is weak from a very excess of strength. The child, who should find in her affection, conjoined with judicious

firmness and a moderate command, is pampered and spoiled by an excess of affection. She gives him his own way in all things, and sooner than be teased by his importunities or pained by his cries, she takes out her false teeth and gives them up for playthings for the "*dear little darling*," and hangs his father's watch about his neck to still said darling's cries by its continued ticking. But when the teeth have strayed from their golden jaws, and the silence of the watch gives signs of inward woe "that all is lost," and Bob, tired of his trinket, has cast it into the grate, the fond mother covers said Bobby with kisses, mumbles inarticulate words over the loss of her teeth, "grins horribly a ghastly smile," and wonders how "father *could* give that boy his watch to play with, when he *knew* he'd break it before he got done with it!"

The history of the discovery of this organ is not without interest. Gall had remarked that in the human race the upper part of the occiput was more developed in females than in males, and therefore inferred that the corresponding portion of the brain beneath was the seat of some feeling stronger in them than in the latter. But he was for many years unable to solve the problem. He had remarked that the same was true also of the crania of monkeys, and "at last, in one of those favorable moments when a lucky thought does more to elicit truth than years of labor and reflection, it suddenly occurred to him, in the midst of a lecture, that one of the most remarkable characteristics of the monkey is an extreme ardor of affection for their young. The thought flashed across his mind that this might be the feeling or quality of which he was in search." And he was right; this lucky thought was corroborated by future observations, and now the existence and location of no organ or faculty is so well established as that of philoprogenitiveness.

This organ is not infrequently the seat of cerebral disease, and produces effects legitimate to its known office. Says Dr. Andrew Combe, in his work on Mental Derangement: "I attended some time ago the mother of a family, in a state of delirium, characterized by intense anxiety and alarm about the supposed murder of her children, and who, on being asked, after her recovery, what were her sensations during the paroxysm, applied her hand to the region of the organ of Philoprogenitiveness, and said that she was conscious of nothing except severe pain in that part of the head. She was unacquainted with Phrenology, and never had heard the subject mentioned by me, so that her statements were perfectly unbiased."

In the hospital to which the writer was attached as assistant physician, was a ward for the safe-keeping of those incurably insane. Among these was a woman in whom the organs of Self-Esteem, Approbativeness, Firmness, and Philoprogenitiveness, were very greatly developed, the first three rather more than the last. She imagined herself Queen of England, called herself "*Victoria*, by the grace of God, &c.," was exceedingly reserved and dignified, took her meals in her own room, resented every attempt at friendly intercourse, and was, as far as possible, a veritable queen. She was ever complaining that the Chancellor of the Exchequer had defrauded her of her parliamentary grants, and that one of her maids

of honor had stolen from her her three children. Her grief for the supposed loss of her children was profound, and would have been, I have no question, extremely noisy and passionate, had she considered such a course compatible with the dignity of her civil position. She was so fine an example of the truth of organology that she was frequently adduced as such, and the irresistible conclusions drawn therefrom were seldom if ever gainsaid or denied.

In the "Third Part of King Henry VI.," (Act II., sc. 5,) Shakspeare has given us the very language of this propensity when greatly wounded. The time is laid during the civil wars of "The Roses" of England, and the scene a battle-field:

"Enter a father who has killed his son, with the body in his arms.

Father.—Thou that so stoutly hast resisted me,
Give me thy gold, if thou hast any gold;
For I have bought it with an hundred blows.
But let me see! Is this our foeman's face?
Ah! no, no, no, it is mine only son!
Ah, boy, if any life be left in thee,
Throw up thine eyes; see, see what showers arise,
Blown by the windy tempest of my heart,
Upon thy wounds, that kill mine eye and heart!
Oh, pity, God, this miserable age!
Ah, boy, thy father gave thee life too soon,
And hath bereft thee of thy life too late!

How will my wife, for slaughter of her son,
Shed seas of tears, and ne'er be satisfied!

These arms of mine shall be thy winding-sheet;
My heart, sweet boy, shall be thy sepulchre:
For from mine heart thine image ne'er shall go.
My sighing breast shall be thy funeral-bell;
And so obsequious will thy father be,
Sad for the loss of thee, having no more,
As Priam was for all his valiant sons!"

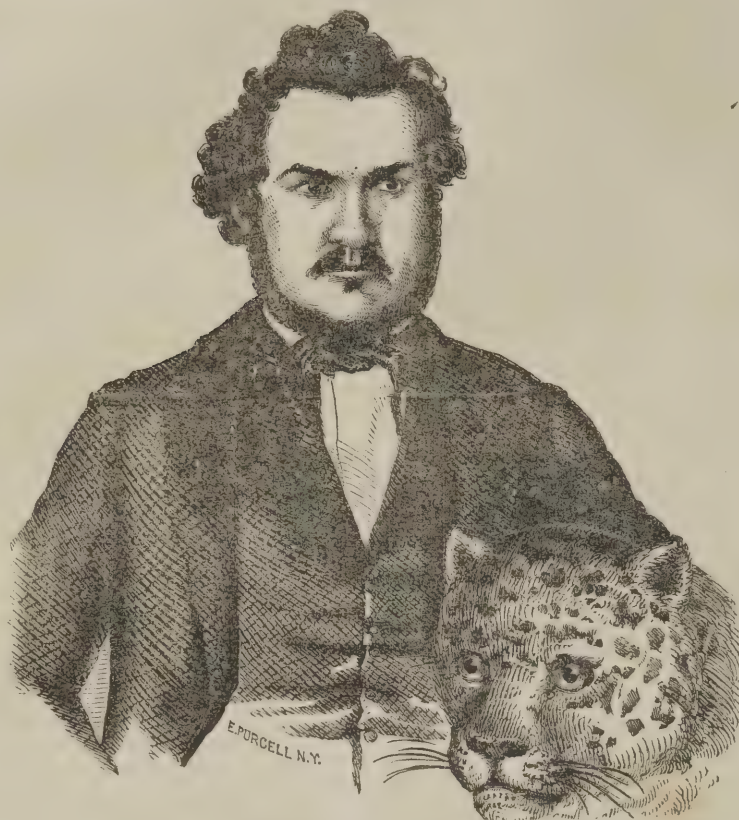
HERR DRIESBACH, THE LION KING.

HIS PHRENOLOGY AND PHYSIOLOGY.

WITH A PORTRAIT.

HERR DRIESBACH having traversed the whole civilized world, exhibited his prowess and skill before "noble lords" and "crowned heads," and earned a reputation as a subduer of wild beasts coëxtensive with civilization, our readers will of course be interested to know his *organism* of head and body; and the more so, since they are so unlike what is usually found, as to be almost beyond comparison with them. Yet these very points of difference correspond perfectly with his mental characteristics.

His physiology is most remarkable. He is very heavy, weighing over two hundred, yet not fat, but all solid flesh; his muscles like those of the lion; his stomach and all his vital organs abundantly adequate to sustain any draft made on them; all his physical functions powerful and well balanced: we might expect something extra in manifestation; not fine-grained or delicate—for if so, he could neither relish nor succeed in his occupation; but his broad shoulders, monstrous chest, plethoric abdomen, square Dutch build—and his ancestry is German—iron muscle, and brawny hand, prove both that he inherited the very strongest animal nature from his parents, and that he has cultivated it by exercise and by contact with those huge and ferocious beasts of prey, and especially those lion kings



HERR DRIESBACH.

whose king he is. His massive physiology enkindles our admiration, and extorts that respect, almost reverence, to which animal strength and superiority are justly entitled. Giant animal power extorts honor even from man as well as beast. Nor can the personal appearance of weak men ever impress others with awe. Hercules was worshipped by the ancients, and immortalized by the race, by virtue simply of his giant strength. A like regard the race instinctively feels for all its giants, of whom Driesbach is one. And it is this very force by which he controls beasts. A weak man they would not heed for one moment. With him they dare not trifle, for their instinct warns them that it is dangerous. As two animals or men, at a hostile meeting, measure each other's force about as correctly by intuition as by a trial-fight, so these forest monsters recognize even his animal power, which, conjoined with his mentality, gives him the victory. And as the demeanor of men towards each other shows in what estimation they hold each other, so these old lions, of which he has several of the *very* finest in the world, out of their native forests, show to him both submission and affection. Their manners towards him are the natural language of obedience, though not of humility. We saw him lead a Brazilian tiger—large, long, fully developed—by a chain fastened to a collar around his neck, into a private room in which we were: we put our own hands upon his back, felt of his head as of a kitten, and felt unconcerned, *because* we saw in the beast both perfect subjugation and docility, along with ardent affection. He manifested as much affection

as a spaniel dog, was as obedient, and fawned around him, snuggling up to him, and rubbing especially the *back* of his head upon him, or the adhesive organ, just as affectionate cats and kittens do.

We accompanied him up into a small space behind the cage of one of his monster lions, who, the instant he saw his master, expressed, by his natural language, "Your servant, Sir;" "Glad to see you;" "Any commands this morning?" Not that the noble lion appeared cowed down or humbled: but much as one of England's "noble lords" would do, on meeting the Prime Minister: "Though I'm a lord, yet you are my superior." When his master directed him to go to this side of the cage, or to do that, he obeyed; and when Driesbach showed play, throwing himself upon his haunches, he rolled his huge back up against the irons, and threw his head up and over towards his friend, showing the natural language of Adhesiveness perfectly and strongly. And what especially delighted us was, that the bond-principle between them was *affection*, not fear; that the master ruled, and lion served, *BY LOVE*. Every animal appeared glad to see, and pleased to obey him. We ourselves patted the noble lion, "felt his head," examined his phrenology, took hold of his ponderous gnomatic arches, and observed how very flat on top, yet how monstrously broad at Destructiveness, this "king of beasts." We also saw him manage and train the ocelot, or South American leopard, resembling the wild-cat, but longer, and marked like a leopard.

We have rarely been as much gratified as with his mode of managing animals. He governed

completely, but wholly, *by love*; thus re-impressing the lesson our science long ago taught us, and we have been long trying to teach to others, that ALL rule—of man over wild beast and domestic animal, of adult over child, and ruler over people—should be conjoined with, and effected by, *LOVE*. By this, and by this *alone*, can authority and obedience be rendered complete.

Driesbach's HEAD is as remarkable as his body, and corresponds with it perfectly. So powerful a physical organism must, of course, be accompanied by a basilar lobe and animal organs correspondingly powerful. And so it is. His head is very large, almost twenty-four inches; within half an inch of the size of Webster's, but almost round, rather conical, but broad in the extreme. Combative-ness, Destructiveness, and Alimentiveness are by far his largest organs; and we do not remember ever to have seen them larger in civilized life. The two former give him that personal prowess and self-possessed courage, as well as resistless energy, which enable him both to dare and do his feats of valor. Unless they were in proportion to his physical strength, the latter would be inert; while, by this equality of both, the former marshals the whole of the latter into active service. If ever, hereafter, any of his ferocious beasts should break loose, or commit ravages, mark this prophecy, that Herr Driesbach will manifest as much self-possession, along with as much fearless daring, as any live man ever yet displayed.

Alimentiveness requires to be large, as it is in him, in order that he may feed generously, so as to sustain all this power. Yet it is, perhaps, too large.

Of Acquisitiveness he has very little, and make what he may, he will never be rich—probably never lay up any thing of account.

Benevolence is large, and he is also too generous. Yet by marrying an economical wife, and giving her the purse, he might save something.

Amativeness, as always in such organisms, is very large; rarely ever as large. Once concentrated on a wife, his love would be devoted, and her influence over him unbounded.

Secretiveness is well developed, which enables him to watch his treacherous subjects, that they steal no undue advantage over him.

Caution is large. He is not careless, yet boldness greatly predominates. Hence he will commit no mistakes, and never be really rash, though often seemingly so.

Will is most extraordinary; as is also Firmness. They always go with this temperament. We never find them larger; in not one of hundreds of thousands as large. This also is indispensable to obtaining and maintaining his iron sway over his lions. He is kingly by nature, and so commands as to *enforce* obedience.

Hope, too, is unbounded, but Conscientiousness less, rather receding; while Veneration is large, and he owns to a strong religious sentiment.

Constructiveness is large. We could not expect Ideality with this organism. Refinement and power do not work well together.

That men often resemble animals in their general physiognomy, we have before proclaimed. Of this, Driesbach is a striking example. At first sight he struck us as resembling the very lions with whom he associates and over whom

he reigns. His shaggy, heavy locks, broad and square build, and general physiognomical aspect betoken this resemblance. Webster was aptly called the "Lion of the North;" and though Driesbach has a different order of temperament, yet he too is lion-like in looks as in character. Hence, doubtless, that affinity by which he is enabled to gain and retain the lions' affection.

His intellect is perceptive mainly. Such prodigious Individuality, Form, Size, and Locality, we rarely ever find. He therefore learns from sight, not books, and probably knows more about the natural characteristics of lions, tigers, leopards, etc., than many a writer on natural history. His great percepts also help him watch any motion of every animal when in their cages. Memory of facts is also very large, and Language full. To take down from his lips a phonographic report of such facts, stories, and information as he is capable of narrating—write he never will—would doubtless contribute much to our fund of the natural history of ferocious animals.

He holds two daily exhibitions at his menagerie, in Broadway, No. 337, which, with the beasts themselves, will give you the worth of your money better than most amusements, for it combines useful information in natural history with agreeable recreation.

The following incidents, copied from the *New York Atlas*, from which we also obtained the likeness, show how far his head and character correspond. We wrote the foregoing before we saw the following:

HERR DRIESBACH was born in Schoharie, N. Y., of German parents, and has made the nature and instincts of ferocious animals the study of his life. He never employs cruelty or torture in their subjugation, but by kindness alone gains their affection, which constitutes his only protection when in the cages of even the lion and tiger.

He left his native place about the year 1830, a young and inexperienced boy, without wealth or friends to back him, and coming to New York, found employment in the menagerie of James Raymond, Esq., when his extraordinary tact for managing the most untamable beasts in the collection at once brought him into notice, and he was very shortly selected as the one to whom all unusually ferocious animals were to be confided. soon afterwards he made his appearance in public as a lion-tamer, and for many years past has enjoyed an unusual celebrity for the feats he has accomplished in this department. He is now in the prime of life, and his herculean muscular powers and piercing eye seem to mark him as a man calculated to awe the tiger, and teach the lion submission.

He has not obtained his supremacy over the brute creation, however, without some fearful struggles, and he bears upon his person the marks of many a severe struggle. In 1842, when performing with his trained animals at the Bowery Theatre, in a piece entitled "The Lion of the Desert," a leopard and tiger became engaged in a terrific fight, and upon Driesbach interfering, the fury of both the combatants was turned upon him. In the mêlée the tiger buried his teeth and claws in Driesbach's head and face, tearing his scalp almost completely off, and lacerating his face in a shocking manner; yet, notwithstanding

these fearful injuries, he came off finally conqueror.

At the time when the elephant Columbus killed his keeper in the menagerie in Philadelphia, and afterwards roamed through the building, throwing down cages and killing their occupants, that vicious beast was subdued principally through the exertions of Herr Driesbach, who, not content with placing him in shackles, led him into the ring, and, after making him lie down, stood upon his skull, and addressed the astonished spectators in the following words: "Gentlemen, unaccustomed as I am to public speaking, allow me to say to you that this is the proudest day of my life. Napoleon and other warriors have left monuments of skulls, but I have the skull of a conquered elephant for my monument. This is my first and last appearance as a public speaker." In 1846, two enormous wolves escaped from their cages in the menagerie building at Zanesville, and nearly killed three men who endeavored to secure them. Herr Driesbach, hearing their cries, rushed to their aid, and picking up a chair, dashed it to pieces to obtain a round for a club, with which he disabled one, and knocked the other dead. Innumerable instances of this description have occurred, and whoever writes the biography of this great lion-tamer will find no lack of incident for his work.

Nearly every one who has heard of Herr Driesbach has also heard of his "Pet Tiger." This beautiful animal was brought from South America by a naval officer, by whom it was presented to its present owner. It has received the benefit of a thorough education, and accompanies its master in all his travels, occupying the same state-room on steamboats, the same carriage on land, and the same room in hotels. In Boston, a few winters since, the thousands who visit "the Neck," for the purpose of seeing the sleighing-parties pass, were not a little surprised one day to see Herr Driesbach behind a pair of spanking bays, with his pet tiger on the seat beside him, apparently enjoying the excitement of that novel mode of conveyance in the highest degree.

Herr Driesbach's performances with his trained lions, tigers, and leopards are of the most thrilling description, and incomparably superior to any thing else of the kind we have ever witnessed. They have been received with rapturous applause in the principal cities of Great Britain, France, Germany, and Russia, as well as through the length and breadth of America. The travelling menagerie of Herr Driesbach is widely celebrated for its extent and completeness, and the collection he has now opened in Broadway is probably the best ever seen in this city, and includes a living rhinoceros, the only one in America. His own performances will form the great feature of the exhibition, and they alone are enough to insure overflowing houses.

From the lowest condition in which vitality is manifested to the highest, from the humblest moss clinging to the surface of a naked rock, upward through all the gradations of vegetable and animal life, to man at the summit of the scale, every living being requires a copious and constant supply of water to maintain the vital functions.—*Alcohol and the Constitution of Man*.

PRACTICAL PHRENOLOGY.

ITS VALUE.

BY NELSON SIZER.

NUMBER ONE.

FEW persons in this "practical age" will devote much attention to any thing which does not bear on its very front a promise of immediate profit. This, is in a great majority of cases, and with the bulk of mankind, the right principle. In an age of steam and telegraphs, every move must tell, or the waster of time and effort gets behind his compeers. That our age is inclined to be too material, and to measure all profit by the standard of dollars, is, also, doubtless true. It was the remark of a quaint and talented lecturer of the present day, that, "when a subject is presented for the consideration of the American mind, the first question on its reception or rejection is, 'Can I eat it? can I sell it?'" If one can inform the world how to reclaim worn-out lands, the people send ships to the Peruvian islands for an article of manure, and the Secretary of State condescends to put forth a manifesto as a guide to the enterprise. If an inventor tells us how to save a ton of coal by means of a better steam-engine or a new furnace for heating rooms, he is almost canonized as a great public benefactor. This is all right in its place; but while we honor and reward the man who makes physical improvements, and adds to the sum of human comforts, we ought not to neglect those discoveries in science which have to do with man's higher nature—the immortal mind. As the body is but the outer dwelling and servant of the mind, whatever proposes to teach its laws, means of expansion, education, right direction and consequent happiness, should really rank as much higher than that which relates to the purse and to the body, merely, as the man himself should be valued above his coat or his house.

Among the natural sciences, Physiology should take an exalted rank, for it teaches the laws of health, and the relations of the body to the outer world, and, aided by Phrenology, the relation of the body to the health and vigor of the mind. Phrenology, however, is the master science of all sciences, for it has to do with the controlling power, the crowning excellence of man himself.

No one will deny that happiness and misery arise, principally, from the right or wrong exercise of the mind. The animal or the idiot may enjoy bodily health and purely physical pleasure, but who does not believe that the person with a capacious and cultivated mind enjoys ten thousand-fold more?

We do not claim this rank for the science of Phrenology because of our devotion to it, nor from that professional pride that may induce a physician, a lawyer, an artist, or an artisan, to prize his vocation; but we chose this pursuit because we regarded it as the prince of sciences. Besides, we adopted it when it was disbelieved by most, and derided and persecuted by many. It was neither lucrative nor honorable, nor could it be pursued in peace. The world hooted at its advocates, and regarded them as mountebanks and impostors; and the writer was threatened expulsion from his church for his belief and advocacy of it, and only escaped by interposing a course of

lectures for the information of his accusers before the appointed day of trial came. The trial was indefinitely postponed, and after four years' constant lecturing on the science, he was, on selecting a new residence, cordially commended to Christian fellowship elsewhere. This was the spirit in New England fifteen years ago.

He who selects a trade or profession of world-wide respectability, and likes it after a trial, may well entertain professional pride; but those who took Phrenology as a profession fifteen or twenty years ago, had only the consolation for the *mind* that it was a noble truth, and for the body, that the day of hanging supposed witches was gone by. They had no prospect of respectability, honor, or reward, but that which, to the true mind honestly devoted to truth, appears in the distant future as the ultimate of all honest effort in the cause of truth. They had as beacons the history of Galileo, Columbus and Harvey. Their chains and the public clamor still sounded in their ears, but the majestic, final triumph of truth, illustrated by the same history, beckoned them forward to do and dare, to suffer poverty, the contumely of learned bigots, the senseless grin of ignorance, and the persecution of all. The battle is won sooner than we expected. Not that all the colors are struck—not that all respect its truth, or own its sway—but it is no longer disgraceful to pursue it, nor does the haggard ghost of poverty haunt its practitioners, or the alms-house close the vista of their perspective.

Phrenologists are more fortunate than most benefactors. They have lived to see their discoveries honored; to see their nomenclature of the mental faculties adopted into literature, and employed in some of the very best and ablest pulpits in the world—to see it looked to as a guide in education, as a basis for choosing clerks, apprentices, business partners, and the selection of life-companions. They have lived to see the mother, the greatest of all educators, bend lovingly yet anxiously over her sleeping babe to read the indications of the future man, and finding there traits to be nurtured or to be suppressed, and resolving to follow the dictates of science, at whatever cost of convenience or of pleasure, rise to her life-task with a steady eye and a strong heart, fully impressed with the truth of the immortal words of Dr. GALL: "Phrenology is true, though at enmity with the philosophy of ages."

Think not, gentle reader, that this capacious vestibule is too large for the reception-room into which we now invite you for the redemption of the title of our subject, nor that it is erected by egotism. What we shall have to say of the "Value of Practical Phrenology" will be from the records of experience; and we shall do it with frankness, claiming all the credit for the noble science, which is open for all, and nothing more for ourselves than the public have a right to demand from that experience, viz., the correct interpretation of a science based in immutable truth, to which we have so long been devoted.

Some three years ago, a manufacturer of jewelry, in New-York, was robbed of a considerable amount of goods by an errand-boy employed in his office. The boy's duties were handling and packing goods, when not on the streets, and the

only security the master had was the integrity of the boy; for no common scrutiny, or oversight, could prevent theft, if the boy had the disposition. The employer trusted him and was deceived. He then cast about him for another, but dared not depend on any knowledge he possessed of human character, to make the selection. He knew the claims of Phrenology, and resolved to invoke its aid, while, at the same time, he would retain and exercise all his own sagacity with reference to the selection. He accordingly advertised in the morning papers for a boy of a certain age to serve in the capacity required, and directed that application should be made at such an hour at his store. In the meantime he called at our office and engaged the writer to visit the store an hour later than the one appointed for applicants, and stated to us what he wanted; a capable boy, but, at all events, an *honest one*—a boy that could resist the necessary temptations of the position.

At the hour appointed, he had seventeen boys on the spot, each eager for the post, nothing doubting his own qualifications. Five of the least promising of the party were interrogated, asked to write their name and address, and, being told that the one who should be selected would be informed by note the next day, were dismissed. The balance of the hour was devoted to the same process with the twelve remaining, and when I arrived, as if by accident, he had them all before him, like a "second class to read." He and his partners had exhausted their skill in sifting them, but fearing that among that twelve a Judas, too, might lurk, yet having, all things considered, formed a preference for four, were waiting for the test of Phrenology to seal their choice.

Reader, would you like to have a rich firm intrust goods of untold value to a stranger's hands, and that stranger selected by you? Would you feel quite easy to decide the fate of twelve anxious, bright-eyed boys, perhaps needy widows' sons? It was a trying place; but remember, only one could have it, and why not give it to him who could fill it best—best for himself and best for his employer? If we were to allot it to one who was merely honest, and not capable, he could not long hold it, or if he did, would never rise—besides, it would be doing the employer injustice. If one were honest enough for ordinary pursuits, in which temptation to wrong were less than in this, though highly endowed with taste and talent for the place, we would have done the boy a wrong to give him an ordeal through which he could not pass and retain his morality unsullied. We had our thoughts and our sympathies, but we leaned on the old staff that had steadied our steps through many such a trying way.

In passing through the "class," we came to one boy—one of the favorites of the firm—who had a strong, enduring temperament, a broad chest and a robust frame, but who was hardly sprightly enough, nor had he the taste requisite for the jewelry business. We told him he ought not to come if they selected him, for he could do better for himself in another business in which he could become a head-workman, and be much more happy than in this—that he had first-rate mechanical talent, but he never would be contented with any thing smaller than a steam-engine; and we ad-

vised him, by all means, to seek a position in a machine-shop, as he had just the talent, energy, and bodily vigor, necessary to eminence in that pursuit. But his cup of hope was dashed to the ground, and the poor boy's tears followed it. We felt badly, too, just as you would have done, but we came there to tell the truth for the benefit of both parties, and leave the event with the boy's good angel. But that good angel was at hand—much nearer than our eye of faith had discovered. The head man of the firm, with moist eyes, approached the boy, and, as he kindly patted him on the head, bade him cheer up, and call on him the next Saturday at the same hour, and in the meantime he would try what he could do for him. He promised to call, as requested, and, smiling thankfulness through his tears, departed, to tell his widowed mother that he had not obtained this place, but felt sure of another and a better one.

From the eleven which remained, we selected two, and after they were all dismissed, each hoping to be the favored one, and expecting a note to that effect the next day—we disclosed our opinion. One would be the smartest as a boy, and for three years do them the most service; but, if they had the interest of the boy, as well as their own, at heart, and were willing to train up a boy in their business to become a man, and a partner, and perhaps a *son-in-law*, this was not the one. If they wanted him as a delver for three years, to be then turned off, for cheaper help, to shift for himself and begin anew, this was just the boy. The other, we said, was steady, high-minded, honest, and would ripen into capability and make just such a man as a good man would be willing to see succeed to his business, his domestic circle and his inheritance: he would not be so serviceable a boy, but was of the right material to ripen into a MAN.

This boy was the chosen one, and still fills his place, and gives promise to become all we predicted; and his employers think there is "value in practical Phrenology."

But to return to the widow's son who left with the light of hope illuminating a tear. Just as you thought he *would* do, he returned at the time promised, and was told that they had obtained a situation for him, by relating all the facts as I have told them to you, in one of the best machine-shops in New-York, over the heads of more than fifty standing applications. The machinists wanted first-rate apprentices, and were willing to test "the value of practical Phrenology."

The boy took his position at once, and occupies it still, with the very brightest promise for the fulfilment of our prediction when he felt that we had crushed his hopes; and both he and his master, and his poor mother likewise, appreciate, with thankfulness, "THE VALUE OF PRACTICAL PHRENOLOGY." [*Branch Phrenological Cabinet*, 231 Arch St., Philadelphia.

NAMES.—The name of the Queen of Portugal, just deceased, was "Maria da Gloria-Jeanne Charlotte-Leopoldine-Isadore da Cruz-Francois-Xavier da Paula-Michaela-Gabriela-Rafaela-Louis-Gonzago."

A Mr. Wockhagenikewergbitningenstiquiboinnes fell, a few days since, and broke his name into three pieces.

Physiology.

ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY OF THE SENSES.—NO. IV.

BY A. P. DUTCHER, M. D.

THE NATURE OF SOUND.

As the eye was formed in accordance with the laws of light, so the ear has been ingeniously adapted to sound. The sensation which we call sound is usually produced by undulations of the air, which, striking upon the apparatus of the ear, give rise to that peculiar sense. These undulations are caused by vibrations of the body which is heard. Thus, when a bell is struck, its vibrations may be distinctly seen, and sound is given forth as long as these vibrations continue. Each vibration produces a separate undulation of the air against which it strikes, and consequently a separate sound; but one continuous noise is perceived by the ear, in consequence of the vibrations succeeding each other so rapidly that the mind is unable to appreciate the difference between them. The vibrations of the strings of a harp, piano, or violin, produce the same effect, the difference in the sounds of the different strings being occasioned by the difference in size, length, and tension, and consequently, the magnitude of their vibrations. That sound is the result of these vibrations is very easily proved, by arresting the vibrations by laying the hand upon the string or bell, when we arrest the sound at the same time.

The atmosphere, however, is not the only means by which sound can be conveyed. Any material in which vibration can be produced will answer to a certain extent. Thus liquids may be thrown into undulations, and will convey sounds, and, in fact, with an increased effect over air. This is readily proved by putting the head beneath the water and striking two stones together: a shock is produced which is very loud and disagreeable. Solid substances likewise will convey sound more audibly than can the air, though the distance is limited by the extent of the body. Thus, if a person apply the ear to one end of a long beam of wood, the noise produced by the scratching of a pin upon the opposite end may be distinctly heard, while the air will convey it but a few inches. The wood conducts the sound by its own vibrations, but they are not sufficiently strong to impart undulations to the air. The earth will also transmit a sound which the air cannot.

Some writers have supposed that sound is propagated in right lines, forming cones, analogous to those of light, with this difference, however, that in sonorous cones, the atoms have only a motion of oscillation, or a motion like that of a pendulum, while those of the cones of light have a real transitive motion. The rapidity with which sound is transmitted, varies much in different bodies. It passes through the air at the rate of one mile in six seconds of time, while in water, stone, and wood, it is transmitted more rapidly. Sound loses its force in a direct proportion to the square of the distance; this happens at least in the air, but its intensity is sometimes increased, particularly when it traverses very elastic bodies, as certain metals,

wood, and condensed air. Sharp, grave, intense and weak sounds are propagated with equal rapidity, and without being confounded.

When sound meets with a body that opposes it, it is reflected in the same manner as light; that is, the angle of incidence is equal to the angle of reflection. This may be proved by the whispering gallery. The noise of a slight whisper, by reflection from one part to another, may be transmitted so as to be audible at a distance of several hundred feet. Echo is also reflected sound. The reverberation of the human voice is sometimes so complete from the side of a mountain or a high wall, as to be as distinct as the voice itself, though the reflecting object be a quarter of a mile off. It may not be out of place here to remark, that there are many places in the world where several echoes can be heard from one effort of the voice. At Lake George, in the State of New York, there is a place where a person can stand and call out very loudly one word, and he will hear seven echoes. At Woodstock, England, there is an echo that will repeat one word seventeen times. In Italy, near the city of Milan, there are two walls of a building that face each other, and a person standing at a window between them can hear the echo repeat one word more than forty times; and when a pistol is discharged from the window, the echo repeats the sound sixty times.

The general principles which we have just noticed as connected with sound, are all admirably provided for in the construction of the human ear. The undulations of the air are received by the external ear, which is so arranged as to prevent the escape of the sound; from this it is reflected to the tube; here it is again reflected to the tympanum; from this it is conveyed through the cavity of the tympanum to the labyrinth, and from it to the auditory nerve, which transmits the impression to the brain.

"A sound," says Magendie, "to be distinctly perceived, must range within certain limits; if too violent, it gives us pain; if too weak, it causes no sensation. We may perceive a great number of sounds at a time. Appreciable sounds combined, and succeeding each other in a certain manner, are a source of agreeable sensation. There is one art, the object of which is to arrange sounds so as to produce this effect; this art is music. To a mind so organized as to be able to appreciate it, music is undoubtedly the first of arts, for there is no one that is a source of such vivid and delightful sensations, that excites more enthusiasm, or leaves behind it a deeper and more agreeable recollection. Certain combinations of sounds, on the contrary, cause disagreeable sensations. Very sharp sounds wound the ear, and those that are very intense, lacerate the tympanum."

Some physiologists have maintained the opinion, that we use but one ear at a time in hearing. But this has been proved to be erroneous. It is true, however, that when sound arrives directly at one ear, it is received with more facility by that, and more imperfectly by the other, and in this case we only use one ear. When we wish to listen attentively to sounds which we fear to lose, we place ourselves in a situation that it may enter directly into one ear; but when we wish to determine from what point sound proceeds, and in

what direction it comes, we are obliged to use both ears, for it is only in this way that we are able to tell from what direction it comes. Sight also assists us in judging of sounds, for in profound darkness, even with both ears, it is often impossible to decide from what point the noise comes.

Again, it is a very common opinion, that music and the faculty of speech are the result of the sense of hearing; but this is not true. Combe, in his remarks on the senses, has shown the fallacy of this hypothesis so clearly, that we cannot do better than to quote a few passages from him:

"The auditory apparatus being excited to activity by an external cause, produces only the impression of sound; and here its function terminates. If, besides, the faculty of *tune* is possessed by an individual, melody in sounds is perceived by that faculty. If the faculty is not possessed, such perceptions cannot exist. Hence, among birds, the female hears as well as the male, and yet the song of the male is superior to that of the female. Among mankind, also, many individuals hear, and yet they are insensible to melody. Thus, in man and other animals, there is no proportion betwixt the perception of hearing and the perfection of the power of perceiving melody. If it were a part of the function of the auditory apparatus to give the perception of melody, how does it happen that in one individual the apparatus can perform only one-half of its function, while in others it performs the whole? But hearing cannot produce music; because the auditory apparatus is excited only by sounds which are already produced. The first musician began to produce music before he had heard it; and he did so from an internal impulse given by a faculty of the mind.

"That speech alone is the result of this sense may be easily refuted, by considering in what any language consists, and how every language is produced. Language is divided into two kinds, natural and artificial. In both kinds, a certain sign is used to indicate to others certain feelings or ideas of the mind. Various motions of the body and expressions of the countenance indicate, the moment they are beheld, certain emotions and sentiments. In this case, the expression of the countenance, or the motion of the body, is a sign fitted by nature to excite in us the perception of feeling. It is obvious, that the power of the sign in this case to excite the perception does not depend either upon the hearing or voice; for neither are employed in producing it; but that the effect is an ultimate fact of our constitution, which must be referred to the will of our Creator. Besides these signs, however, we make use of many others to communicate our thoughts which have no original connection with the things signified. For example, the word *table* has no necessary connection with the thing upon which I now write. How, then, does the word come to indicate the thing? The internal faculties first conceive the object: having done so, they wish to fix upon a sign by which that conception shall be always indicated again. They therefore employ the voice to make the sound which we express when we utter the word *table*. The thing itself being pointed out, and the sound being uttered at the same time, the meaning of it comes to be understood; and hence, every time it is pronounced, the idea of the thing is suggest-

ed. But we are not to suppose that the auditory apparatus, or the organs of the voice, conceived the idea of the table. This was done by the internal faculties alone, and these merely made use of the organs of voice as instruments for producing a sign."^{*}

* Combe's System of Phrenology.

Psychology.

MEMORY: ITS PHENOMENA.

AMONG the faculties of the human soul whose interior nature and outer phenomena are difficult to explain, is that whereby our thoughts and experiences are mutually reproduced for indefinite periods after their original occurrence. This faculty has received the name of MEMORY. One fact connected with its phenomena renders extremely probable the soul's indestructibility and immortality in contradistinction to the dissolubility of the material organization. It is well known to physiologists that the material particles which compose the human body are constantly being thrown off to give place to others, and that, too, at a rate which produces an entire change in the materials of the body about once in every seven years. But whilst each one, therefore, has a totally different body, as to its component materials, from what he had seven years ago, the internal elements and conditions of the soul constituting the faculty of memory remain precisely the same, and the experiences of childhood may sometimes be recalled after the lapse of twenty, forty, or even seventy years of total forgetfulness, and after the entire body, as to its materials, has changed many times.

There is, moreover, proof of a very decisive character, that no experiences of which the mind takes the slightest cognizance, from earliest infancy to the most extreme old age, ever become obliterated from the internal structure of the soul, however impossible it may be to recall some of those experiences during our *ordinary* states of body and mind. This proposition, which is rendered extremely probable by an interior contemplation of the conscious nature of the soul, is confirmed and established by the numerous instances which might be cited in which all the experiences of a whole life, however minute or long forgotten, have been suddenly and almost simultaneously revived by some accident or other occurrence which brought soul and body to the brink of a total separation.

A fact of this kind, which cannot be otherwise than intensely interesting to the psychologist, was not long since published in the *Rome* (N. Y.) *Daily Sentinel*, whose editor vouches for its truth. It is to the effect, that several years ago, A held a bond against B for several hundred dollars, having some time to run. When the bond became due, A made diligent search for it among his papers, but it was not to be found. Knowing to a certainty that the bond had not been paid or otherwise legally disposed of, A concluded to frankly inform his neighbor B of its loss, and to rely upon his sense of justice for its payment. But to his surprise, when he informed him of the loss, B denied ever having given him such a bond, and strongly intimated a fraudulent design on his part, in asserting that such a transaction had

taken place between them. Being unable to prove his claim, A was compelled to submit to the loss of the debt, and also to the charge of dishonorable intentions in urging the demand.

Years passed away, and the affair almost ceased to be thought of, when, one day while A was bathing in Charles river, he was seized with cramp, and came near drowning. After sinking and rising several times, he was seized by a friend and drawn to the shore, and carried home apparently lifeless. By the application of the usual remedies, however, he was restored; and as soon as he gained sufficient strength, he went to his book-case, took out a book, and from between its leaves took out the identical bond which had been so long missing. He then stated that while drowning, and sinking as he supposed to rise no more, there suddenly stood out before him, as it were in a picture, every act of his life, from his childhood to the moment that he sank beneath the waters, and that among other acts was that of his placing that bond in a book and laying it away in his book-case. Armed with the long-lost document found in this marvellous manner, the gentleman recovered his debt with interest.

The writer was once credibly informed of an instance of a carpenter falling from a high steeple to the ground, when his life was, as it seemed, almost miraculously preserved. After returning to outer consciousness, of which the violence of the fall had caused a temporary suspension, he related that while on his passage from the steeple to the ground, every act and experience of his whole life, however insignificant or long forgotten, was brought before him in all its original vividness, and that after revolving these matters in his mind, time still remained for him to calculate his prospects in respect to a future world, to ask for mercy, and obtain comforting assurances! A learned Professor, now residing in Williamsburgh, informed the writer of a similar case of instantaneous revival of long-slumbering memories, which occurred to himself during a moment of peril; and indeed such psychological phenomena are by no means rare.

If these facts are narrowly scrutinized they may tend to important conclusions relative to the soul's constitution and general economy. The powerful demonstration which they afford of the soul's independence of the body, and of its uninterrupted continuity, with all its acquirements, notwithstanding the perpetual decay and reconstruction of its material encasement, has not hitherto escaped the attention of psychologists. The facts above related seem also to establish the conclusion, that each thought or conscious experience of life is a definite form of soul-essence, which becomes deposited and fossilized, as it were, in the stratifications of the soul's development, in a manner *spiritually* analogous to that in which the fossil forms of antiquity became deposited in the strata of the earth, and now constitute what may be called the earth's memories. If the reader will draw a diagram of an ascending series of strata representing the minutes, hours, days, and years of human life, and if he supposes to exist in each stratum a series of living pictures representing the scenes and experiences through which the soul passed in that particular stratum or period of its develop-

ment, and then if he will suppose that these living pictures or forms are permanently incorporated with, and constitute part of, the soul's very substance, he will have, as we conceive, the exact truth on this subject, so far as it goes.

It is on this ground alone that we can explain the fact that the clairvoyant, in looking into the interiors of a person's mind, can sometimes behold, as it were, the identical scenes through which the person has passed at some previous period of life: he beholds those scenes and experiences as *forms of soul-essence*, permanently inwoven in the soul's very constitution. It was in this way that Zschokke, the German writer, in a well-known instance, was enabled, by interior perception, to describe the past life of a young man, a total stranger to him, even to the minute circumstance of his having once pilfered money from the strong-box of his employer. To his spirit's vision the facts stood out in bold relief, and he had only to describe what he saw. These considerations also explain the *modus* by which the mysterious revivals of memory before spoken of take place. When the soul, from any cause, recedes from the interiors of the body, and comes, in any considerable degree, into its own independent and super-terrestrial mode of existence, all of its memory-forms are in that degree withdrawn from the body which previously covered them as with an oblivious mantle, and it lives in them all again in the exact intensity of its consciousness when the experiences first occurred.

These considerations give probability to the farther hypothesis, that when the soul is completely separated from its earthly body and enters upon the life of the spirit-world, its memory-forms not only become thus conspicuous in itself, but also to other souls; and this will probably constitute that dread ordeal which, as we are informed in Revelation, awaits us all, when even every secret thought shall be revealed and brought into judgment, "whether it be good or bad!"

W. F.

General Articles.

THE PROVISION OF NATURE FOR THE FAMILY OF MAN.

AN opinion prevails that under the free play of the natural laws of their respective subjects, the human race increases faster than the means necessary for its subsistence. It is believed, moreover, that mankind multiplies so rapidly, that if the natural term of life were generally reached, within a period not very remote, there would not be left on the face of the earth even standing-room for its human inhabitants. It was calculated by Buffon that a third part of the human race die before the age of ten years; one-half before that of thirty-five; two-thirds before fifty-two; and three-fourths before sixty-one years of age. To this estimate of the constant and regular waste of life must be added the carnage of war, and the destruction of famine and pestilence. It is computed that not less than seven thousand millions of men have perished upon the field of battle, or about seven times the present population of the earth; and if as many more premature deaths are credited to the plagues

which have occasionally devastated the various portions of the globe, we have some notion of the positive checks which have hitherto operated to prevent the increase of our kind.

History is full of facts that have the like purport. Nations have arisen, flourished and decayed, as if by an overruling law, or necessity, similar to that which limits individual life, and disappoints its expectation. The story of tribes, and kindreds, and peoples, is punctuated with tombstones. They also have perished in the infancy of their centuries, or by the casualties of middle age, or have sunk into dotage, under the doom of a mortality common to kingdoms and to men. The lifetime of a nation scarcely reaches a thousand years. If ancient Egypt boasts a longer date, it is answered by the fact that its record is apocryphal, and its very monuments have been for ages a traditional riddle. The vestiges of a people more ancient than our Indians teach us only that they were and are not; and the tribes who inhabited the whole continent three hundred years ago, will scarcely survive another century. The Rome and Greece of the Christian era are gone, and the half of our learning is their epitaph. The earth devours its offspring as the sea reclaims its waters,—the larger portion fall instantly back into the parent bosom, and the lesser, after a brief circuit in the realm of light and life, return and are lost in their source. Kindreds and peoples, like the fruits of the forest, rot away of their own ripeness, to relieve the stem that bears them, and make room for the succeeding crop.

But, besides the inevitable doom that limits the life of men and of races, a fearful disproportion of population to sustenance is believed to control the destiny of nations. The great "Northern hive," soon after the beginning of the Christian era, swarmed its surplus people, and, settling upon Southern Europe, destroyed its civilization, already sinking into decay—the excessive life of the one playing executioner to the exhausted powers of the other. Under a like necessity, as it is believed, the tribes of North and South Asia have been wandering like herds of wolves in search of prey, as long as their history is known; and England and France, since the discovery of America, and the conquest of Australia and Africa, have pursued the policy of colonization, for relief of their redundant populations; and at this day, as never before, under the pressure of evils felt all over Europe, the people are hurrying from the long-cultivated fields of the Old World to the vacant wilderness of the New.

All this is commonly received as the result of first principles in the order of the earth's economy, and the procedure of Providence. The deaths by ordinary disease, occasional famines, and general epidemics, are not so much regarded as evils to be remedied, but rather as correctives of the greater evil of excessive population which they restrain. Those who believe that the Divine Providence specially regulates the world's affairs, look upon the mortality that follows upon want, ignorance, vice and elemental disorder, as the remedies appointed for restoring the balance between human requirements and the earth's capabilities to meet them; and those who look upon the economy of existence as under an inflexible

system of laws arising out of the nature of things, also throw the fault upon excessive fertility of the species, and allow that the distressing consequences usually suffered are inevitable.

We make no question that the natural term of human life must have comparatively narrow limits in order to adjust it to the system of material things to which it is necessarily related. We do not deny that if there were no such thing as death, and the earth were eternal in duration, human life would at some period lack its material support, and eventually even room to bestow itself; but we presume that the harmonies of proportion between subsistence and the longest lifetime of which the race is under any circumstances capable, are assuredly provided for in the scheme of the earth's constitution.

All the inferences drawn from the history of the past fail to support the doctrine that the earth is or can be in fact overcrowded. About one-third of the planet's surface is land, and of this not one fourth part is now or ever has been at any time occupied by men, although animals and vegetables exist in nearly the whole of it, and human beings are capable of living wherever these are found. Not only do the limits of human inhabitation fall very far short of the possibility, but it is safe to say that the soil's known capability of production is nowhere pressed to its uttermost; and beyond this, there lies in expectancy an indefinite enhancement of the power of cultivation, to answer to the larger demand which any possible increase of population will ever make.

Two good answers may be made to those who adduce any particular instance of excessive density of population, and its consequences: First, no such instance can be produced, in which the wisest cultivation and most prudent economy have been employed without securing a happy result; and, second, if such a case were found, or even imagined, it is sufficient to reply—It is obviously intended that all parts of the habitable globe shall be occupied by man; and as men do not spring up like plants in the place where they must grow, they must be born in countries already peopled, that they may carry with them the knowledge and implements required for the best management of the wildernesses and vacant places which remain to be occupied. Some excess of increase, short of ruinous, in inhabited regions favorably circumstanced, is even required by the plan that looks to the entire subjugation of the globe to human uses, until such universal occupation is well accomplished. Such excess may go beyond the actual necessity of the region where it occurs, but must not proceed to a self-destructive extent. And we are quite sure that no facts of experience afford an instance that transcends these bounds. It is true, that the checks upon population have existed in all the communities from which the instances must be taken, but it is not true that over-population is the cause of the mortality where it obtains, for the simple reason, that life is invariably more precarious, its average shorter, its diseases and its vices more destructive, in thinly-settled countries, in savage and barbarous nations, than they are ever found to be in the densest populations. The most extensive and unsparing plague of Europe was that of 1348. England had then but

one-ninth of her present population, and the rest of Europe held about the same proportion to its present numbers. At the end of Elizabeth's reign the population of London was 160,000. The plague of 1603-4 carried off 30,578, or nearly one-fifth of these people. In 1665 the city was again visited by the pestilence, and lost 100,000 inhabitants by it. The next year the great fire effectually purified the city, and no pestilence has visited it or the kingdom since. The population of England at that time was less than 5,000,000; now it is above 18,000,000, and that of the city of London quite 1,600,000, or ten times greater than it was at the period of the first-mentioned pestilence.

Since 1770 the population of England and Wales has risen from 7,250,000 to 18,000,000, or considerably more than doubled. The proportionate rate of increase for the last century and a half stands thus: from 1700 to 1760, about 25 per cent.; in the next sixty years, i. e., from 1760 till 1820, it almost doubled; and at the present rate it will double in about forty-five years. Now the bills of mortality show, that in the fifty years from 1780 till 1830, the deaths diminished at the following rate: In 1780 the deaths in England and Wales amounted to 1 in 40 of the population; in 1790, to 1 in 45; in 1811, to 1 in 52; and the average of the five years ending with 1830, to 1 in 54.

These figures may be disputed, and they may, indeed, be inaccurate, but the fact of a greatly diminished mortality keeping even pace inversely with a greatly increased population is unquestionable. The simple fact that England doubled her population but twice from 1340 till 1790, a period of four hundred and fifty years, but has doubled it once in fifty years since 1801, rising from 8,300,000 to 16,600,000, settles the point of the greater viability of her people in direct proportion to their greater number, conclusively. And the fact that the 27,000,000 of acres in England and Wales sustain their 18,000,000 of people better than in 1770 they supported 8,000,000, is also to the point, and meets another aspect of the argument with increased force.

Pennsylvania has 29,000,000 of acres, and 2,500,000 of population, or 1 inhabitant to 11 acres, while England and Wales have 1 inhabitant to 2 acres; yet the average of life insurance at all ages, from sixteen to sixty, is a little higher in Philadelphia than in London. The interest of the insurance companies prompts them to a careful examination of the laws of mortality, and there is probably no mode by which we can obtain more accurate views of the duration of life than by examining their operations. The risk of death is understood to be precisely the same in Pennsylvania and in England, the difference in the rate of insurance being justly attributable to the less amount of business of this kind done in Philadelphia, and the consequent greater expense of the establishments.

Whatever the inducements to emigration may be, however much better fed and clothed our population may be than that of England, it is obvious enough from the facts and figures presented, that the greater density of the former is not in the least more inimical to life than the conditions of our own country; and nothing is gained for the doctrine of disproportion of popu-

lation to sustenance in the case which can support its startling inferences. Existing facts are no way in its favor, but the contrary.

The formal statement of the creed of despair is, that population tends to increase at the rate of doubling itself every twenty-five years, while food, under the best possible circumstances, and with the aid of all known improvements in cultivation, cannot increase faster than double for the first quarter of a century, triple for the second, quadruple for the third, and so on—the former growing by multiplication, the latter by addition only, as the geometrical to the arithmetical ratio—in figures, human life as 1, 2, 4, 8, 16, 32, 64, 128, at the successive quarters of two centuries, but food only as 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, in the same time. In this calculation Mr. Malthus is supported, at least in the idea and principle of it, by a host of the bookmakers and theorists of the science of Political Economy.

In regard to all the wants of man, except that of food, the growth of the supply is admitted to keep pace, step by step, with the progress of population, and even greatly to outstrip it; of which the proofs are so obvious that their enumeration is wholly unnecessary. The possibility of an ample provision in all the commodities, other than food, absolutely required for human support, is not only assured, but extended almost infinitely beyond its prime necessities. Labor and art are capable of creating, without limitation, from the inert materials stored up in the bosom of the earth. The materials for clothing are found to answer to a demand quite beyond the conception of the ages when the clothing of animals afforded the chief part of the wardrobe of men. Nobody fears that cotton, hemp, and flax will ever fail to meet the utmost demand that the human world can make upon them; and the minerals beneath the surface, and the forests upon the bosom of the globe, show no signs of exhaustion that can alarm our fears. Food only, it is apprehended, can possibly come short of the growing want. Here it is thought the harmony and proportion of material provision to the vital necessities are broken. The system that holds so well together everywhere else is feared only in this. The economy of nature and the arrangements of providence, without a flaw anywhere else, are seriously questioned in a matter which, besides being an exception, is the most important of all the arrangements made for the secure occupancy of the earth by the sovereign race of its creatures! Let us see.

Human life doubles, or may double itself every twenty-five years. Well, so far as animal food is concerned, the fertility is also in the geometrical ratio, with the difference in favor of hope, that those creatures which serve for this use begin much earlier than man to reproduce their kind, and are many times more fertile in a like period. Poultry, for instance, could multiply themselves a million of times in twenty-five years; beef cattle, sheep, and swine, allotting one pair to each pair of human beings, would supply them and their progeny with food of that kind, and at the end of a century stock a tolerably-sized forest besides. The wild fowls that draw their sustenance from sources which men cannot use or reach might, perhaps, be exhausted, but the fishes of the sea, that derive nothing from the habitable

earth, can no more be exhausted than the ocean which they inhabit can be drained dry. The produce of a single herring, if preserved for a hundred years, would equal the bulk of the earth. The shoals of fishes good for food are found dense and deep enough upon the coasts to embarrass a steamship in its progress. And, as if their natural fertility were not enough, modern art has found the means of multiplying, or at least rearing their young to maturity, many thousand-fold more abundantly than nursing nature charges herself to secure. No danger of failure of the supply that this resource can yield.

The vegetable world, its trees, forest and fruit-bearing, are almost as abstemious in their drafts upon the soil for support. The atmosphere and the waters are their storehouses, and the fountains of the winds and waves are neither drained nor deteriorated by supplying the nutriment of the vegetable kingdom.

Reviewing the capabilities of these several species of provision for the sustenance of the human family, it is not at all extravagant to say that ten times the amount of the earth's population, at any time in its past history or present condition, might be abundantly sustained from any one of these sources taken singly, if men were adapted to the exclusive use of either. The tables of the earth might be supplied abundantly, either from the fishes of the sea, the fowls of the air, the beasts of the field, or the fruits of the forest. The cereal grains and the tuberous plants, whose law of increase is expressed in the scriptural statement that some bear thirty, some sixty, and some an hundred-fold, and this annually, are to be added to the entertainment, and of these the valley of the Mississippi alone could furnish the necessary supply for all the present inhabitants of the globe. A moment's reflection will show that there is no exaggeration in this.

Let it be carefully observed, that what is here offered is intended to meet only the argument drawn from the history of the past,—to confront the allegation that already the supply of sustenance has in particular instances failed, by defective disproportion to the demands for human sustentation.

We think that the earth as yet has not failed through any inherent incapacity to support its human population. The apprehension of such a possible failure drawn from the hypotheses of speculation, will be attended to in subsequent articles.

It is intended to investigate this subject in a familiar and informal manner. There is a rambling incoherence in the doctrine, its branches and treatment, which we wish to meet, if we may be allowed the expression, promiscuously, and we expect to do it effectively. Let adverse criticism be suspended till our argument is completed.

ALCOHOL.—Alcohol is a product of dissolution—of the wreck and disorganization of the principles of human food. It has the same origin as those malignant and fatal exhalations which constitute the genius of pestilence. Indeed, the same act which gives birth to Alcohol, also brings into the world a twin compound, which is one of the promptest and subtlest of all poisons—Carbonic Acid Gas.—*Youmans on Alcohol.*

Biography.

WILLIAM NORRIS.

PORTRAIT, PHRENOLOGY, PHYSIOLOGY, AND BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

THE temperament of this man is certainly most remarkable. That immense breadth of face, head, and body, indicates extraordinary animal energy, tenacity of life, capability of enduring fatigue, and power, in whatever direction it may be applied. Such a tremendous rush of vital force as these immense lungs and vital organs must generate, thrown upon the brain, must give to mind an energy and might adequate to accomplish almost any thing. Whatever such a man does at all, he must do with all his might.

This animal force is reincreased by an immense basilar lobe; yet nothing here indicates that the animal organs take a merely sensual direction, but temperament—every thing indicates that they take the form of resistless ENERGY.

And such a forehead as this—large and massive—would naturally convert this energy to some intellectual purpose. The theatre he has chosen for its exercise—steam on water—is peculiarly adapted to its inherent character.

To these phrenological points we invite special attention:

First. To the extraordinary BREADTH of his head at Constructiveness. A marked ridge and obvious fulness appear at the temples, along the line of the hair, and the entire make of the head here shows it to be very broad: and it is larger, in fact, than this likeness indicates. This, then, is the point of his character—its great controlling feature—one which will set and keep all the others at work.

Secondly. That immense perceptive lobe. The forehead seems to take its specific form and cast from this lobe. Form, Size, Weight, Order, Calculation, and Locality, are especially large—rarely ever as large. These PERCEIVE conditions and APPLY them to the production of results. Weight is especially large, and probably this is the very faculty which gave birth to his invention. This organ is almost always small. Yet here it is larger than one in many thousands, and, combined with the other perceptive, intuitively perceives principles, the application of which constitutes invention.

Thirdly. To these he adds a large reflective lobe. Such a mind would first perceive results, and then apply practically the law in accordance with which they transpire. This forehead is also well balanced—large in all its regions, weak nowhere, but massive, as if capable of grappling and mastering any subject, yet having a reserve of strength besides. Such a forehead would omit nothing, would unduly magnify nothing, but examine all points, guard against all mistakes, and take just the right means to attain ends.

This is not the writing forehead—not, strictly speaking, the cloistered philosophy stamp of forehead—but the practical, working, efficacious, common-sense forehead; one exactly adapted to invent and execute—to perceive facts, comprehend their laws, and reduce them to practice.

We invite incidental attention to Language, obviously very large. If asked—"And what has that to do with inventing?" we answer, "More, we opine, than is generally supposed." Its office is to EXPRESS the mental operations, by words and in actions. And why not in expressing a mechanical idea by machinery, as well as a logical idea by words, or a musical idea by song? At least, we have observed that those who have done great things generally have as large Language as those who have said great things. We ascribe to this faculty a wider range of function than that generally assigned to it—of which, however, in some future number.

Every thing about this man's physiology and phrenology betokens capabilities of the very highest order—that he is abundantly competent to accomplish all claimed in this invention. Let time and fact determine the issue.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

WILLIAM NORRIS was born in Baltimore, Maryland, July 2d, 1802. He graduated at St. Mary's College, in the same city, receiving honors (*ex æquo*) with the late Archbishop Eccleston.

Early in life he showed evident preferences for mechanics and the fine arts. He constructed with his own hands several pieces of machinery with the accuracy of a practised mechanic. Well versed in transcendent mathematics, an intricate problem was, and is to this day, his pastime. At the age of fourteen, his natural talent for music placed him as amateur organist and conductor of a church choir. In 1841, he gave, for the benefit of a charity in Philadelphia, a rich repast for the lovers of music, by producing the "Zauberflöte" of Mozart, interpreted by the best and most finished orchestra ever collected together in America. The great classic masters, Mozart, Haydn, and Beethoven, are his household gods.

He built the first locomotive steam-engine in America. After nearly six years' close application, and large expenditures of money, he succeeded, in 1836, in establishing his great invention in the locomotive, that startled the whole scientific world by its performances. He built, at his workshops in Philadelphia, and shipped to England, for the Birmingham and Gloucester Railway, seventeen of his locomotives, the wonderful performances of which induced other railway companies in England to send orders for their roads, but the powerful manufacturing interest of Great Britain caused the Lords of the Treasury to forbid, by *special decree*, the further importation of locomotives into England. His locomotives, built at Philadelphia, are in use upon all the principal railroads in Europe. His country owes him a debt of gratitude for thus proving the fact, that in mechanical science and skill America stands first and foremost among the nations of the earth.

He is, at this moment, engaged in the construction of a sea-steamer in this city, calculated to cross the Atlantic in six days. His associate in this bold enterprise is Mr. John W. Griffiths, naval architect, whose judgment and abilities in his profession, being of the highest order, would warrant the belief that another laurel will soon be added to the crown of America as the leader of the world in science and skill.

JOHN W. GRIFFITHS.

A PORTRAIT, PHRENOLOGICAL CHARACTER, AND BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

MR. GRIFFITHS possesses a strong constitution, a well-balanced physical organization, and a full development of brain.

He is remarkable for genius and versatility of talent, rather than for an extensive range of practical knowledge. He is energetic and brave, knowing nothing of fear, and triumphing over all obstacles, and very persevering and stable of purpose. He yields nothing to timidity or irresolution—indeed, is not at all times sufficiently circumspect.

He has a good deal of reverence for superiors and for sacred subjects, never trifles with any one, and is very kind-hearted and benevolent. He is strictly conscientious in all things, and would engage in no business which would result in injury to others. The whole moral brain is large, and exerts a controlling influence upon his life and character.

His domestic and social feelings are comparatively strong, but he is not remarkable for their manifestation. He has no great fondness for general society. He has strong prejudices, and is disposed to keep entirely away from those whom he dislikes. Combativeness is large, and must have been cultivated by contending with great difficulties, as its tendency is to give energy of character, and not a disposition to quarrel.

He is naturally theoretical and imaginative, and might apply himself with great devotion to poetry, general literature, or the fine arts.

He is rather *too* versatile, and is liable to have too many schemes, though he has also great power in devising ways and means to accomplish his ends. The greatness of his ideas sometimes fetters his executive power, and the practical is liable to be sacrificed to the theoretical. He is very fond of the grand and the sublime in scenery, in action, or in thought.

His reasoning intellect predominates over the perceptive, and makes him a man of *thought* rather than of *observation*, of originality and not of servile imitation. He is adapted to strike out new paths in whatever branch of human effort or enterprise he may engage.

His memory of common occurrences is rather poor, but that of forms and localities good. His judgment of the laws of gravity, of proportion, of balance, of fitness, and the symmetry of parts, is excellent, giving him fine talents as a machinist, or in any business requiring accurate mechanical knowledge. He has a lively perception of wit, appreciates music, and has an excellent command of words, though he may need a little excitement to make him fluent. He is rather reserved, but not suspicious.

He needs more Self-Esteem to give him dignity and manliness. He is entitled, by his talents, to more respect than he receives, and needs to put himself forward more to secure his proper position in the world.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

JOHN W. GRIFFITHS, ship architect and builder, was born in East Broadway, city of New York, on the 6th day of October, 1809. His father was a

pioneer shipwright of this city, and contributed, in earlier days, to lay the foundation of that nautical superiority for which New York is eminent in the commercial world.

At an early age, Mr. Griffiths was found in the shipyard with his father, assisting in the discharge of the sterner duties of life, and becoming familiar with the trade of heavy blows and sharp tools. A few "quarters" at a common school filled the measure of his early education, before he entered his apprenticeship. Since then young Griffiths has had the shipyard for a play-ground and the universe for a school-room.

His first term of apprenticeship began about the age of fourteen, with Messrs. Sneed and Lawrence, and subsequently with Isaac Webb. Having inherited an industrious muscle, with an earnest, inquiring mind, he at once undertook the mastery of his trade and the culture of his talents with astonishing zeal and perseverance. His unfolding genius early conceived enlarged views of the capabilities of man, and youthful ambition inspired his march in the steady pursuit of excellence. No scraps of time were lost by the "thinking apprentice" from the daily application to mental toil. With hope and courage the advancing mind sailed onward in the lonely task of culture.

After a year or two spent with Mr. Webb in New York, the oscillations of business changed the scenes of our young carpenter, and he was found perfecting the profession of his choice with Francis Grice, Naval Constructor at the Norfolk Navy Yard. Here he continued his career of self-improvement with honor to his head and hands. He made great progress in acquiring a knowledge of shipbuilding, and, at the age of nineteen, he laid off the lines of the frigate Macedonian.

After completing his apprenticeship with Mr. Grice, he worked several years in the South, and one in travelling through the Western States, before he removed with his family to New York. Two of those years were spent in the timber forests of Virginia and North Carolina, in business with a partner, manufacturing ship-timber for the market. In this enterprise, from various causes beyond his control, Mr. Griffiths sustained great loss, and found himself embarrassed with financial engagements which were scrupulously discharged from the earnings of subsequent years. But during that time he acquired much valuable information respecting the timber trees of America, which has recently been given to the mechanical world in the pages of the "Shipbuilders' Manual."

Having returned to New York, he determined to settle in the city of his birth, grow with her growth, and expand with her greatness. An able architect of the nautical art, we now find him depending on his head and hands to extend the comforts of an increasing family, to overtake his liabilities, and pursue the cherished idealities of early life. Nor did his energies bend with the weight of this task. His inflexible spirit directed an eye to the palled pennant waving at the mast-head. A "reef" was shaken out, and the ship sailed on, navigating the Arctic Seas of genius. He became a member of the American Institute that he might profit from the information contained in the pages of its valuable library of scientific books, and, in connection with his own



WILLIAM NORRIS.



JOHN W. GRIFFITHS.

experiments and investigations, that he might materially enlarge the field of discovery and improvement in marine architecture and collateral sciences.

He soon became generally known and patronized as a skilful architect, and successful teacher of draughting and modelling ships.

In 1842, during a period of decline in building, his enterprising and practical spirit prepared to make its first mark on the commercial mind. At the Fair of the American Institute, Mr. Griffiths exhibited an improved model, which took the nautical world aback by the boldness of the innovations made on the stereotyped practice which had become popular in modelling ships at that time. In the application of science, he had cut to the line, and made a deep incision into the errors of the age. His improvements, which may be described to constitute the distinguishing features of our superior clipper-ships, were not well received at that time, but were regarded as so many failures of a visionary genius. Mr. Griffiths was not the man to fail, and now came the tug of argument! He proposed a course of lectures, the first in this country, on the science of ship-building, which were delivered to interested audiences in the rooms of the American Institute, where he triumphantly succeeded in vindicating and establishing just claims to superior utility, beauty, strength, and fleetness, in the structures of marine art. These improvements were cast upon the deep for a short time, until the oscillations of commerce demanded an immediate development, when their author was employed to inaugurate a revolution in modelling which has begun to excite the admiration and astonishment of the civilized world. Upon the success of the pioneer clippers *Rainbow*, *Houqua*, and the renowned *Sea-Witch*, Mr. Griffiths' innovations were universally adopted; and the sea-

board of North America and Europe have since followed eagerly in the wake of improvement at the metropolis of the New World.

In 1848, Mr. E. K. Collins, having determined to construct a line of magnificent Atlantic steamers, secured the services of Mr. Griffiths to investigate the stability of the proposed dimensions and model. It was not known till then by the shipbuilders of the United States that the stability of ships was a point of mathematical inquiry; and, upon a basis thus defined, Mr. Collins subsequently set afloat a line of steamships, whose performances attest the satisfactory solution of this problem.

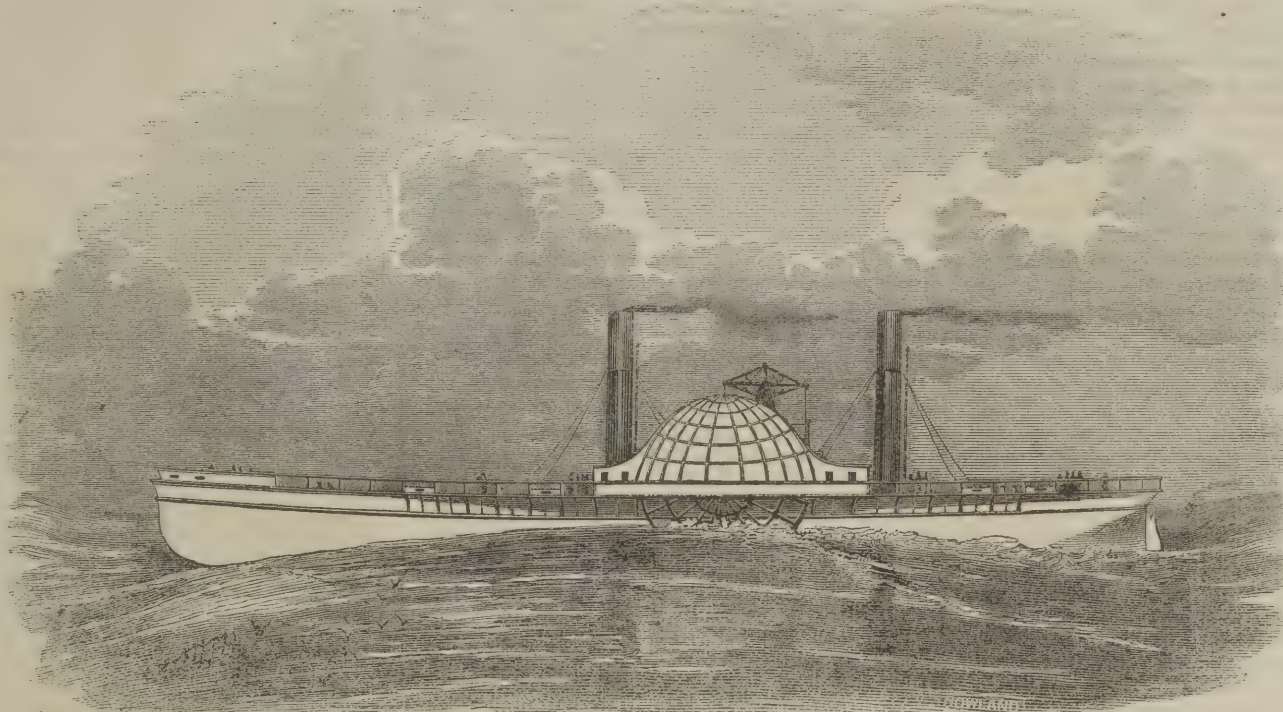
In 1849, Mr. Griffiths took a partner, and built the steamer *Georgia*, owned by George Law, Esq., on sub-contract for Messrs. Smith & Dimon, shipbuilders, of New York. This vessel, in her day, was one of the fleetest and most successful vessels that have ever steamed the ocean. The freighting-ship, *Memnon*, was built from a model by Mr. Griffiths about this time. But we have not space to enumerate even the names of vessels of every class and description which owe their admirable qualities to the skill of this gentleman, or to the innumerable suggestions which he has showered, in generous profusion, in the wide wake of his progress.

In January, 1850, after ineffectual attempts to procure a publisher at fair rates of profit, Mr. Griffiths undertook the publication, on his own account, in monthly numbers, of his truly great work on "Marine and Naval Architecture." In the production of this treatise, his aim was to unite the theory with the practice of shipbuilding, in a popular form, to meet the wants of practical shipwrights in the United States. Not only the elementary principles, but all departments of this science are distinctly explained, and illustrated by plates and diagrams, and by

draughts and tables of some of the finest vessels on the globe. This work is rich in original suggestions, and the line of improvement is traced to the mark. Some of our author's important discoveries are the laws of buoyancy, resistance, and propulsion; of the centre of expansion, and mathematical demonstrations in modelling by diagonal and water-lines; together with the laws of beauty and taste.

The science of masting and sparring vessels, hitherto admitted to lie beyond the orbit of nautical investigation, is clearly elucidated and applied. Mr. Griffiths has taken the helm of improvement with a fearless and familiar hand, and cruised the coasts of science as a skilful pilot. The public appreciation of this performance is best attested by its popular reception at the hands of enlightened builders, both in this country and in Europe. Within eighteen months from its completion it had passed into the third edition, enlarged. It is indeed a splendid effort, revealing in happy conjunction the mechanic and the philosopher, the modeller and the mathematician; and will not the student of its fascinating pages regard it as an astonishing work to have emanated from the mind of a practical mechanic, who withdrew from his rest at two o'clock in the morning, and penned his literary task before the bell of seven called him to the daily evolutions of the shipyard!

With the circulation of his book, Mr. Griffiths became more generally known, and the demand for models, drafts, and specifications, for the construction of every description of vessel, became pressing from all parts of the world. His residence, which is at 658 Fourth St., New York, has become the pole of generous attraction to the young as well as the middle-aged, to the foreign as well as the native student of the soul-expanding art.



STEAMER WILLIAM NORRIS.*

Having met with such unexampled success in the publication of his first book, he determined in the summer of 1852 to bring forward another of a smaller size, to supply a want which had long been felt on every navigable water of the United States, of a "scale of dimensions in detail for all descriptions of vessels, complete in the construction of hull, spars, rigging, sails, and anchors, including a scientific classification of timber and fastening." The "Shipbuilder's Manual and Nautical Referee" is a work of general interest, and its pages commend themselves alike to the mechanic, merchant, mariner, and underwriter; and it is the only work of the kind ever published. The chapter on Mast-ing and Sparring, as well as that on Steam and Caloric, is perhaps the greatest achievement of science in the whole book, and affords the only solution of this grand problem ever clearly and distinctly presented to the commercial world. The popularity of the "Manual" is unprecedented in the annals of nautical literature.

Early in 1853, Mr. Griffiths undertook the model and drawings for a line of ocean steamers of 5000 tons each, to be built for a New York company. These ships were designed to approximate his own *mark* for the purposes of *business* on the ocean, and are calculated to occupy but *one week's* time in an Atlantic voyage. When the figures were finished, it was thought proper to build one of a smaller magnitude first, to demonstrate the feasibility of surpassing speed on the ocean, with a superior model and commensurate power. This determination projected the base line of the "William Norris," which Mr. Griffiths is now building at Green Point, L. I.

The announcement of such stupendous feats upon the ocean took the world by surprise; and

then came the resistance of *interest* and *prejudice* to block the wheels of so noble an enterprise. There is no royal road to perfection, and the history of shipbuilding teaches that every effort to elevate the altitude of this excellent art involves a sacrifice on the altar of progress. At every angle of ascending science we find an increasing force of mechanical scepticism and nautical bigotry to punish the audacity of genius. But the master-spirit who waked our country's political revolution into life was not more successful in securing the objects of his fervid eloquence than he will be who has chosen the ocean for the theatre of his ameliorations, even though the sceptre of supremacy should be wrested from the steam-kings of navigation. The Atlantic *will* be "crossed in six days," and engineers will yet learn the "formula" which expresses this astonishing result.

In contemplating this enterprise we are forcibly reminded of the eloquent remark which Mr. Griffiths himself has made in reviewing the indefatigable efforts of the great Fulton to navigate the Hudson forty-six years ago, and which may now be literally applied to himself, in view of the astonishing stride in steam navigation which he proposes shall honor the American name. "We cannot but look upon the first efforts of Mr. Fulton at steamboat-building with admiration: possessing a mind in every respect adequate to the gigantic enterprise that lay before him, wasting health and life in midnight thought and painful study, dreaming of science in the broken slumbers of an exhausted mind, he steadily pressed onward toward the goal of all his hopes."

At the present time, Mr. Griffiths is not only engaged in the construction of this vessel, and

the production of his "Manual" in monthly parts, but furnishes models, drafts, and counsel to various correspondents in all parts of the globe. He has but entered on the prime of life. But having never commanded the capital to open and work himself his own prolific mines of wealth, his powers have been circumscribed exceedingly, to his own disadvantage, while others have reaped the harvest of his talents. As a vesicle of air loosed from the bottom of the deep, his life has been one long, buoyant, and protracted struggle for the surface. His chief distinction is that of a "thinking man." In every duty and detail of life, he measures his progress with the links of thought. Nor is he less distinguished for indomitable perseverance and unbending energy, stern as winter in defence of truth, and as earnest as the searching storm. His moral character is unimpeachable, and coequal with his transcendent ability.

He delights to explore the caverns of Science, with a zeal commensurate only with the scope of his investigations. As a man of business, he will be found "fore-and-aft rigged;" as a mechanic, with no superior; as a writer on architecture, no rival. His style is manly, distinct, and eloquent. The talented student is never disappointed in the perusal of his pages. As a philanthropist who has contended *single-handed* with the errors of a noble profession, he deserves the rewards of a generous mind; and we feel assured that the widened arms of every self-made man will extend support to every laudable effort dictated by a genius lofty, generous, and devoted to the sublime interests of our race.

* For description, see next page.

THE STEAMER WM. NORRIS.

THE ATLANTIC CROSSED IN SIX DAYS! A voyage which a few years ago required ninety days, even in prosperous weather, performed in a little more than as many hours! Twice the speed of our fastest steamers, already a marvel! These, —even these magnificent results confidently promised. How long since steam, as a motive-power, was unknown? How long since a man was put in a strait-jacket for predicting that steam-vessels would navigate the Ohio? How much shorter the time since crossing the Atlantic was pronounced an absolute impossibility, requiring more coal than could be carried on *any* vessel? Even within the year, a ten days' voyage considered a wonder, and trumpeted all through the civilized world as the "nothing more beyond" of all steam attainments. And yet, a ship is about to be launched which proposes to dash through or rather *ride over* the boisterous tides, and waves of the wide, wide Atlantic in six days! What means all this? Is it a cracked-brained, meteoric problem, or a proposition made by sober men, based on a reasonable foundation? We shall soon see. Meanwhile, let us consider the *means* by which it is proposed to attain this end.

First, then, its prospective claims rest on some well-known natural LAWS of water and motion, hitherto unapplied to the propelling of vessels. One of these is constructing vessels so that they shall *ride on* the water instead of *ploughing through it*. And we do confess this proposition strikes us favorably. But, if there is any thing in it, there is every thing. That, however, it is much more applicable to steam-propelled than wind-propelled vessels, is obvious. It was natural that steam-vessels should at first be built after the general model of sail-vessels, yet we see no *prima facie* obstacle to prevent the flat-bottomed and prow-lifted shape from skimming over the water as rapidly and easily as its builder promises it will. His proposed improvement seems to us to be based on a first law of nature.

Of its other improvements we think favorably, but will let the builder speak for himself; simply remarking, that this basing them on well-known laws, speaks volumes in their favor. Reason is man's natural governor. By its power Bacon revolutionized the philosophy of the civilized world, and both roused the intellect of the race, started it on a new pathway of investigation. Behold the stupendous results. Galileo, by applying first principles to astronomy, completely revolutionized and indefinitely promoted astronomical science. Is nautical science now where Galileo found astronomical? Rather, is it not? Have not vessels continued to be built on the ancient models, without any application of FIRST PRINCIPLES to ascertain whether this model is the best possible? The fact is, that whatever is old is therefore suspicious. What originated in the dark ages is imperfect. The fact that our nautical men are measurably governed by ancient usages, renders their judgment of little worth. We believe commerce, agriculture, mechanics, almost every department of human industry destined to improvements well-nigh revolutionary, and hail the attempt of Mr. Griffiths as the instrumentality of this revolution applied to shipbuilding.

If we understand it, this form of vessel, by diminishing the effect of waves, and consequent rolling of the ship, will measurably obviate that most painful attendant on sea-voyages, *sea-sickness*. But we will close; as we have the pleasure of introducing here the following letter from Mr. Griffiths, who is associated with Mr. Norris in the building of this steamer:

NEW YORK, Jan., 1854.

MESSRS. FOWLERS AND WELLS:—In answer to your note of inquiry, relative to the more prominent features in the construction of the steamer William Norris, I would say, that we have avoided giving publicity or furnishing a description for two reasons: First, our rights in the improvements were not secured; secondly, we preferred enjoying the entertainment furnished by this nautical demonstration, that we might at a proper time show the par value of public opinion in maritime pursuits; knowing that we should be both amused and instructed during the progress of the exhibition, at the expense of those whose opinions in such matters are only valuable to themselves, having not even a basis in the well-known laws of common sense.

However surprising it may appear, it is no less strange than true, that in not a single instance, within our own knowledge, has the most important problem to be demonstrated by her construction been referred to, either by mechanics, merchants, or nautical men; an index of the superficial manner in which so important an enterprise has been examined. The great problem referred to in the construction of the William Norris will become apparent to the mechanic who is able to give a reason for what he does, (beyond this, that he so learned of his tutor or employer,) when he considers that principal dimensions, or length, breadth, and depth, had nothing to do with her construction. The question at issue is not, How long, how wide, and how deep is she? or, Will she be able to cross the Atlantic within the orbit of a single week? although her constructors have the fullest confidence that she will do even more than this. One of the principles developed in her construction strikes at the vitality of the present mode of determining tonnage; for while her actual tonnage, by carpenter's measurement, or by the three principal dimensions, = 1267 tons, by the rule adopted by the government she is made to measure 1461 tons. Hence she is regarded by her projectors as the most practical illustration that could well be furnished of this most heterogeneous clause of commercial law, and will tell even more surely than the volumes her builder has written upon the subject. Capacity determined by displacement, and not by dimensions, should be the standard for determining tonnage, inasmuch as dimensions are arbitrary in their influence upon the shape or model of vessels, as has been too fearfully developed in American ocean steamers; and I have no hesitation in saying, (not fearing successful contradiction,) that the loss of more than one of the steamers that has so recently sent a thrilling sensation through the country was remotely, if not directly, consequent upon this arbitrary influence called tonnage.

The false notion that too much stability, *versus* buoyancy, is detrimental to other qualities equally essential, has proved a winding-sheet to thou-

sands of confiding passengers, as well as those whose home is on the deep. When the dimensions of a vessel are furnished by the ship-owner, the model is, to a very great extent, furnished also. The object the merchant has in view when furnishing the dimensions of the vessel he is about contracting to have built, is to obtain a vessel that will measure less by the government rule than by displacement or internal capacity in cubic feet; unmindful, however, that in order to carry out his plan he builds a large top side upon a small bottom, so that, in order to overreach the government, he builds an expensive, unprofitable, and often unsafe vessel; unsafe because her stability is of that character we have denominated artificial, which renders her motions at sea sluggish, ill-defined, and uncertain; in fact, she is overloaded with herself, and cannot possess good sea qualities, either with or without cargo. Perhaps in no single feature of the enterprise which brought the William Norris out of the raw materials, is its extent and importance so fully developed as in the question of *breadth* against *depth*; and while her model will secure her against the uncertain results consequent upon a problematic amount of stability, being more largely developed than in any vessel of the sea-going stamp, the sum total of her absolute resistance is less than upon any vessel of an equal displacement; while, at the same time, her draught of water is less than that of any vessel of her class, and quite sufficient to insure safety; and notwithstanding this, she possesses more strength than any wooden vessel that has yet been built. It must have come within the range of the thinking mind which traces effect to its cause, that absolute resistance is less at the surface of the ocean than at any depth beneath; consequent partially upon the equilibrium of fluids, but mainly upon the difference in the density between air and water; yet, however unwilling to announce it, it is nevertheless true that there are many intimately connected with maritime pursuits whose experience should have taught them this lesson, if they had not learned it in their schoolboy days. By far the greater number of commercial men, in all departments, hinge their opinions upon the prevailing notions of the day, with no safer basis than the honors gleaned from hereditary distinction within the annals of a barbarous age: thus we can trace the same opinions, in relation to the shape of vessels, back as far as the days of Cromwell, or about the era in which the present tonnage rules were enacted in the Old World; and our own experience has demonstrated this truth, that it is less hazardous to assault the persons of those who maintain these notions than the prejudice itself. But on this point perhaps enough has been said at this time.

The light draught of water of the William Norris, acting in concert with her unmistakable stability, will cause the wave to pass beneath, or, in other words, the vessel to pass above, consequent upon the easy bilge and diminished anterior resistance when the absolute resistance is less than the hydraulic pressure which sustains the wave; and by those who are familiar with the theory of waves, as practically demonstrated by nautical pursuits, this is at once assented to; but, strange to say, although American seamen are the best on the globe, there are very few who are familiar with the laws which govern the mo-

tion of fluids, and who are not ignorant of the theory of waves, whether oscillatory, translatory, or tidal. The man of science smiles at the credulity (and well he may, whether he has ever been at sea or not) of the master of one of the finest steamers belonging to this port, when he tells of the sea running fifteen knots per hour; and still further enlightens his auditors by informing them that his steamer could only make headway at the rate of five knots against this tremendous sea; and let it be remembered that this wondrous feat was performed by a steamer for which only twelve knots is claimed in fine weather in a smooth sea.

Perhaps there are few departments of nature in which the eye may be so easily deceived as in the formation and transmission of the wave of oscillation; it is the motion only that is transmitted, and not the wave; the force acquired is consequent water being a frictionless body in itself, but not in reference to other bodies; hence the force of the wind, the absence of friction within the wave itself, and the want of hydraulic pressure to sustain the lengthened column already propagated, makes up both the appearance of progression and the destructive power with which the wave is sometimes clothed. If this were not so, a plank, or the fragments of a sunken wreck, would attain a speed of fifteen knots per hour; a proposition which cannot for a moment be entertained.

It is with direct reference to these demonstrated truths of science that the William Norris has been constructed; and aside from her shape, she will possess more strength than any steamer now built, whether naval or mercantile; having iron keelsons and encasements for her engine and boilers within the wooden hull; the keelsons containing air-chambers and water-tanks; those parts designed to contain the engine and boilers are sufficiently buoyant to maintain them; and though the hull were filled with water, the vessel could not sink, being itself sustained by the air-chambers, while the engine and boilers are supported by their own encasement, which removes the risk of foundering, whether occasioned by collision, by fire, or other accident, rendering her a *life-boat on a large scale*. But the chapter of improvements ends not here; her great longitudinal strength renders her capable of having her enormous power applied in the roughest weather, which equals one horse for each ton of vessel, while at the same time she will encounter nothing but spray, her shape being such as to render her lifting power on the anterior part quite commensurate with the power of her engine. This then is not the development of one of those chimerical notions which hatch prolific in a fevered brain; it is not a speculation having dollars only for its base. It is the application of those principles to commerce which are known to govern the physical world; and which, but for the trammelling influences of arbitrary laws, unworthy of an enlightened age, would have been developed long ere this. We say then that the projectors of this enterprise are doing the work that belongs to the government; they are actually forcing the passage of a law that will furnish no inducement for merchants to build vessels by fraudulent dimensions, as they now do; and though the projectors should pass into the misty shades of forgetfulness, or should find a premature mantle in the drapery of death, this truth will have been established, that

shipbuilding without science is a monotonous rotary, and that science can accomplish more in the art of shipbuilding than the world has yet believed; and even though the William Norris were but partially successful, a greater victory will have been achieved than was gained on the fields of *Marengo* or on the plains of *Waterloo*; and when the problem for solution by shipbuilders shall have been resolved into the best shape for a given displacement, regardless of principal dimensions, then will mechanics, mariners, and merchants, as well as governments, learn that science in nautical mechanism as at present practised exists only in name.

Very truly yours, JOHN W. GRIFFITHS.

Agriculture.

FEBRUARY.

FARM-WORK TO BE DONE.

BY H. C. VAIL.

THE leisure of last month still continues, and the farmer finds a season of relaxation from severe physical labor, and indulges in some pleasurable gratifications. The deep snows and fine frosty weather give him ample opportunity to enjoy the pleasures of sleigh-riding; while the long winter evenings find him by his fire-side, perusing some interesting volume, or instructing the youthful minds gathered about him.

During this month, reconsider the plans formed last month for the ensuing year, and introduce such modifications as may prove advantageous. Continue composting, as per directions last month. While the sleighing is good, haul up a large quantity of prepared muck, and deposit it in a convenient place near the manure-sheds. Under a roomy shed place a layer of muck, several feet wide, and six inches in thickness; on this drop night-soil, covering the whole by shovelling up the edges of the layer of muck. Allow it to lie in this way for some days or weeks, when the whole should be turned and intimately mixed. Get and compost all the night-soil and dead animals in the neighborhood, and they will have sufficient time to become decomposed before required for use.

Continue to haul and cut wood, until you get enough to last two or more years. It is poor economy to burn green wood. Inside repairing may be attended to during this month, at such times as the rigors of the season prevent outside operations. Begin to prepare early hot-beds, using the materials composted last month.

Prune gooseberries and currants. Peaches should be shortened one-half the new growth at this time. This practice is now pursued by the most skilful cultivators. The reasons for so doing may be briefly stated as follows: The peach is a native of Persia, and with us is an exotic, growing rapidly, and forming long slender branches. The fruit growing each year on the new wood is at a great distance from the body of the tree, and its weight acts in such a manner as to bend and break the limbs. The moment the branches are bent, the circulation of sap becomes impeded, and the peaches do not mature properly. If from one-half to two-thirds of the new growth be cut off yearly, always cutting just above a wood-bud,

a portion of the fruit-buds will be removed, and, of course, there will be a less number to perfect, while they will be kept near the trunk of the tree, thus rendering the tree more compact, and less liable to injury from heavy winds and rains.

During the mild days of this month, the wash composed of one pound of bleacher's Number One soda, dissolved in a gallon of water, should be applied to the trunks and larger branches of fruit and other trees, decomposing the dead bark, moss, and insects, leaving the tree in a clean, healthy condition. In the absence of bleacher's Number One, heat sal-soda, or the common soda of commerce, to redness, thereby driving off the carbonic acid, and rendering it caustic.

The pruning of apple trees may be attended to in mild weather, covering the wound with a solution of gum-shellac in alcohol. A little before midsummer is considered by some as the proper time for pruning, but as farmers are usually so busy at that period as to forbid that practice, and as no positive injury can arise from winter-pruning, we prefer that time.

Continue getting out fencing materials, and build gates enough to supply each field with one of the best kind. As fencing posts of the right kind are growing scarce, the following, from the *American Farmer*, will not come amiss; and we would advise its practice in localities where the land cannot be more profitably employed:

SOWING YELLOW LOCUST SEED.—As timber for posts is becoming scarce, it may be well to sow a few quarts of *locust seed*, to raise plants for the formation of a *grove*. It will not be time for some weeks to sow the seed, and we anticipate it, to enable our readers to make the necessary preparations. The ground to be selected should be a deep, well-exposed loam; it should be manured, ploughed deep, harrowed, and the seed sown *thinly*, in drills two inches deep, four feet apart. Before being sown, the seed should be soaked in *hot water* for twenty-four hours; all the seeds which float to be cast aside. The plants, when they come up, must be kept clean. At one and two years old the young trees will be fit to be transplanted. They should then be set out in a deep, warm soil, which has been well manured, ploughed, and harrowed, in rows twelve feet apart, ten feet asunder in the row, which will give to each acre 363 trees. In twelve years they will be large enough for posts—and we all know they make durable ones. A grove once set will, after being cut down, renew itself, and furnish a new supply of post-timber every twelve or fifteen years.

We have stated that these trees might be cut over every twelve or fifteen years for purposes of fencing, and we will add, that such of those as remained from twenty to twenty-five years, if fair, vigorously grown, healthy trees, would be worth *three* dollars apiece for shipbuilding; would at all times command ready sale to shipwrights, as also with railroad companies, for use on the tracks. What an acre of land would bring for such purposes, if sold, can easily be calculated. As a matter of convenience and profit, it is with the owners of land to determine whether their interest would be subserved by setting out a grove of a few acres in extent; the number, of course, to be determined by the size of their respective farms.

New York, FEBRUARY, 1854.

THIS IS TRUTH, though opposed to the PHILOSOPHY OF AGES.—GAILL.
Truly, I see, he that will but stand to the TRUTH, it will carry him
out.—GEORGE FOX.

WHAT MAKES THE DIFFERENCE?

OF the ten thousand boys who have grown up to manhood in your own city or county, reader, within a few years, only one or two, perhaps, have become distinguished, either in state, or church, or business: All the rest are living out a "so-so" life—some working for day-wages, some owning a small house and doing a tolerable business in manufactures or merchandise, but no way distinguished. Yet a few of all this ten thousand have shot out from the general dead-level, and become stars—one in the monetary world worth his hundreds of thousands, and redoubling every few years; another an intellectual star, on whose lips or pen the multitude hang for mental food and moral sustenance. He is not merely looked up to by thousands and tens of thousands, but *depended* on. What he says is true law and gospel. He sways almost unlimited influence over them, and moulds them, like potter's clay, into whatever vessels he chooses. He is indeed their prophet.

Now WHY all this difference among men? It is not caused by circumstances; for the same schools, churches, soil, atmosphere, and general influences operate on all. Nor do the more minute family circumstances cause all this difference. These three causes are mainly instrumental:

FIRST, PARENTAGE—the hereditary faculties, and their primitive direction—what they are BY NATURE; that is, their Phrenology and Physiology. Without favorable conditions here, no one can ever become good or great. As no one can think without a brain, so no one can think powerfully without a *good* one. But,

SECONDLY, many have good brains who do not use them. And this is the special point we would present. Their talents are where California gold was twenty years ago—there—but there undiscovered, buried, and therefore useless. None, even great men, begin fully to employ ALL their gifts. The most talented are far more so by nature than by practice, much more those in everyday life. With little to stimulate them, they doze on, and waste, in life's commonplace avocations, energies which, if equally cultivated and rightly directed, would outshine their distinguished playmate. Unused iron rusts out. So of unused brain. Action increases power, while inertia begets weakness. Say, readers, which of you comes anywhere near up, in practice, to your original capabilities?

To bury one talent is bad enough. To bury five, five times the worse. We have examined the heads of public men enough to know that as good ones—even better—are to be found by thousands in private life. Great occasions are sure to produce great men. That is, they already possessed the talents which the occasion developed.

As far as natural capabilities are concerned, your plodding farmer, or poor blacksmith, might have outshone, not merely your minister and lawyer, but very likely your State's senator. Reader, have you never felt, while listening to a distinguished speaker, that, placed exactly in his situation, you could have done better—could have worded this sentence more handsomely, and presented that argument more forcibly, or avoided committing the other error or impropriety? And very likely you could. Yet, mark, they deserve better than you, because they *use* their powers to the best of their capabilities, while you do nothing with those you think still superior. Better do poorly with inferior capabilities, than nothing with good ones. Mental INERTIA—what, applied to body, we should call sheer laziness—stifles and buries the great majority of human talents. And this inaction is consequent partly, perhaps mainly, on a want of something to *stimulate* these powers—something to enkindle, arouse, electrify, and incite to exertion. Hence, religious meetings and revivals deserve public thanks for furnishing this needed stimulus to young converts, and even elder members; for every meeting at which laymen officiate, even if only leading in worship, calls out, only to increase, the mentality of every one who "takes an active part." Debating, and other similar Societies, are doing a like work of human development for their participants, and should be got up everywhere—in every school district even. Political meetings are calling out other species of talents, temperance meetings other minds, and singing schools and other meetings others still, so that every gathering, open to all for participancy, is a public benefaction.

All hail, then, to that country and those institutions which thus arouse and develop human talent! In the old world, few such motives, no such facilities and incentives for making the first attempt exist. Oh, how much genius the old world stifles!

Americans, especially young men, push yourselves forward. Try your hands. Even if you do not succeed, to have TRIED is commendable. Better fail than make no attempt. But you may succeed. And then, what glory! Young men, and even boys, get up meetings open to all. Help each other develop your respective talents. Let the middle-aged also note every boy and young man, and bring him forward—at least encourage him.

GROWTH is a third cause and condition of the distinction of the few. Our good and bad peculiarities increase with years. At the recent meeting of our college class, after having been separated for twenty years, we observed in each exactly the same manners, tones, gestures, modes of speech, casts of mind as when in college, only *more* so. As the trees in "the grove" were beech, maple, oak, &c., as of old, and each had the limbs, knots, and crooks, only larger, so of college classmates, professors and all. "Just as the twig is bent, the tree's inclined."

Young man, twenty years will not, without special culture, change your INHERENT characteristics, but only enhance them. If a little sour now, you are in danger of becoming most ill-natured then. And thus of scholarship. If fond of books now, in twenty years you can read and

learn much, and become a superior scholar—even a learned man. Or you can grow in moral goodness, in reputation for upright dealing, or in any other or all these characteristics. Grow you must somehow, either in good report or in evil, and every act enhances your "reputation" for some quality.

As the culture, especially of young men and women, depends mainly on THEMSELVES, of course how thrifty their growth, or dwarfed their stature, depends mainly upon their own exertions. If, then, at forty you occupy a low or poor place, the fault is mainly your own. "But circumstances prevented and kept me down. See this trouble and that drawback." But yonder prominent man had still greater in the start. The difference was, he dashed through his, you succumbed to yours. His difficulties only accelerated his progress by stimulating his energies to overcome them, while you allowed yours to crush your spirit, and thereby palsy effort. Away with snivelling! Pining gains nothing, but loses all. COURAGE—energy—these are the grand instrumentalities to success. Those same winds which blow down weak trees, only drive the sap along up strong ones. Then turn these very adversities to account.

That wife is growing—good or bad. You may note no change from week to week, or one month to another, but compare her now with her as she was ten years ago. Is she improved or deteriorated? Be careful, husbands, that your wives grow at least no worse. Nurture and cherish them, so that their growth shall be for good.

That puny child can come to have a good strong constitution, and superior health. So far fulfil the health laws that it may grow stronger from year to year, even if only a little, and it will grow better all the faster, as it grows older. And thus of yourself. If you are gradually "running down," be assured that some wrong health habits are sapping the life powers, little by little. Search out the cause. Never consent, for one moment, to grow weaker or worse in any one thing, bodily or mental. Grow on, and the faster the better, but grow ONLY for GOOD.

Another preventive of development is our not attempting what we internally feel adequate to accomplish. Our inner premonitions rarely err. If you feel conscious of being capable of doing or succeeding in a given work, attempt it. This inner consciousness is almost a sure sign of adequate capability. It is a species of inspiration—the natural workings of your innermost nature. As, in looking at a stone to be lifted, our inner consciousness of capacity or incapacity is about on a par with our real strength, so of all mental capabilities, only that our capabilities generally surpass our own estimates of them.

Then, reader, how much will you make out of yourself? How eminent will you become? And FOR WHAT? Choose wisely. Act energetically. Inertia—this is the great moth of human talent. Do what yet remains to you—cultivate, cultivate, CULTIVATE.

WHEN a book raises your spirit, and inspires you with noble and generous feelings, seek for no other rule to judge the work by; it is good and made by a good workman.

PHRENOLOGY

AS APPLIED TO THE PROFESSIONS.

BY A PROFESSIONAL MAN.

In a former issue of this JOURNAL we gave an article introductory to the topics embraced in the present series, and also some views of one of those topics. Although we have by no means exhausted it, we now propose to consider another—that of

CRIMINAL LEGISLATION.

This topic relates to municipal law. The law-authorities, as we have already seen, define this to be a rule of civil conduct, prescribed by the supreme power of the State, commanding what is right, and prohibiting what is wrong. Rights, according to the books, are of two classes—the rights of persons, and the rights of things. The latter furnish the field of civil law, the former that of the criminal law. The rights of things (*jura rerum*) are defined to be such rights of control as may be acquired over inanimate substances or external objects; while the rights of persons (*jura personarum*) are such as attach to the person or concern it. The law is supposed to guarantee the protection of these rights to each individual of the civic community, and to see to it that the highest good of even the violator of any one of them shall be considered. Any thing short of this would involve the State in wrongdoing. In order that the officers of the State shall do justice to the natural rights of individuals, it is clear that their characters and circumstances should be understood—in a word, that their motives, as well as their acts, should be taken into account and cared for. Does our criminal legislation realize this? That the answer must be given in the negative, every observant person will admit. Let us see what is the difficulty, and whether Phrenology can furnish a remedy for it.

The maxims and opinions which are taught by the metaphysical and theological schools generally are those which have controlled the legislator for the most part. They have been impressed with the notion that the brain is, as it were, a unit in organization, and that the various thoughts or impulses experienced are but variations of the same mental action as a whole. So contemplating the human mind, it is no matter of surprise that uniformity should be exacted from the people, or that their conduct should be regarded and treated as alike prompted by good or bad motives. The notion of "total depravity," which so widely prevails, is referable to the same source. Phrenology dissents from this unity-theory, and represents the brain as acting departmentally—that is, through appliances which are as separate and distinct as the fingers which hold the pen as we write. These Phrenology has named *organs*, and it teaches that the circumstance of coöperative and synchronous motion, on the part of the fingers, no more establishes oneness in them than like action by the cerebral machinery. Far otherwise is it with the metaphysical theories. Whatever allowance their teachers would make for the absence of the thumb or index finger from the hand, or the diseased state of either, they would give themselves

no concern whatever about possible defects in certain of the organs of the brain, much less about the causes of the disability. Acquisitiveness and Destructiveness, as separate powers, are meaningless to them, and hence their diseases or early perversions by adversity are never taken into account, to say nothing of normal excesses in their development. If either, or both combined, should prompt the murderer's blow, they would exclaim, "Punish him to the utmost rigor of the law!"

Is not all this being done by sanction of our criminal codes? Contemplate the fate of the criminals who crowd the prison and dangle from the gallows! Who takes into account their peculiarities of organization, or the circumstances of their previous lives? What juror does this? What judge thinks of it while pronouncing the "extreme penalty of the law?" What legislator thinks of it while framing penal statutes? Alas! but few. Would this be so, if our legislators had the requisite phrenological information? It could not be. As it is, the community, amid the general ignorance of mental laws, shouts, "Crucify him," over an erring brother; and when the judge and the jury, in consistence with the spirit of existing laws, pronounce him guilty and sentence him to his cruel doom, they gloat over his strangulation on the gallows! He has been a malefactor in purpose, as well as in deed, and therefore he deserves to die an ignominious death, as a wretch whom it would be weakness to pity, and to plead for whom, as an erring brother, would be deemed a "morbid sympathy with criminals."

How much more rational is the treatment of crimes of a lighter grade, such, for example, as thefts, provided by our criminal legislation? Is "justice tempered with mercy" for them, any more than for the homicide? Let us see.

The laws prescribing punishments for felony could not have been made more contradictory of, or more in conflict with, the laws of the human mind, had there been a deliberate purpose so to arrange them. Not only are acts very different in degrees of culpability classed as if deserving the same degree of punishment, and punished accordingly, where the public sentiment, acting through jurors and judges, will permit; but we even find benefactions declared to be felonious, and prescribed for punitively. An example is given in certain of the States of the Union, where the discussion of certain given subjects is forbidden under the severest penalties—thus essaying to make that criminal which nature stamps with the signet of her approbation, by giving the impulse to make known our opinions to others. Now I have just referred to the fact that the public sentiment does not always permit the execution of absurd and unjust laws. Hence the great number of obsolete enactments which burden our statute books—a fact which is a standing protest of the mind against interference with its natural laws by municipal laws. For, were our criminal laws reflexes of the unperturbed consciousness of the people, they would not so often become dead letters. It is because they are the opposites of this, that they are so frequently contemned and set at naught. Did they conform to the more usual wants and motives of the human mind, to say nothing of idiosyncratic exceptions, they

would become permanent rules of action, because conformable to nature.

The idea of measuring out punishments to all transgressors alike, by declaring that the judicial authority's discretion shall range between certain degrees of severity and lenity, is an absurdity of our criminal jurisprudence which could never have obtained a toleration from legislators who had studied the laws of the human mind as taught by Phrenology. It would have been a moral impossibility. But it is not at all surprising that men who have been wont to view the intellectual man as a unit, and to attribute to all minds the same play of faculties, should prescribe the same degree of punishment for all who happened to commit the same legal offence; for such is the necessary attribution of those in whose intelligence the metaphysics of the older schools of mental philosophy has not been supplanted by the more practical teachings of that newer school whose principles it is the purpose of the present series to apply to the varied conditions of life.

If the foregoing be the state of the case with minor offences, under our existing criminal legislation, when committed by those erring ones who belong to the class of sane minds in sound bodies, (*mens sana in corpore sano*), what shall we say of the treatment which our present jurisprudence extends to such as have not been so blessed—those whose cerebral organization is abnormal? Where is the court which dares, under existing regulations, to make allowance for undue developments of Acquisitiveness, even supposing there were satisfactory proof before it of the aberration and of the causes? Where is due allowance made for the influence of Philoprogenitiveness on the conduct of the accused? If a mother, impelled by the force of this organ, should take, without the leave of some selfish neighbor, bread to appease the starving hunger of her child, would there be statutory allowance for her maternal sympathies? By no means. If she were treated with more leniency than a childless being who had committed theft without any such motive, it would probably be to the jury that she would owe the boon, and not to the judge. A verdict of acquittal might be rendered in defiance of testimony proving the theft. But, if convicted, the judge would feel bound to affix the prescribed penalty. Nay, more. Even where the abnormal developments are such as amount to insanity, we not unfrequently find juries convicting and judges sentencing—a course of cruelty which a proper knowledge of the normal brain would utterly forbid. But if this were the worst consequence of the ignorance which so widely pervades the community, one might contemplate this subject with less horror. But, alas! it is far worse when we come to consider the cruel injustice which results from the death-penalty, which will be our next topic.

VALUE OF HEALTH.—Without health, life is too short for its own purposes. Shattered and broken by disease, man sinks to the grave, as if the sun should set suddenly in its course from mid-heaven! A few struggle on nearly to the termination of a natural life; but scarcely one wins the prize of an existence rounded and complete in its duration, its powers, and its accomplishments."
—*Hydropathic Review*.

Miscellany.

TRUE CONSERVATISM.

BY B. G. SMITH.

TRUE Conservatism is the preservation of the form till the essential is changed. It will readily be admitted that this is right, so far as the form is merely an outward expression of something which causes and underlies it. Thus, with a man who has the externals of a loafer, the benevolent conservative would at once inquire if he were a loafer at heart; if he were, he would say, that to change the externals of that man by dressing him like a gentleman would be useless, and that a very short time would elapse before he would recover his loaferish look; and the wisdom of our conservative would reserve his benevolent impulses for an opportunity when they would not be thrown away. That would be when he found a man who was a gentleman at heart, temporarily and by misfortune reduced to the appearance of a loafer. A very little assistance would be effectual in this case, and a great deal might be given without being thrown away.

If the loafer be an individual, or a large class of society, or a whole nation, the case is the same, and the same discrimination must be used in the application of remedies. If the loafer have been repeatedly dressed like a gentleman, and always returned to his loaferish look after a short time, there is good reason to believe that he is one radically, and that he must be made the subject of a moral and intellectual change before any permanent change can be hoped for in his outward appearance. But, on the other hand, if a gentleman, though reduced by misfortune repeatedly to the condition and company of loafers, invariably after a little while recovers the appearance which belongs to his character, we should be justified in pronouncing him to be radically a gentleman.

By this rule a true judgment may be formed of the character of a large class of society, or of a nation; if they have remained for ages in poverty, servitude, and physical inferiority, it is almost a certainty that they have so remained because morally and intellectually degenerated; and if every attempt to elevate them by supplying their outward wants has invariably failed, it may be apparent that a radical change is necessary, and that the various bad developments of the collective man must be reduced, or restored to symmetry by a process similar to that which alone is successful in the individual man. The outer must be operated upon by first changing the inner.

But if a class of society or a race, after repeated misfortunes, after being thrown back again and again from advanced points, still recovers—if, in spite of adverse circumstances long continued, and for a time overwhelming, that race invariably assumes a noble position, it may safely be affirmed that the appearance of degradation which at any time it may wear is but the result of external circumstances, and that an external remedy will be sufficient to restore it to a position of respectability, and that assistance given to it from without will not be thrown away.

The true conservative has discovered that the

appearances of evil are of two kinds—one kind consisting of those bad looks which are induced upon the essentially good by various external causes; and another class of evil appearances consisting of things bad not only in the outward form, but in the inner also. These two kinds of evil, so different in their intensity and their causes, yet so much alike in their exhibition, require proportionately different treatment for their removal. The one kind will often disappear if left to itself, as a good shilling which had received a coppery appearance, passing from hand to hand quickly recovers its true character; while the second class, like a shilling really mixed largely with copper, could only be made a good one by being made to part with its copper, and by receiving in its place the amount of silver that was wanting. This latter process is, in fact, very similar to the essential reforms which are required in many of the evils of this world, and without which external good appearances would be as little lasting as silver on a copper shilling.

In general, it may be observed that long-continued appearances of evil at the circumference are indicative of its presence at the centre. The body of a man may lie a little while without motion and not be dead; but if after many days no motion occurs, then there is no doubt of the absence of inward life. So of a race of men, of a society, of a church, of a nation, or of the world. Where life really exists, it is in the constant endeavor to ultimate itself in act.

There are two classes of conservatives and two classes of progressives. One class of conservatives wish to let alone all things as they have been in times past, blindly believing all change to be injurious; they wish no change in either forms or essentials. The other class of conservatives is composed of those who would not trouble themselves about the forms of evil—would, in fact, let these ever remain, except so far as their removal might be procured by removing their causes; they would endeavor to remove evils of all kinds by a process similar to that by which Phrenology proposes to remedy the malformations or bad organizations of the brain—not by external and mechanical applications to the organs themselves, but by a long-continued disuse of those organs which were too large, and an equally long-continued use of those that were weak. This is the most rapid, because the only way in which deformed organic developments can be restored to symmetry; and in every other kind of reform a similar order must be observed, without which there can be no good result. If positive external appliances are attempted when the cause is internal, a result must inevitably ensue like that which attended the experiments of the father of Midshipman Easy. It were useless to cut a few leaves from the top of the upas tree; it must be destroyed root and branch.

The true progressive and the true conservative agree very well together; for the former would destroy only those portions of things which are evil, while the latter would preserve only those portions that are good. The blind and impulsive progressive would destroy every thing that has the appearance of evil, endangering by his precipitation the existence of every thing that is good; the blind and unreflecting conservative would preserve every thing that has the appear-

ance of good, thereby insuring the continuance of gigantic evils and tyrannies; but the true conservative and the true progressive strike hands and swear eternal friendship, and keep step together in an onward march. Apart they can do little, but united they may liberate the world.

The conservative represents prudence, while the progressive represents energy; and these two principles, in some form or other, pervade all creation. After all, they are but exhibitions of two universal forces—love and wisdom. In individuals as well as in societies there may be seen, in a certain form, these two parties—and they may be called, the one impulse and the other consideration. These two principles are exhibited in their highest form, in the providence of God, as Creation and Preservation.

A SKULL.

A TEST EXAMINATION.

[THAT the brain is the organ of the mind, is no longer a question with persons of ordinary intelligence, while some who comprehend the theory of Phrenology, for want of observation and opportunity, have not fully tested its *practical* application to the delineation of character. The volumes of facts already published on this point would seem to be sufficient, yet the following statement corroborates similar facts in the experience of all Phrenologists.]

Boston, Nov. 26, 1853.

FRIEND WELLS:—The accompanying description of a skull was given a short time since, before our PHRENOLOGICAL CLASS. A physician of Boston requested the examination—presenting the skull just as I was commencing my lecture; consequently, I had not a moment for preparation. The examination was reported *phonographically* at the time, to preclude the possibility of any misunderstanding.

At the close of the examination the doctor remarked, that he was well acquainted with the history of the person whose skull he presented, but that it would be in vain for him to attempt to give a more correct description than had already been given; that the examination was astonishingly correct, even in the minutest details. Yours truly,

D. P. BUTLER.

THE EXAMINATION.

The outside measurement of this skull is large, but from the coarseness of its texture, and the large development of the bony excrescences, I infer that the skull is unusually thick, and that the absolute volume of brain is not above the average. There must have been large bones and muscles, and a large development of the vital organs of the body, and but a limited degree of the nervous system; a predominance of the Motive and Vital Temperaments. From the coarse texture of the skull and the body, a coarsely organized brain may be inferred; which, together with its great width, and its want of elevation, renders it beyond a doubt that the natural tone of mind was exceedingly low and selfish. Nothing short of the very best of moral influences and social relations could restrain such an organization from a vicious course of life. The coarseness of the whole organization—the uneven development of the brain, as a whole, and especially the uneven and *depressed* appearance

of the top of the skull; and what is still more positive, the thinness of the skull at the base, and the thickness at the top, furnish positive proof that the circumstances and associations of the person were of the worst instead of the best. From a predominance of those conditions, a large degree of which is more peculiar to the masculine character than to the feminine, I infer this to be the skull of a male. From the want of Self-Esteem, and so large a development of Adhesiveness, Philoprogenitiveness, Veneration, and Marvellousness, I should infer that he inherited the general tone of his character from his mother, and that she was exceedingly low and depraved, the intellect moderately developed, and under the control of the selfish propensities. Secretiveness and Cautiousness are both large, which combined with his intellect, in which planning talent, observation, memory of countenances and places predominate, and made him a good judge of character, and very shrewd in laying his plans. From his large Secretiveness and Acquisitiveness, and small Conscientiousness, I infer that he was predisposed to theft; and having still larger Destructiveness, would be likely to commit higher crimes, even of robbery or murder. Having large Cautiousness and Observation, he would conceal all traces leading to his detection. In all probability, when detected, he was found to be an "old offender," and had committed many crimes. His large Adhesiveness would induce him to have accomplices. Large Caution and small Self-Esteem increased that desire to insure safety in the possession of superior force. Although desperate, he was a coward by day, and a "thief in the night," and never made an attack without previous preparation and being sure of his victim. Amativeness and Philoprogenitiveness being large, he would not be likely to murder women or children, unless through fear of exposure. Veneration and Marvellousness were sufficiently developed to have caused strong religious tendencies at times, and, with large Caution, to have made him somewhat superstitious, and have led him, at a late hour, to confess his evil deeds.

Review.

TOBACCO PRIZE ESSAYS.

TOBACCO: its History, Nature, and Effects; with Facts and Figures for Tobacco Users. By R. T. TRALL, M.D.

TOBACCO DISEASES; with a Remedy for the Habit. By JOEL SHEW, M.D.

EVILS OF TOBACCO as they affect Body, Mind, and Morals. By Rev. DWIGHT BALDWIN. New York: FOWLERS AND WELLS. 1854.

It will perhaps be remembered by those who were at that time numbered among our readers, that in April, 1853, we were authorized by a friend of reform to offer ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS, in prizes of \$50 for the first, \$30 for the second, and \$20 for the third best essay on the deleterious effects of Tobacco on the human constitution, physically, intellectually, and morally, with suggestions for the cure of the evil, or how persons can break the habit; the manuscripts to be submitted to Messrs. FOWLERS AND WELLS, and such other persons as they might select to aid them in the examination.

The prizes were awarded as announced in the January numbers of our Journals. The essays are now ready for delivery, and we have given above the title of each in full, with the author's name. We shall perhaps present a critical review of them in our next. At present we can only say that they are most complete and thorough expositions of the subject, and comprise altogether a whole arsenal of weapons with which to attack and overthrow the strongholds of the Tobacco user. Never before, we venture to say, has so strong an array of facts, figures, and reasoning been presented as in these essays. They should be translated into all the languages of the globe, and circulated coextensively with the almost omnipresent weed.

The benevolent and philanthropic gentleman by whom the prizes were given, prefers for the present to remain unknown, but hopes by the publication of these essays to aid in suppressing a degrading and dangerous habit, and in preventing the young from ignorantly becoming its willing victims.

The series of Tobacco Essays of which these Tracts form a part, is but the beginning of the end of what he designs. Should the world be found to have been improved by his efforts, he will consider it an ample reward for all he has done, or may do hereafter.

THESE THREE PRIZE ESSAYS will be sold separately or together, for gratuitous distribution, in large quantities at cost of paper and printing, as follows: Five hundred copies, \$10; One hundred copies, \$2 50; Fifty copies, \$1 25; Twelve copies, 37 cts.; Single copy, 6 cts.; One Thousand copies, \$18; Five Thousand copies, \$75.

Here is a field for "HOME MISSIONARIES." There is scarcely a family in all our broad domain, but what has been and is now afflicted by the use of that blighting, body and soul-destroying narcotic, TOBACCO. The senses are weakened, the nerves prostrated, the memory and the vision lost, the taste and the appetite impaired or destroyed, and all the faculties of the mind and functions of the body paralyzed or perverted.

The evil is realized, admitted, and regretted by many; while hundreds of youth are blindly and ignorantly acquiring a habit which, unless broken or stayed, will prove a curse to them and their children. The object of these prize essays is to point out the evils, guard the innocent, admonish and restrain the victims, and to thus save them from disease, ruin, and premature graves. "Have we a MISSIONARY among us?" If so, there is hope; if not, let us send to "heathen lands" and implore the services of the godless. But there are enough, if they will act, to drive this hideous, nauseous, vile, wicked stuff from the mouths of mankind, and from the face of the earth.

THE VIRTUE OF LAUGHTER.—When one can give and does give, a clear, honest laugh, or in any way shows forth a genial sympathy, there is still left something of the innocence of nature and the pulse of goodness. It is true, there are those, the intensity of whose inner life, and the circumstances of whose lot, may repress tumultuous joy; yet there is an attractiveness in them, as though that which in others breaks out in laughter, were distilled into spiritual serenity, and comes forth now and then in the sun-burst of a smile.—Chapin.

Events of the Month.

DOMESTIC.

POLITICAL.—The proceedings of Congress up to the present time have not been marked by any extraordinary interest. Some sharp-shooting has occurred in debate between distinguished members, of which a conflict in the Senate between Mr. Cass and Mr. Clayton has been the most noteworthy. A measure which promises to be of great utility in reference to the terrible mortality in emigrant ships, has been introduced by Mr. Fish in the Senate. The stupendous project of a railroad to the Pacific has been the subject of discussion. Mr. Seward has proposed a bill for its construction, and the whole matter has been referred to a special committee, of which Mr. Gwin, of California, is chairman. The question of the organization of the Nebraska Territory presents a difficult subject of national legislation, involving as it does the principles of the Missouri Compromise and the Fugitive Slave Law. A bill has been reported in the Senate by Mr. Douglas, throwing the new Territory altogether above the Missouri Compromise line of 36 deg. 30 min., and extending it westward to the Rocky Mountains. It provides that, "When admitted as a State or States, the said Territory, or any portion of the same, shall be received into the Union with or without slavery, as their Constitution may prescribe at the time of their admission."

The Legislature of New York assembled at Albany the first week in January, Lieutenant-Governor Church presiding in the Senate, and Mr. Robert H. Pruyn being chosen Speaker of the House. The Governor's Message was delivered at the usual time. The public affairs of the State are in a prosperous condition. The school fund is in a flourishing condition, justifying an increased appropriation for the current year. A separation of the offices of Secretary of State and of Superintendent of Common Schools is recommended, and the endowment of State scholarships in the higher institutions of learning is recommended. The State charities—the Idiot, the Lunatic, the Blind, and the Deaf and Dumb Asylums—are commended to favorable consideration. Their successful results are alluded to as speaking loudly in their behalf. The abuses and wrongs to which immigrants are subjected on their passage here and on their arrival, are presented in a strong light to the attention of the Legislature. Additional pecuniary aid is invoked for the Western House of Refuge. The New York House of Refuge is commended for its good management and salutary influences. The preservation of part of the earnings of State Prison convicts towards the support of their families is recommended, as is also a reform in the management of other prisons. On the subject of the Maine Law, the Governor is not decided. The Message closes with a decided approval of the project of distributing the public lands among actual settlers. The Maine Liquor Law has been referred to a Committee. It is supposed that the question of the passage of such a law will be put to the people directly, in connection with the proposed constitutional amendments.

The new Legislature of Massachusetts convened at Boston on the 4th of January. In the Senate, twenty-one members appeared, (all that were chosen,) of whom 11 are Whigs and 10 otherwise, mainly elected by a Democratic and Free-soil coalition. Charles E. Cook, of Boston, was chosen President, and Charles Calhoun, of Springfield, Clerk. In the House, Otis P. Lord, of Salem, was chosen Speaker, having 190 votes to 61 for James S. Whitney, (Dem.), and 31 for Samuel Clark, (Free Soil)—7 scattering. William Stowe, of Springfield, Clerk, by a similar vote. Eighteen out of the nineteen vacancies in the Senate were filled on the 4th, by the Whig candidates, leaving two vacancies, so that the Senate now stands 29 Whigs, 8 Coalition, and 1 Democrat. On the 10th, the House sent up Messrs. Washburn and Wales, the Whig and National Democrat candidates for Governor, and Messrs. Plunkett and Osborn, the candidates of the same parties for Lieutenant-Governor. The Senate deferred the election until they filled the two vacancies in their body, when the Whig candidates were chosen.

The Boston City Election, on the 9th January, resulted in the choice of Dr. Smith, the Maine Law and Native American candidate for Mayor.

The new Legislature of Maine convened at Augusta on the 4th of January. Thirteen Senators were present—all that were chosen—there being seventeen vacancies. John L. Cutler (reg. Dem.) was on the second ballot chosen President of the Senate, by 8 to 5; William Trafton Secretary by

a like vote. In the House, John J. Perry (Merrill or Maine Law Dem.) was first chosen Clerk, by 82 votes to 57 for Wm. T. Johnson, (reg. Dem.), and 4 scattering; then Noah Smith, Jr., (Whig) of Calais, was chosen Speaker by 83 votes to 56 for N. S. Littlefield (reg. Dem.) Some incidental questions arose, which were decided by a like vote, evincing a good understanding between the Whigs and Maine Law Democrats, and rendering highly probable the choice of Anson P. Merrill (Maine Law Dem.) as Governor, and William P. Fessenden (Whig) as United States Senator.

The General Assembly of Rhode Island commenced its January Term on the 3d. This is the business session, and usually occupies from four to six weeks. The Ten Hour Law, Homestead Exemption Bill, and the bill to abolish imprisonment for debt, are spoken of as the prominent measures that will be passed by this General Assembly. The great topic of discussion in Rhode Island at present is the nomination of a ticket for State Officers by the Temperance men.

CHAPTER OF DISASTERS.—The close of the old year and the commencement of the new were signalized by a succession of calamities involving the sacrifice of life and the destruction of property to an almost unprecedented extent. The great conflagration which laid the immense publishing establishment of Harper & Brothers in ruins, at a loss of about \$1,000,000, was succeeded by several destructive fires in different parts of the city, the last of which was the burning of Metropolitan Hall, which took place on the night of January 7th. This magnificent edifice, together with the marble structure known as the Lafarge Hotel, was entirely consumed in the space of two or three hours. The loss is estimated at \$500,000.

On Saturday morning, January 7, a fire broke out in the Custom-House building in Portland, and at eight o'clock the entire edifice was in ruins. Besides the offices of the Customs, the building contained the Post-Office, Reading-Rooms, Atlantic Bank, the United States Court-Rooms, the rooms of the Society of Natural History, J. S. Bailey's book-store, and offices used for other purposes. Every thing in the Post-Office and store of Mr. Bailey was saved, but the contents of the Customs offices, the splendid collection of the Natural History Society, Judge Ware's valuable law library, Reading-Rooms, Court-Rooms, and all the other offices, were entirely destroyed.

A destructive storm took place throughout the Northern and Eastern States on Thursday night, December 29. The railroads were everywhere blocked up by the snow, which in some places drifted to the depth of thirteen feet; and on the seaboard the fury of the gale was terrific. We have never heard of so many wrecks at any one time before. The shores of Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Maine, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Newfoundland, were lined with them. Above one hundred vessels were wrecked, or driven ashore, or seriously damaged. At Cape Cod, parts of wrecks were constantly drifting ashore of vessels that must have been swamped in the gale, and whose crews doubtless perished. There has never before been known such distress on the shores of that Cape. The loss of life and property cannot now be estimated. One of the most lamentable cases is that of the splendid clipper "Staffordshire," a Boston ship, on her way from Liverpool home. She struck on Blond Rock, south of Cape Sable, Nova Scotia, about one o'clock on Friday morning, the 30th ult., and almost immediately went down. The first and second mates and seventeen seamen reached Cape Sable; the third mate, boatswain, and twelve others were picked up and landed at Shelbourne, N. S., while Capt. Richardson and the remainder on board, about 180 persons, mostly Irish emigrants, went down in the wreck immediately after striking. The ship was insured for \$100,000.

The series of calamities was crowned by the wreck of the San Francisco steamer, which was totally destroyed, with the loss of over two hundred lives. The San Francisco was a new vessel, (of three thousand tons), and was chartered by the Government to convey to San Francisco the officers and men of the Third Regiment U. S. Artillery, several of the former having their families on board. She sailed from this port on the 21st of December. When two days out, on the afternoon of the 24th, the wind blew a gale from the north-west. The ship soon began to labor heavily, and at 11 P.M. broached-to, and all efforts to relieve her were useless, and the waves soon began to knock up her planking over the after-guards. Early on the morning of the 25th, the engine stopped, owing to the breaking of the piston-rod of the air-pump, and the ship lay from this time completely

at the mercy of the waves, which were making mountain breakers over her, clearing her decks, and sweeping overboard every thing in the shape of houses, hen-coops, boxes, barrels, hay, &c., and causing her to leak so badly that the troops had to be organized into gangs to pass up the water through the engine-room. At 7 P.M., the foremast went by the board, and two hours afterwards, a heavy sea struck her amidships, stripping the starboard paddle-box, carrying away the smoke-stacks and the upper saloon, in which were Col. Washington, Major Taylor and wife, Captain Field, Lieut. Smith, and several other passengers, names unknown, with upwards of one hundred and fifty soldiers. On the 29th, spoke the bark "Kilby," bound to Boston, *short of provisions*, which lay by them that night, and the next day succeeded in getting on board of her upwards of one hundred persons, men, women, and children, including many of the officers and their families, and a large quantity of stores. On the 31st, they were spoken to by the British ship "Three Bells," Captain Creighton, who promised to lie by them. On the 1st of January, the gales freshened from the north-west, with high seas, and many of the men sick and dying fast. This state of things continued till the 3d, the "Three Bells" still in company, the captain of which, with a brave and noble heart, bade them be of good cheer, as he should keep in company to the last, and leave nothing unattempted to save them. No direct communication, however, could be had with the ship till the 3d, when Mr. Grattan, second officer, was sent on board with instructions from Major Wyse to charter the "Three Bells" for the United States Government. This day they spoke another ship, which hove-to and lay by, which proved to be the ship "Antarctic," bound to Liverpool. On the 4th of January, the embarkation of passengers commenced. The San Francisco's boats had all been lost, and the "Three Bells" had only one that could be made serviceable in such a sea—the long-boat. The "Antarctic" had two of her boats stove, but without loss of life; and so faithful did these noble-hearted seamen prove to their fellow-beings in distress, working through every difficulty—the "Three Bells" leading badly herself and short of provisions—that by noon of the 5th of January, they had succeeded in getting on board their vessels all of the survivors of the ill-fated steamer—Captain Watkins being the last person to leave his vessel.

The "Three Bells" arrived at this port on the 13th of Jan. with the rescued passengers; and the next day, the sufferers who had been taken from the wreck by the "Kilby" were landed in this city, having been transferred to another vessel.

OPENING OF THE ASTOR LIBRARY.—The Astor Library was opened for the admission of visitors on Monday, the 9th of January, and was kept open for this purpose only during the residue of the month. At the expiration of that time, the library was to be opened for its appropriate use, under certain regulations which will hereafter be made known. Every person will be freely admitted to the library, without any ticket or other ceremony, on the single condition of correct behavior. The Astor Library building, situated in Lafayette Place, is a plain brick edifice, 70 feet in height, faced with stone, and cost, with the ground, \$100,000—a fourth part of Mr. Astor's munificent bequest. The Trustees have acted according to the wishes of the founder, in erecting a plain, substantial edifice, and reserving the bulk of the fund for the collection and increase of the library itself.

BLOOMERS IN WASHINGTON.—Mrs. Miller, a daughter of Gerrit Smith, excites a great deal of curiosity in Washington, by appearing in full Bloomer costume. Mrs. Miller is handsome and young, and her dress consists of a Scotch plaid frock, which comes down to her knees, and a jaunty black hat and feather, such as the ladies on horseback usually wear. Her father is described as "a burly, good-looking old gentleman, and his costume is like any other plain-dressed citizen."

THE CALORIC SHIP ERICSSON.—The problem as to the success of the "Ericsson" approaches a solution. Experiments already made show that the desired amount of pressure may be easily obtained, and full reliance is had that the ship will attain a speed equal to at least nine miles an hour. It is also said that it has been determined to place the "Ericsson" on the route between New York and Havre, as an independent steamer, to replace the temporary vacancy caused by the destruction of the "Humboldt."

FOREIGN.

THE EASTERN WAR.—The Turkish war continues to be the principal topic of interest in our European advices. A severe naval battle has been fought near the harbor of Sinope, attended with great loss of life on both sides. The Russian squadron consisted of six ships of the line, twelve frigates, a brig, and five steamers, and was opposed to the Turkish fleet of fourteen sail. The Turkish admiral was taken prisoner; the flag-ship, containing treasure for the payment of the troops, was sunk; and the whole fleet, except one vessel, was destroyed, after an engagement of an hour's duration. The Turks fought with the most desperate bravery, and caused the Russians the loss, in sunk and burned, of two ships of the line, three frigates, and two steamboats. The shore batteries were totally inefficient for protection. The remaining Russian ships were so badly disabled that they could take no prizes, and could with difficulty make their way back to Sebastopol. The Turkish frigates resisted the fearful odds opposed to them for an hour and a half without flinching. The first of their losses was the Navik, frigate, whose captain, Ali Bey, being menaced with boarding by a three-decker, and having abandoned all hope of successful resistance, heroically blew up his vessel. At the end of the above period the destruction of the Turkish force was frightful and complete.

According to our last advices, the Russians are preparing for operations of a decidedly aggressive character, to be executed as soon as the weather will allow. For this purpose the corps of General Osten-Sacken, with which the Turks have long been threatened, is now actually on their way to reinforce Gorchakoff's army. Up to 15th December, 9,000 men of this corps had crossed the Pruth, and preparations were made to receive continual accessions of troops until the middle of January, when, it was surmised, Kalefat would be attacked. Whenever the attack does take place, the battle will be terrible. The Turks have a world-wide fame as defenders of fortified positions; and the entrenchments at Kalefat are acknowledged by all who have seen them to be of exceeding strength, and constructed with great engineering skill.

General Notices.

GARDEN SEEDS BY MAIL.—We are glad to announce that arrangements have been made with Prof. James J. Mapes, Editor of *The Working Farmer*, to supply us with Garden Seeds of superior quality, raised by himself from the choicest sorts.

These we will send by mail at fifteen cents a package, postage prepaid, and at less prices for larger quantities. In our next number, we shall give a list of kinds, &c.

We are impelled to this movement from a knowledge of the fact, that at all the State and County Fairs the specimens exhibited are apt to be hybrids, and not true to their kind, particularly of garden products. This general dissemination of seeds raised from pure sorts cannot but amend the difficulty if generally adopted, and it shall not be our fault if the project does not succeed. When large quantities are ordered by Societies, to go by express, for distribution among their members, a liberal deduction will be made in price.

Particulars will be given in our next, which will afford ample time for early spring planting.

PHRENOLOGY IN CANADA.—A correspondent writing from Toronto, Canada, speaks in terms of high commendation of the lectures of Mr. A. O'Leary, who had been delivering a course in that place. We notice also in our Canada exchanges many notices in the highest degree complimentary to that gentleman, and appreciatory of the noble science which he so ably advocates. We are glad to learn of his success, and of the spread of Phrenological truth in Canada.

MEDICAL INSTRUCTION FOR WOMEN.—Mrs. Lydia F. Fowler, as will be seen by reference to our advertising columns, will commence in this city, on the first of April next, a course of medical lectures to females, designed to qualify them for nurses. The kind of instruction proposed to be given is *very much needed*, and we trust a large number will avail themselves of the opportunity about to be afforded. Mrs. Fowler is well qualified for the task she has undertaken, and will give entire satisfaction, we doubt not, to all who may attend her course.

IN BOSTON, at 142 Washington street, our New England friends may be promptly accommodated with every thing in our line. Evening classes for teaching practical Phrenology are now in operation. Professional examinations at all hours. Books, Journals, Phrenological Busto, (with the organs marked,) &c., always on hand. Orders by mail, express, or private hand, filled at a moment's notice.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE, we are happy to announce, remains open, and the great exhibition is to be a permanent institution. New goods, machinery, works of art, etc., will constantly be added to take the place of such as are removed, and thus the novelty and interest of the exhibition will be constantly renewed. It is now open only during the day. It is, without exception, the most attractive place in New York—in fact, better worth a long journey to see than any thing else in America. Let all who have not seen it rejoice that there is still an opportunity. We shall, doubtless, be able in our next to announce more definitely the permanent arrangements of the Exhibition.

OUR PHILADELPHIA HOUSE, 231 Arch street, is now fairly open, and well stocked with all of the valuable and Refractory Works published at the New-York establishment. We are happy in receiving from our friends and patrons the most hearty congratulations on this successful opening and commencement.

Already, our CABINET there has been visited, with evident satisfaction, by many hundreds of the most intelligent citizens, and also by large numbers of friends from the country, who trade in Philadelphia.

A course of Phrenological Lectures will probably be delivered in Philadelphia during the winter, or early in the spring; further notice of which will be given in the next number of THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL.

ALWAYS HAPPY TO OBLIGE.—Not a few of our good friends and patrons omit, at the proper time, to renew their subscriptions, and, when too late, request us to send back numbers, or to let their subscriptions begin with "last July," for example, regretting that they had not "re-subscribed more promptly," and so forth. Now it is not possible for us to keep twenty thousand extra "back numbers" with which to supply an uncertain demand. But, when we have extra numbers, or extra volumes, we will cheerfully send them to all who wish, at subscription prices. The safest way, however, to keep complete files of the Journal, is to renew subscriptions promptly, at the beginning of the volumes.

CALIFORNIA AND OREGON.—It gives us pleasure to make the following announcement:

DR. GEORGE M. BOURNE, agent for California, and Oregon, 205 Clay street, San Francisco, will furnish the Journals, prepaid from San Francisco at two dollars per annum, in advance, for single subscriptions, and to clubs of ten or more at one dollar per annum, in advance.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS, visiting New York, Boston, or Philadelphia, to purchase goods, may, at the same time, have packed and shipped as freight, Books, Busto, etc., from our establishments. Remittances may also be made through the merchants; or drafts on Eastern houses, properly endorsed, payable to our own order, will be the most acceptable. We pay cost of exchange. Our publications are in demand throughout the country, and especially so in the South and West—even in California and Oregon—while the market much nearer home is far from being supplied.

BOOKS may be obtained by return of mail, when single copies are desired; but when wanted in quantities to sell again, they should be sent by express, as freight, or by some merchant, when visiting New York.

HENRY C. MORTON, OF LOUISVILLE, KY., will supply, at wholesale and retail, all works published by FOWLERS AND WELLS.

IN DETROIT, MICH., our publications may be had at the wholesale bookstore of S. D. ELWOOD and Co., at New York prices.

IN SOUTH BEND, INDIANA, our publications may be obtained of MESSRS. WITTER AND MILLER, at New York prices.

Literary Notices.

BIBLIOGRAPHIE.—Une Maison pour tous, par O. S. FOWLER.—Le Nouveau Cuisinier hydropathe par R. T. TRALL, M.D. En vente chez FOWLERS ET WELLS, Editeurs, Clinton Hall, 131 Nassau street, New York.

Tels sont les titres modestes de deux nouveaux ouvrages mis en vente chez ces éditeurs qui, par le choix de leurs publications, ont fait de leurs noms le synonyme de l'utile et de l'agréable. Personne n'a jamais mieux compris que MM. Fowlers et Wells combien le physique influe sur le moral, et réciproquement. Aussi, toutes leurs publications tendent-elles à développer, à grandir l'un par l'autre. Dans l'office de ces savants éditeurs, l'homme trouvera tous les moyens de se connaître lui-même, et, par cette connaissance, d'atteindre le but constant de son activité: le bonheur de l'esprit par la satisfaction du corps.

L'objet du premier livre que nous annonçons aujourd'hui est suffisamment annoncé par son titre: *Une Maison pour tous*. L'auteur y décrit un nouveau mode de construction moins coûteux qu'aucun autre; il est par là à la portée du pauvre, qui, pour une faible somme, et presque sans ouvriers, pourra s'élever une demeure très confortable. Il préconise le gravier solidifié sur la brique, la pierre et le bois, et démontre la supériorité de l'octogone sur la parallélogramme dans la forme à donner aux maisons. L'auteur s'occupe en outre d'horticulture et d'agriculture, et en parle de manière à faire écouter ses conseils. Dans un pays naissant comme celui-ci, un livre semblable doit être de la plus grande utilité; en évitant les tâtonnements à ceux qui le consulteraient, il ferait réaliser de grandes économies.

Le second ouvrage, le *Nouveau Cuisinier hydropathe*, est tout un traité scientifique sur l'hygiène et l'alimentation. La routine, qui préside généralement à ces choses si importantes, est, dans ce livre, remplacée par la science chimique et médicale. En France, de savants praticiens ont fait un art de la cuisine; et Brillat-Savarin, dans un livre qui restera, a fixé l'opinion sur l'importance du sujet. Le Dr. T. Trall enlève au hasard la satisfaction d'une branche de besoins qui ne doit plus appartenir qu'à l'expérience. Son livre est plein d'excellents principes; s'ils sont mis en pratique, comme nous n'en doutons pas, car ils sont d'une application facile, ils auront une grande influence, non seulement sur la santé, mais encore sur la moralité publiques.

C'est ainsi que MM. Fowlers et Wells, par des publications éminemment positives, contribuent à accélérer la progrès déjà si rapide qui place ce peuple au premier rang, en mettant à la portée de tous ce confort qui, dans le vieux monde, n'est le partage que du petit nombre.—*Le Républicain, N. Y.*

[TRANSLATION.]

A HOME FOR ALL. By O. S. FOWLER.—NEW HYDOPATHIC COOK BOOK. By R. T. TRALL, M. D. FOWLERS AND WELLS, Clinton Hall, 131 Nassau street, New York.

Such are the modest titles of these two new works lately published by Messrs. Fowlers and Wells, who, by the choice of their publications, have made their names synonymous with whatever is useful and agreeable. No one has ever understood better than these gentlemen how mind and body mutually affect each other. All their publications, moreover, tend to promote the growth and development of both. In the rooms of these learned publishers one may find all the means to obtain a knowledge of himself, and through that knowledge to attain the object of his constant efforts—happiness of soul, by the harmonious action of the bodily powers.

The object of the first of these works is sufficiently indicated by the title—*A Home for All*. The author describes a new mode of building, less expensive than any other, and within the reach of the poor, who for a small sum, and almost without workmen, may erect for themselves comfortable houses. He extols the solidified gravel wall above stone, brick, and wood, and demonstrates the superiority of the octagon over the parallelogram, as the form for the construction of houses. The author has occupied himself also with agriculture and horticulture, and speaks in a way which commands the attention of the reader. In a country as newly-born as this, such a book must be of the greatest utility; those who consult it will no longer grope in the dark in this matter, but will be enabled to realize great economies.

The second work, the *New Hydropathic Cook Book*, is a

thorough scientific treatise on Hygiene and Dietetics. The routine which generally governs in these important matters is here replaced by chemical and medical science. In France, learned practitioners have made cookery an art; and Brillat-Savarin, in a book which will live, has demonstrated the importance of the subject. Dr. Trall has at least the satisfaction of possessing that knowledge of the subject which only experience can give. His book is full of excellent principles, which, if put in practice—as we doubt not they will be, for they are easy of application—will have a great influence, not only upon the health, but also upon the morality of the public.

It is in this way that Messrs. Fowlers and Wells, by their eminently positive publications, contribute to accelerate the progress, already so rapid, which has placed this nation in the first rank, and which brings to the doors of all that comfort which in the old world is the portion only of the few.

THE NEW ILLUSTRATED HYDOPATHIC QUARTERLY REVIEW. No. 2, January, 1854. NEW YORK: FOWLERS AND WELLS. [Price \$2 a year, in advance.]

The second number of this new professional magazine of the Hydropathic school is before us. It is even better than the first, which has received such high praise. All its articles are of sterling value, and will command the attention and respect of even those who are not prepared to receive their doctrines in full. We commend it to physicians of all schools as worthy of their careful and candid perusal. The following are the titles of some of the principal articles: The Movement-Cures, (illustrated,) by R. T. Trall, M.D.; Dyspepsia, by James C. Jackson, M.D.; Colds and Relapses by Levi Reuben, M.D.; Hysteria, (illustrated,) by Joel Shew, M.D.; Modus Operandi of Medicines, (illustrated,) by R. T. Trall, M.D.; Philosophy of Common Colds, by G. H. Taylor, M.D.; The Hunger-Cure, by E. A. Kittredge, M.D.; Water-Crises, by S. O. Gleason, M.D.

THE NEW HYDOPATHIC FAMILY PHYSICIAN.—

A Ready Prescriber and Hygienic Adviser with reference to the Nature, Causes, Prevention, and Treatment of Diseases, Accidents, and Casualties of every kind, with a Glossary, Table of Contents, and Index complete; the whole illustrated with nearly Three Hundred Engravings. By JOEL SHEW, M.D. Published by FOWLERS AND WELLS, New York. One large volume of 516 pages, substantially bound in library style. [Price, with postage prepaid by mail, \$2 50.]

The following is a brief statement of the subject-matter contained in this work;

ANATOMICAL, PHYSIOLOGICAL, AND HYGIENIC DISSECTIONS, the whole being illustrated with numerous Physiological, Anatomical, and other engravings.

THE NATURE OF DISEASE: its different Characters and Forms; Sex, Age, Temperament, and Race, as affecting it Symptomatology, Pain, Physiologically and Pathologically considered; Rules for Management in the Sick-room.

A DETAILED DESCRIPTION of the various diseases to which the human body is subject, together with a full and explicit explanation of the methods of PREVENTION and CURE, according to Hydropathic principles.

THE MANAGEMENT OF WOUNDS, HEMORRHAGES, FRACTURES, Dislocations, Scalds, Burns, Poisoning, and other physical calamities, the whole illustrated with a great variety of pictorial engravings.

THE HYDOPATHIC TREATMENT OF THE DISEASES OF FEMALES, together with advice concerning Menstruation, Pregnancy, Childbirth, and the Management of Infants.

THE WATER-CURE PROCESSES fully illustrated and explained; Sea and all other forms of Bathing; the proper temperature of Baths, and the Philosophy of the Action of Water upon the System, both externally and internally.

THE EFFECTS OF AIR, EXERCISE AND DIET; the natural Dietetic Character of Man; Rules of Diet, and Regimen generally; the Hunger-Cure, with especial reference to the treatment of chronic diseases.

THE DRUG-PRACTICE: its dangers and evils candidly stated and confirmed by facts and experience, contrasted with the Hydropathic treatment.

HYDOPATHIC ESTABLISHMENTS; their Location, Formation, and Right Management; together with considerations upon Water, Air, Scenery, Occupation, Exercise, Instruction Amusement, &c., &c.

THE HYDOPATHIC FAMILY PHYSICIAN is designed to be the most elaborate and complete popular work on the Domestic Practice of Hydropathy.

MINNESOTA AND ITS RESOURCES; To which are appended Camp-Fire Sketches; or Notes of a Trip from St. Paul to Pembina and Selkirk Settlements on the Red River of the North. By J. WESLEY BOND. New York; REDFIELD. 1853. [Price, prepaid by mail, \$1 25.]

Mr. Bond has given us a very interesting book on a very interesting country, furnishing a reliable work of reference, and one of the highest value to those intending to remove thither. It is intended as a brief general view of Minnesota, as it was and as it is. As a guide to the emigrant and the tourist in search of general information and pleasure, it contains much valuable information. An Appendix and a Map add to the value of the work.

ART AND INDUSTRY, as Represented in the Exhibition at the Crystal Palace, New York, 1854; showing the Progress and State of the various Useful and Aesthetic Pursuits. From the *New York Tribune*. Revised and edited by HORACE GREELEY. New York: REDFIELD. 1853 [Price, prepaid by mail, \$1 25.]

The book is made up of a series of articles, descriptive and critical, which have appeared in the *New York Tribune* during the past year, in exposition of the Crystal Palace and its contents. They were deemed worthy of a more permanent form, as they truly are, and the handsome volume before us is the result.

The different essays being from various pens, are of quite unequal interest and merit, but all are worthy of perusal and preservation.

JANUARY AND JUNE: Being Outdoor Thinkings and Fireside Musings. By BENJ. F. TAYLOR. New York: SAMUEL HUESTON. 1854. [Price, prepaid by mail, \$1 25.]

The mere utilitarian—the matter-of-fact, money-making man of the world, who has little time and less taste for any “musings” which have not reference to stocks and dividends and who would not exchange a share in the Eldorado Gold Mining Company for a title-deed to all Dreamland, will not want this book, and therefore will do well not to waste his time in reading our notice of it; but those who recognize the “use of beauty,” who love nature in all her varied manifestations, and who are not ashamed to dream occasionally, while wide-awake, will thank us for calling their attention to it.

We cannot readily describe Mr. Taylor's charming book. It reminds one of Ik Marvel's *Reveries and Dream-Life*, without being like them. We would give it a place on the same shelf in our library. It is a record of the thoughts and feelings awakened in the soul of the artist and poet by the little incidents of a daily close communion with nature. There is a delightful freshness in the thoughts with which the pages teem. The style is peculiar but lively, playful, idiomatic, and, withal, a little quaint. But to be appreciated it must be read. Take our word for it, it is one of the pleasantest books of the season.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE HARTFORD BIBLE CONVENTION. Reported Phonographically by ANDREW J. GRAHAM. New York: Published by the Committee; PARTRIDGE AND BRITAN, Agents. 1854.

Here we have a full and correct report of what was said and done at this much-talked of gathering. Several able speakers took part in the discussions on that occasion, and those particularly interested in the question at issue will be glad to have their remarks in this permanent form. The Committee express their entire satisfaction with the able and intelligent manner in which Mr. Graham discharged his laborious and difficult task as reporter.

PAMPHLETS, ETC.

NORTON'S LITERARY REGISTER, 1854, is a useful manual for literary men, booksellers, and book-buyers. It contains much useful matter pertaining to books, libraries, education, etc. New York: C. B. NORTON. [Price, prepaid by mail, 30 cts.]

THE LITTLE PILGRIM.—Grace Greenwood's new and pretty juvenile monthly receives, as it richly deserves the highest praise from all quarters. The *Illustrated London News* thus speaks of it:

“We seldom notice works of this class; but we have been so charmed with the elegance and simplicity of the *Little Pilgrim*—its high aim and generous sentiments—that we cannot forbear introducing it to our readers with a hearty recommendation of its pages to all who may be able to obtain

a perusal of them. The talented editor has just returned to America after a lengthened visit to Europe; and it would be well for both countries were exchange visits to either country so full of pleasant memories as those stored up by Grace Greenwood—not hoarded for selfish ends; but preserved for general dispersion among the young intellects of America. “Commending the work highly, welcoming it cordially, and wishing our Transatlantic sister an abundant measure of success, we take our leave of the *Little Pilgrim*.”

WHAT THE SISTER ARTS TEACH AS TO FARMING, is the topic of Horace Greeley's address before the Indiana State Agricultural Society. It is full of important suggestions and should be in the hands of every intelligent farmer in the land. New York: FOWLERS AND WELLS. [Price, prepaid by mail, 15 cts.]

THE DESTINY OF AMERICA, an eloquent and timely Speech, delivered by Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD at the dedication of Capital University, at Columbus, Ohio. For sale by FOWLERS AND WELLS. [Price, prepaid by mail, 15 cents.]

MUSIC.

We recommend to our music loving friends the piano-forte and music warehouse of Horace Waters, 333 Broadway, New York. (See his card in our advertising department.) Among the music lately published by him are the following popular pieces: “The Water Spirits; words by James Simonds, music by Thomas Baker, leader of Jullien's orchestra; a favorite duet. “Eva to her Papa,” as sung by that juvenile genius, Little Cordelia Howard, in her original character of the “gentle Eva,” in “Uncle Tom's Cabin;” words and music by Geo. C. Howard. “The Katy-did Song,” by Thomas Baker. “Katy did”—what? Here we have the answer, all in a song, and a beautiful one it is too. “The Good-for-Nothing Polka,” by Thomas Baker; dedicated to Miss Annie Lonsdale. “Despair Not,” a sacred duet and quartette; words by J. H., music by V. C. Taylor. “The Prodigal Son,” a sacred quartette or chorus, harmonized and arranged for the piano-forte by Henry C. Watson. “Do Good,” a song and chorus; words by J. R. Orton, music by I. B. Woodbury. “The Dying Words of Little Katy,” by Thomas Baker. This is a popular piece founded on Solon Robinson's story of “Hot Corn.” “Van der Weyde's Gift-Polka for 1854,” presented to his pupils and music-loving friends. “La Prima Donna Polka,” by Van der Weyde. “Song of the Blind Flower Girl;” poetry from Bulwer's “Last Days of Pompeii,” music by Van der Weyde.

PROGRESS IN MUSIC.—The spirit of the age demands progress in everything—in the fine arts as well as in mental, moral, or physical science, or whatever is necessary to the ultimate development and perfect happiness of the human race. In music, especially, should there be constant progress made. Indeed, enlightened improvement and practical utility are necessary conditions of the growth of a proper musical spirit—the foundation of all true musical taste. We are glad to know that among the leading musicians of this country, there are those who recognize and act upon these fundamental principles. The *New York Musical Review* is the organ of the American progressive school of music; and subscribers to it will fortnightly receive such an accession to their stock of musical emotions as will enable them to keep pace, in this respect, with the onward spirit of the age. For terms of the *Musical Review*, see advertisement.

Notes and Queries.

PHRENOLOGICAL CHARACTERS.—J. I., Conway, Mass. When we said “we propose to give” the Biographies and Phrenological Developments of the distinguished individuals to whom you refer, we meant just what we said; but unforeseen obstacles were found to exist in reference to some of them, which prevented the execution of our design, as far as they are concerned. Some of them we hope still to be able to give; we shall try to give them all, sooner or later, together with a great many other noted individuals, in all professions and pursuits.

BACK VOLUMES.—A. E. C. All the back numbers of the AMERICAN PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL for 1852 and 1853 can be had—the volumes of each year, bound separately, at \$1.50 per copy. Previous volumes are out of print.

CONTINUITY, &c.—F. F. C., a young man, wishes to be informed how he may best improve Continuity, Calculation, and Firmness.

Answer—By their habitual EXERCISE. Continuity: by dwelling patiently upon things, never suffering an object to pass from your mind till it is accomplished. *Mental patience* may well express this function and its culture. Much also depends on the health. When the brain is oppressed by over-action and want of exercise, continuity of mental action is difficult. Firmness: by cool, decided perseverance, and steady adherence to opinions and lines of conduct once adopted. Calculation: by reckoning figures in the head rather than by slate and pencil. Indeed, all kinds of arithmetical exercise—adding, subtracting, g. dividing, and multiplying in the head or by rule—cultivates it, but mental arithmetic the most. We know of nothing as a discipline of this faculty, unless it be Colburn's Arithmetic, very common some twenty-five or thirty years ago, but which may or may not be had now.

SEWING MACHINES.—A. A. H. We cannot undertake, with our limited opportunities for investigating the matter, to decide the vexed question, “Which is the best sewing-machine?” With regard to the practical results of these inventions taken together, we have no doubt. The days of sewing by hand are numbered. There are some difficulties still to be overcome, but the great question of the practicability of machine-sewing is settled. We should think Avery's machine well adapted to your purpose. It is good for making pantaloons and coats, but not shirts. It is adapted to sewing crooked and short seams. An intelligent and active girl can sew the seams of from twenty to thirty pairs of pants in a day with it. The seams made by this machine cannot rip. The price is \$40.

SKELETONS FROM INDIAN MOUNDS.—W. C. S. asks: “Have you ever examined any skeletons taken from Indian mounds (as they are sometimes called) common in some parts of the West? If so, will you give us the result of your examination? If not, would it not be an interesting field for phrenological investigation? There are many reasons for believing that they were not the ancestors of our present Indians.”

We have in our Cabinet several skulls from those mounds, which are strongly marked, and differ widely from those of the present race of North American Indians.

We should be very glad to obtain for our collection a complete skeleton from those old mounds. Will not some friend of phrenological science procure for our museum a specimen? We have mummies from Egypt; why not skeletons from the Indian mounds?

REVISION OF THE BIBLE.—Elisha Milton wishes to know what we think of the “revision of the Bible.” Though this is quite out of our line, yet we cheerfully give our private opinion, that its revision, and especially the discussion it is occasioning, will eventuate in the ascertainment and propagation of moral and religious truth.

BALANCE OF HEAD.—Mr. Y. inquires: “Should a well-balanced head measure as much in the posterior as anterior region?” Not quite. Intellect should lead off and control in the councils of mind.

SELF-CULTURE.—F. W. C. W. will find the information he desires in SELF-CULTURE. He requires to cultivate Firmness, Combativeness, Self-Esteem, and his general health, by out-of-door labor and exposures.

LECTURING.—J. C. R. sends us a scale of his phrenological developments, and asks us if he should succeed as a lecturer on Phrenology and kindred sciences. We see nothing to prevent, but would advise a thorough course of reading of all that pertains to the subject before commencing.

THE PEOPLE'S COLLEGE.—D. C. H. It is impossible at present to give you the information you ask. We shall keep the subject in view, and report progress as it comes to our knowledge.

THE CHARACTER FROM A DAGUERRETYPE.—M. W., Washington, Tenn. Send us a likeness, with \$3, and we will comply with your wishes.

Advertisements.

A LIMITED space of this Journal will be given to advertisements, on the following terms:

For a full page, one month, . . . \$75 00
For one column, one month, . . . 20 00
For a half column, one month, . . . 12 00
For a card of four lines, or less, one month, 1 00

At these prices the smallest advertisement amounts to LESS THAN ONE CENT A LINE FOR EVERY THOUSAND COPIES, our edition being never less than 40,000 copies.

Payment in advance for transient advertisements, or for a single insertion, at the rates above named, should be remitted.

All advertisements in the AMERICAN PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL should be sent to the Publishers by the first of the month preceding that in which they are expected to appear.

LITTLE'S LIVING AGE, 1854—A Beautiful Engraving in Each Number!—The **LIVING AGE** has been abundantly honored by the approval of the best Judges; it has been pronounced to be sound and vigorous; various and entertaining; full of spirit and life; uniting the qualities which gratify the scholar, the philosopher, and the man of business, with those which recommend it to the wives and children. We shall endeavor to add to these in the pages of the greater attractions of Art; and beginning with 1854, every number will contain an impression from a beautiful Steel Plate. The 52 Plates a year will alone be worth the price of subscription.

This work is made up of the elaborate and stately Essays of the EDINBURGH QUARTERLY, and other Reviews; and BLACKWOOD'S noble criticisms on Poetry, his keen political Commentaries, his highly wrought Tales, and vivid descriptions of rural and mountain scenery; the contributions to the History and the Modern Life, by the sagacious SPECTATOR, the sparkling EXAMINER, the judicious ATHENAEUM, the busy and industrious LITERARY GAZETTE, the sensible and comprehensive BRITANNIA, the sober and respectable CRITIC, and the Naval Reminiscences of the UNITED SERVICE, and with the best articles of the DUBLIN UNIVERSITY, NEW MONTHLY, FRASER'S, TAIT'S, AINSWORTH'S, HOOD'S and SPORTING MAGAZINES, and of CHAMBERS'S admirable JOCULARS. We do not consider it beneath our dignity to borrow wit and wisdom from PUNCH; and, when we think it good enough, make use of the thunder of THE TIMES. We shall increase our variety by importations from the continent of Europe, and from the new growth of the British colonies.

THE LIVING AGE is published every Saturday, by LITTLE, SON & COMPANY, corner of Tremont and Bromfield Streets, Boston; Price 1 1/2 cents a number, or six dollars a year in advance. Remittances for any period will be cheerfully received, and promptly attended to.

POSTAGE FREE.—We will send the LIVING AGE, postage free, to all subscribers within the United States who remit in advance, directly to the Office of Publication, the sum of six dollars; thus placing our distant subscribers on the same footing as those nearest to us, and making the whole country our neighborhood.

Feb 11 LITTLE, SON & COMPANY, Boston.

THE NEW YORK MUSICAL REVIEW and **CHORAL ADVOCATE** is the cheapest Musical Paper in the world. (This Journal, which was heretofore published monthly) commenced its fifth year in January, and therefrom it will be published every two weeks—on every other Thursday; thereby giving more than twice as much matter without any increase of price. Each number contains sixteen quarto pages, four of which are new music, consisting of glee, hymn tunes, chants, anthems, dedication and holiday pieces, and, in short, every variety of music adapted to purposes of religious worship, to public occasions, and to the home circle; all of which will be of a practical character, and such as can be sung by persons of ordinary musical attainments. In the Editorial department of the Review are engaged (in addition to Mr. Cady, the former editor) gentlemen of the highest talent and ripest musical experience; among them are, GEORGE F. R. OGDEN, HENRY H. HASTINGS, and LOWELL MASON; and its circle of correspondence, home and foreign, is complete. The music alone in a volume would cost over five dollars in the retail form. Besides this, there will be an immense amount of musical news, essays, criticism, instruction, &c., &c., ALL FOR ONLY ONE DOLLAR! Every one feeling a particle of interest in the cause of music will surely subscribe. The Review will also be a regular medium for the announcement of new musical publications by all the leading publishing houses in the Union. The subscription list of this paper is now larger than that of any similar Journal in the world, and the new arrangements, rendering it the cheapest as well as (it is hoped) the most valuable musical paper ever published, must largely increase its already extensive circulation.

The demand for improvement, which the spirit of the age calls for, in every department of Science and Art, will be fully met by the NEW YORK MUSICAL REVIEW, and no pains or expense will be spared to make it worthy of the age and country.

TERMS: One Dollar per annum, or six copies for five dollars, always in advance. Specimen numbers sent on receipt of two letter postage-stamps. Address (always post-paid) MASON BROTHERS, 23 Park Row, New York.

COURSE OF MEDICAL INSTRUCTION FOR FAMILIES.—Messrs. F. R. OGDEN, M. D., will commence a course of private Medical Lectures to Families, at the Hall of Metropolitan Medical College, 63 East Broadway, on the first Tuesday in April, to continue eight weeks.

These Lectures are designed especially for ladies wishing to qualify themselves for skilful nurses, and as a foundation for those who are intending to pursue Medicine as a Profession. They will embrace an ample review of Anatomy, Physiology, Hygiene, Practical Medicine, and other points essential to a complete education. They will be illustrated by Diagrams, Dissections, Models, &c., &c., &c. For the full course of Lectures, \$14.00

For further information, address LYDIA F. POWELL, 233 East Broadway New York. Feb 21

THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE.—THE DAILY TRIBUNE, having completed its twelfth year on the 11th of last April, was enlarged more than one fourth, and the size of THE LONDON TRIBUNE, it considers itself larger than any other cheap Daily published in this country, or in the world. No change in price was made in consequence of the enlargement.

Our SEMI-WEEKLY, EUROPEAN and CALIFORNIA editions are published simultaneously and equally with the Daily, and also without any increase of price. We respectfully solicit a comparison of our Semi-Weekly at \$3 per annum (two copies sent a full year for \$5), and ten copies for \$30), with any \$4 or \$5 Semi-Weekly, and will cheerfully send copies for this purpose upon a direct or post-paid application.

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE.—Enlarged. The New York Weekly Tribune entered on its thirteenth year on the 3d of September, when it was in like manner enlarged to the size of the Semi-Weekly and Daily, adding more than one fourth to its capacity—also without increase of price.

The TRIBUNE has not now its character to make or to proclaim. It has not been and never can be a mere party organ. It has supported the Whig party because the distinctive principles of that party appeared to favor the great ends which it has labored to subserve; it never advocated a measure because it was proposed or sustained by the Whig party. It holds itself at all times as free to condemn unsound principles, unwise measures or corrupt conduct, should the friends of the Whig party, or the latter perpetrated by Whigs, as though they had emanated from the hostile camp. In so far as Peace, Liberty, Education, Temperance, Internal Improvement, and Industrial Development, may be subserved by acting with the Whig party, it must continue to be, as it has been, Whig.

Though never acting with any Abolition or other one-sided party, THE TRIBUNE is, and must be, the relentless foe of Human Slavery, as of whatever else tends to degrade Labor and obstruct intellectual and social development of any portion of mankind. Were it able to perceive that a vote in New York could abolish Slavery in Carolina, it might attach itself to some one of the expressly Antislavery parties; lacking that light, it declines to support the cause for the shadow of political gain. But, while it does not see its way clear to any effective political action against Slavery in the States which now cherish it, it regards the defeat of whatever effort to obstruct its progress, or to prevent its abolition in other lands as among the most urgent and sacred of public duties, not to be subordinated to any party consideration whatever. And, while it does not propose to make Antislavery the basis of political action, other than defensive, it will neglect no opportunity, remote or near, to diffuse Light and Truth as to render the continuance of Slavery impossible in a land irradiated by the sun of Christianity, and boasting itself the great exemplar of Political Justice and law-governed freedom.

While it has no objection to the sale of the cause of Intoxicating Beverages and the legal suppression of the Liquor Traffic, we shall struggle, as we have struggled, unflinchingly and untriflingly. We regard the Maine Law essentially the most beneficent statute of our day, and contentedly hope to see it become a Federal measure.

The Congressional Reports and Washington Correspondence will, as heretofore, be both reliable and satisfactory.

The markets for Grain, Cattle, Cotton, and other products of the country, will receive proper attention and be reliably reported in THE TRIBUNE.

On our correspondence with the most important points throughout the world we need not here dilate. Briefly, we shall spare no expense to keep our readers well advised on every subject of interest, and do not doubt that the same generous measure of patronage hitherto accorded to us will continue to repay all our exertions.

TERMS.

(PAYMENT IN ALL CASES REQUIRED IN ADVANCE.)
DAILY TRIBUNE.—Mail Subscribers, \$5 a year; \$150 for three months.
SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE.—Single Copy, one year, \$3.00; Two Copies, \$5.00; Five Copies, \$11.25.

WEEKLY TRIBUNE.—Single Copy, one year, \$2.00; Three Copies, \$5.00; Five Copies, \$8.00; Ten Copies, \$12.00; Twenty Copies, (to one address), \$20.00.

A limited amount of the LONDON and EUROPEAN WEEKLY TRIBUNE will be appropriated to Advertising.

The extremely low price at which THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE is now furnished to Club subscribers absolutely precludes our allowing any commissions, either in money or in extra copies.

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE continues to be furnished to clergymen of all denominations, at ONE DOLLAR per annum.

The Postage on the Tribune to any part of the United States, not exceeding a box, is added to each copy, \$5 per year on the DAILY, 50 cents on the SEMI-WEEKLY, and 25 cents on the WEEKLY.

Subscriptions may commence at any time. Payment in advance is required in all cases, and the paper is invariably discontinued at the expiration of the advance payment.

Any one wishing to receive THE TRIBUNE need not wait to be called upon for his subscription. All that is necessary for him to do is to write in letters as few words as possible, enclose the money, and write the name of the subscriber, with the Post-Office, County and State, and direct the letter to

GREENLEY & McLEATH,
Tribune Office, New York.

Notes of all specialities in the United States are taken for subscriptions to this paper at par. Money enclosed in a letter to our address, and deposited in any Post Office in the United States, may be considered at our risk; but a description of the bills ought in all cases to be left with the Postmaster. G. & McL.

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CHANG AND ENG,*
THEIR PHRENOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENTS.
WITH PORTRAITS.

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The shape of their heads is very peculiar. Nothing like it is ever found in the Caucasian head. We have never before seen, even in our women, as high, long, and full a moral lobe, along with as narrow a head at the ears, as those of these twins. Combativeness is well developed, yet of Destructiveness and Secretiveness they have almost none. Their Benevolence is of the very largest order; while Veneration is much larger than we almost ever find it in our own race. Their immense Benevolence and almost nominal Destructiveness corresponds with their national characteristic of being so very tender of the lives of animals; to kill which, they consider a heinous sin; while their very large Veneration corresponds with their nation's extreme devotion to their religion.

Firmness is large, and the lower or Will

* Now being exhibited at 337 Broadway.

part of Self-esteem is also large, while the upper part or Dignity is small; and Approbativeness and Cautiousness very large. As large Adhesiveness as theirs we never find in Caucasian men, and rarely as large Parental Love or Inhabitativeness. Judging from this, they must be a most affectionate and domestic people. Amativeness is full, but not over-grown, while Continuity is full. Appetite is large, but Acquisitiveness only moderate; and we suspect they lack this element in character.

Of Hope, they have scarcely the least, and this, as far as we can judge, is a national characteristic. Conscientiousness is also small, and Spirituality almost wanting.

Their intellectual lobes are well developed as a whole, yet while the reflectives are large, the perceptive are deficient, except that Form is quite large. But Individuality, Color, and Weight are the smallest almost we ever find. Mirth and Ideality are also only moderate—other national characteristics. Imitation is very large, and Time very small, while Language is fully developed, but Eventuality rather weak.

Belonging to a different variety or race from us, whose mentality and habits are totally unlike ours, it is to be expected, in case Phrenology is true, that their general cast of head and character would not merely differ fundamentally from our own, but also correspond essentially with the general mental characteristics of that branch of the human family to which they belong. And both these suppositions are attested by their Phrenological developments.

The above account of the size of their organs is modified materially, almost fundamentally, by their temperaments. Their organism, movement and texture, betoken a far less active, intense state of the nervous and cerebral systems, than is generally found in our own race. That is their organic quality by no means comes up to the general average of the Caucasian variety.

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AMERICAN PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL.



AND

Repository of Science, Literature, and General Intelligence.

VOL. XIX. NO. 3.]

NEW YORK, MARCH, 1854.

[\$1.00 A YEAR.]

Published by
FOWLERS AND WELLS,
No. 131 Nassau Street, New York.

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Phrenology.

DR. PRICHARD AND PHRENOLOGY.

OF all the writers of the present century who have brought to the study of nature and of science the varied accomplishments of a powerful, educated, and active mind, none were deserving of more regard, or received more universal credence and esteem than the late lamented James Coles Prichard, M.D., F.R.S., etc., of London. The voluminous works which he has left behind him as records of his indefatigable industry and zeal, show that, while he has advanced science and scientific knowledge by his extensive erudition and valuable information in many of the most important departments of human research, he has failed to give them the impress of a powerful original intellect, or of a close, logical, and inductive reasoner. Judging of the type and characteristics of his mind from his writings, we may ascribe to him the credit of having been a learned, careful, and judicious compiler, and a ready and elegant writer; but must deny to him the honor of having been a powerful, bold, and ingenious originator.

His works upon Ethnography, and certain specialties of the science of medicine, are acknowledged as standards in their various departments; are, in fact, scientific and medical classics. Among the more important of this better class are the following: A profound "Treatise on Insanity;" another on "Nervous Diseases;" and an article on "Temperaments," in the fourth volume of the "Cyclopædia of Practical Medicine."

In these publications he urges a few objections against Phrenology, the more important of which it is our purpose to briefly consider and invalidate. Our object in making this review is to correct the falsities with which these specified portions of his works abound; not to assail his character, which is as spotless as purity, nor to detract

aught from his well-earned reputation, which is as extensive as the profession which he adorned.

His objections will be classified, as far as possible and practicable, under the general principles of the science which they severally combat:

I. The brain is the organ of the mind. Universally admitted, and neither disputed nor denied by Dr. Prichard.

II. The mind, a plurality of primitive faculties; the brain, its organ, a plurality of organs by which each and every primitive faculty of the mind is brought in contact with material things.

Objection 1st. Dr. Prichard "regards the brain as performing its office with one energy and undivided action, *the continuity of its structure* rendering this the most probable opinion."

Answer. This was one of the earliest, and at the same time weakest, objections that were urged against the science. But anatomists and physiologists of the present day teach that, though the structure of the encephalon be continuous and indivisible into separate organs, it is nevertheless a congeries of nervous ganglia, controlling differing functions, and agreeing only in the ultimate objects of their formation—the preservation of integrity in the whole physical organization.

Though "the continuity of the structure of the brain" may be such that no limits or lines of separation can be determined between the different organs, still this cannot be urged as a valid objection to the existence of these organs, since the same objection will apply with equal force to the received physiological doctrines of other portions of the system. The nerves of motion have never been separated at their origin and in their entire course from the nerves of feeling, though they must be different. Nor can the limits of the auditory, optic, and olfactory nerves be accurately traced and defined in their entire course. The spinal cord is a *bundle* of many *bundles* of nervous fibres, having many and contradictory offices to perform, and yet microscopic anatomy has failed to trace the lines of demarcation between these various fibres and bundles of fibres,

OUR DEAD LETTER OFFICE.—We find on our files several letters, enclosing money and ordering various books and Journals, which we are unable to send for want of proper directions. If correspondents would be more particular in these small matters, they would save themselves from anxiety and delay, and us from blame.

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Aurora—(No county or State.)

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Sam. B. Clark, (no P. O.,) Warren Co., Indiana.
H. H. Ladd, Appleton, no State named.
J. A. Cox, Gibson Co., Tenn, no P. O. named.
Butler Sheldon, Auburn, no State.
J. Judson, P. M., Newtown, no State.
Dr. Isaac B. Wiltse, Bunkum, no State.
Orlow W. Parish, no P. O., County or State.
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The same holds true of the brain, and yet research will unquestionably do for this organ what it has for the spinal cord and medulla oblongata—demonstrate the truth of the opinions we now entertain on the evidences of induction and theoretical knowledge. In physiological and anatomical inquiry we first possess ourselves of many and valid evidences of specialty of function, and then seek for those separate or congerated organs by which these special functions are performed. In this manner discoveries rapidly advance. We are now possessed of evidences both numerous and valid in relation to the special functions of separate, yet homogeneous portions of the encephalon, and we have now but to wait for the confirmatory demonstrations of anatomy and physiology which must ultimately follow.

This objection is as old as Phrenology itself, and we are surprised at its appearance only when it receives the sanction of such men as Dr. Prichard. The ignorant bequeath it as a legacy to the ignorant; the learned receive and entertain it only when prejudice blinds their reason, or the inherent weakness of their opinions forces them to advance it, from the weight which it has among the uninformed.

This objection we consider refuted.

Objection 2d. After speaking of Gall's "attempt to locate in the brain all those properties which constitute the principles of action, the whole psychical nature of all tribes of animated beings," he remarks: "Should it appear that similar manifestations of animal life, of instinct, appetency, feeling, or tendency to action, exist in any two tribes, for example, and that in *one* organs are discovered to which they may be thought referable, while corresponding organs are totally wanting in the *other*, the very foundation of the doctrine will be shaken; the *universality* of the law, on which chiefly our admission of its claims is demanded, will be broken; the co-extensive relation of properties and structures can no longer be asserted; and we shall require some distinct proof, arising out of every particular example, before we can be expected to admit the asserted relation in single instances."

This objection, briefly stated, would read thus: The second general principle of phrenology given above, not being *universal* in its application to the individuals of *all* tribes of animated beings, cannot therefore be applicable to any *one* single tribe or species, or to man alone.

Answer. If we take a comprehensive survey of nature, we find all living creatures with physical organizations perfectly adapted to the supply of the wants of the psychical, sentient principle within, and to the element in which they exist; and further, in proportion as the manifestations of this sentient principle advance in character and complexity, in the same proportion do we find the brain and nervous system advance in an upward scale of organization, and become more complex, by the addition and superimposition of other parts, both simple and compound. We could not, therefore, expect to find the same parts and relations of parts in the zoöphyte that we find in the mammal, in the fish and the man. As, for example, the fish lives in the water, and is possessed of gills for the oxygenation of its blood; man lives in the atmosphere, and has

lungs to perform the same office. The gills perform for the fish the same office which the lungs perform for man, and are, in fact, modified lungs. Now, are we to assert that the blood of the fish is not oxygenated, because it has no lungs; or that lungs, not being the universal organs of respiration, are not, therefore, necessary for this peculiar transformation of the blood? Yet this is the character of this anti-phrenological reasoning, which it is unnecessary for us to pursue farther.

We may state, as a general principle, that similar functions are performed by organs corresponding in their objects, though so modified in structure and situation as to bear little or no resemblance to each other. These objections of the comparative anatomist rest upon the erroneous assumption that relative position of structure in different species determines identity of function; but when we consider the numberless modifications of the external and internal economy of living creatures to suit them to their various circumstances and conditions of existence, we cannot but consider these objections as invalid and utterly irrelevant. They would not only invalidate this second general principle of phrenology, but also the first, which is equally in principle asserted and maintained by all anatomy and physiology.

Again: No one organ is universal; that is, no individual organ is possessed by all species of animated beings. This fact itself answers the objection, and consequently we consider it refuted.

III. Size—health, temperament, education, etc., being equal—is a measurement of power.

Objection 1st. He asserts that phrenologists acknowledge that "a certain portion of the brain and cranium may be greatly developed, and the faculty there located be still of no more than ordinary power;" and that "a strongly-marked propensity, or decided talent, has been manifested without a corresponding amplitude of structure." In the first instance, he asserts that phrenologists waive the objection by stating that natural endowments have been neglected, while in the second, deficient endowments have been increased by education.

Answer. We cannot consider the objection as very weighty, since it rests upon extremely vague authority. Who are these "phrenologists" who make these acknowledgments? Show us their works and records, if they have left any. In the names of all phrenologists with whose works we are familiar, with whom we have conversed, with whose reputation we are familiar, and, furthermore, upon the authority of many years of research and observation, we flatly deny the asserted acknowledgment. No authority is cited, because no authority exists which is sufficiently high to give it character and weight. Practical phrenologists never encounter such discrepancies. We consider that it bears its answer upon its very face.

Objection 2d. "It would seem probable that the state of interior organization from which the highest degree of energy in its appropriate action may be supposed to result, would be found in a brain the volume of which, both generally and in parts, has the medium degree of development, or is neither greater nor less than the average dimension. As far as our experience and ob-

servations reach, it bears out this presumption; the individuals whom we have known possessed of the greatest intellectual powers have been those in the form and size of whose heads, compact and of moderate volume, nothing remarkable presented itself. We are inclined to suspect that deviations from this middle form and size partake more or less of the nature of imperfection and disease. Hydrocephalic or rachitic, or other morbid predispositions, are perhaps the most frequent occasions of those unusual developments from which great and noble qualities are so frequently auspiciated by the sanguine votaries of Phrenology."

Answer. The experience of Dr. P. is at variance with that of physiologists and phrenologists. Discriminating between a healthy and a morbid brain, Magendie says: "The volume of the brain is generally in direct proportion to the capacity of the mind." Men who have been remarkable for great intellectual force of character have invariably possessed large heads. A brain, such as the Doctor describes above, is favorable for great learning and a certain degree of negative eminence; but a large-sized, deep brain is absolutely essential for the attainment of a positive preëminence—that is, a preëminence founded upon intellectual comprehensiveness, power, and originality. Knowing the readers of this Journal generally to be well acquainted with the facts and arguments by which this principle is established, we deem it a work of supererogation to reiterate them at this time. We shall therefore cite a few cases to the point.

Samuel Johnson, Edmund Burke, Napoleon I., Franklin, Washington, Dupuytren, Baron Cuvier, Henry Clay, Daniel Webster, De Witt Clinton, Silas Wright, and a host of others of equal note, were conspicuous among remarkable men for the great size of their heads. Napoleon's, Franklin's, Dupuytren's, Cuvier's, and Webster's heads were over twenty-four inches in circumference, while the average with which Prichard was so in love is but about twenty-two; and yet no one ever presumed that this large size was the consequence of disease, of "hydrocephalus or rickets," that "it partook more or less of the nature of imperfection and disease." On the other hand, no man ever arrived at an equal eminence with any of those above mentioned whose head did not exceed "the compact and moderate volume" mentioned above. Facts like these, based upon the authority of history, observation, and everyday experience, are arguments which cannot be gainsaid or resisted. If the truth were known, it would doubtless appear that the Doctor was describing his own, when he wrote out the characteristics of his model head. We consider the objection as fully answered.

Objection 3d. "When we consider the great amplitude which the cerebellum attains in man, in comparison with its size in lower animals, we cannot fail to imagine some relation between this circumstance and the transcendent superiority of the human intellect, compared with the psychical powers of brutes. Other observations lead us to a similar conclusion. Creatures in whom the cerebellum is defective display more or less idiotism or defect of intellect, but no corresponding deficiency in the sexual instinct, which, on the contrary, often exists in such

unhappy beings in the greatest intensity, and impels them to furious excesses. Again, injuries of the posterior part of the head are observed to be followed by stupor and loss of memory, indicating the function of the cerebellum to be connected with the exercise of the mental faculties rather than of animal propensity."

Answer. Merely pausing long enough to notice the manifest inconsistency of denying the influence of size upon mental manifestation, and then citing the great size of the human cerebellum as a measure of human intellect, we pass on to make the following quotation from the first volume of the same author's "Researches into the Physical History of Mankind," which presents a manifest contradiction to the statements made above.

Speaking of the facial angle of Cowper as a method of measuring the intelligence of animals, Dr. P. remarks: "It is certain that every man is struck with the expression of dignity or elevation of mind and character in the ancient busts which have a great facial angle, and that this expression would be lost, if the facial angle were contracted. This perception must be founded, as it would appear, on experience. The fact seems, indeed, to be a general one, that men of great intellect have fully-developed brains, as indicated by elevated and capacious foreheads."

When the Doctor was writing upon ethnology he had no prejudices to overcome, and consequently wrote scientifically and phrenologically; but such was not the case when he discussed the physiology of the brain. Further comment on the above is unnecessary. So glaring an inconsistency in the writings of phrenologists is nowhere to be found, accused as they have been by all grades of professional men of perversions of truth and of evidence, and of inconsistency in all portions of their reasonings.

In speaking of the examples of the cretins adduced above, Dr. Andrew Combe asks, "Whether a large cerebellum is *always*, or even commonly, accompanied by transcendent superiority of intellect? or whether, in the first twenty men he could meet, fifteen would not disprove the alleged concomitance?" He further states that he has met with many cases, some living cretins, and others skulls in anatomical collections, the histories of which were known, where the cerebella have been large, "accompanied with the transcendent intelligence of IDIOCY."

The objection we considered as powerless before we began its answer, and answer it only as coming from such high authority as to derive extrinsic importance from its author.

The preceding objections are to be found mostly in Dr. P.'s article on "Temperaments." In the appendix to his "Treatise on Insanity," he states, in substance, "that many physicians, superintendents of extensive lunatic asylums, who had addicted themselves to the study of Phrenology, and were predisposed to imbibe the opinions of its authors," refused to acknowledge its truth; and he further declares that he does not "remember to have found one who could say that his own observations had afforded any evidence favorable to the doctrine."

In combating this assertion, Dr. Andrew Combe mentions a few leading French writers upon insanity, and the medical superintendents of no less

than six British insane asylums, all men of high professional standing and of the first abilities, whose observations have proved favorable to Phrenology, and who have declared the same in their published reports and other writings. And this list might further be enlarged by the addition of many Americans occupying similar posts.

There are other objections by the same author which we have passed over in silence, as unimportant, or resting for support upon those adduced and controverted. In these latter we find nothing in reality adverse to Phrenology; nothing which disproves its fundamental doctrines. We have passed by the learned Doctor's attempts to detract from the value of Drs. Gall and Spurzheim's anatomical discoveries, as unworthy their author. We read them with sorrow, and pass over them in silence. To Dr. Prichard's adverse statements we may apply the following remark of Gall on the assertion of Plato, (repeated also by Bichat and Richerand,) that there was a proportion between the length of the neck and the vigor of the intellect, the shortest neck being most favorable: "Here the authority of Plato proves but one thing; which is, that men who enjoy great reputation ought, above all others, to avoid throwing out ideas at random, for however erroneous they may be, they will be repeated for centuries."

Biography.

TECUMSEH.

A BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

It may be that a sort of hereditary consciousness of injustice to the Indians, coöperating with a desire to do something to atone for the outrages of our progenitors, has had some influence in begetting the peculiarly saddening interest which attaches to the broken and scattered and peeled fragments of the aboriginal possessors of this continent. If so, it would seem to present the converse of the feeling, sometimes traceable in individuals, which generates a seeming dislike for those whom we are conscious of having wronged. It will be observed that we speak of this as "seeming," for we are loth to conclude that so unreasonable a play of feelings can characterize any considerable number of our race, even amid their more perverted manifestations. But whatever may be the collateral or coöperative causes of the intense interest referred to, it unquestionably exists, and is clearly referable primarily to inherent traits of the Indian character—traits which have never failed to command respect, nay, more than respect—admiration itself. When thinking of the commiserative lines of Pope,

"Lo! the poor Indian, whose untutored mind
Sees God in trees, and hears him in the wind,"

there instinctively breaks in upon us this thought: that the spirit of a Powhatan, a Tecumseh, an Osceola, a Black Hawk, or a Red Jacket would, if permitted to hear us, frown scowling contempt into our faces for our patronizing pity, exclaiming, "We never petitioned you for pity; we only demanded justice!" For the Indian's soul, unperturbed by civilization's goading injustice, intuitively saw the inseparability of the attributes

of justice and mercy, so beautifully indicated by such scriptural phrases as "justice tempered with mercy."

Prominent on the page of history, as among the earlier actors on the stage of American civilization, we find the name of Tecumseh. None is so prominent, indeed, except that of Powhatan; but the romantic display of the benevolence of his remarkable daughter, Pocahontas, and the association of the name with the settlement of the mother of States, and with that of the eccentric Randolph of Roanoke, have had more or less to do with his prominence. If native force of character, unaided by factitious circumstances, is the test of character employed, Tecumseh's name will stand preëminently among those which "were not born to die" from the memory of the posterity of even an antagonistic race. This we do not propose to demonstrate in the necessarily brief biographical narrative which we are about to give, but we shall state enough to put those who desire to study thoroughly a character of intense interest, in the way of so doing at their leisure.

We have preserved the popular orthography of the name of our subject, though it was originally spelled Tecumtha. The termination of the word might seem to give an indication confirmatory of the inference that Tecumseh's veins contained the qualities of both the ancient Grecian and the Anglo-Saxon bloods; but we are rather inclined to think that this is a mistake, having for its foundation the mere supposition that his paternal ancestors were Saxons, and his maternal ones Greeks. At any rate, we have, as against the application of this flattering unction to our vain Anglo-Saxon souls, the concurrent opinions of John Johnson, the Indian agent at Pequa, Ohio, and of Stephen Ruddell, who was a prisoner among the Shawanoes, or Shawnees, as they are more commonly called, of whom the great chief was a descendant.

Tecumseh's father's name was Puckeshinwa, his mother's, Methoataske. The former was of the Kiscopoke tribe, the latter of the Turtle tribe, both tribes of the great Shawnee nation. They removed from Florida to the north side of the Oh-hi-ho river, as the Indians pronounced it, about the middle of the last century. His father, who was also a chief, to which position he rose by his prowess, fell in the battle of the Kanawa, which took place in 1774. He left five sons besides Tecumseh, and one daughter. His eldest son, Cheesekau, is said to have assumed the special tutorage of Tecumseh, directing the mock battlesports in which he is said to have taken peculiar delight, *à la Napoleon*; and he is represented to have shown great concern, not only as to his proper preparation for the life of the war-chief, but also as to his moral education, instilling into his mind a love of truth and valor, and a hatred of lies and other indications of moral turpitude. And here we feel tempted to digress just enough to say that his tutor was himself an exemplification of what he taught, though far less known to fame than his younger brother. He fought by his father's side at the battle of Kanawa, and led an expedition of the Shawanoes to the south, of which Tecumseh was a member. He was ultimately killed while displaying the most self-sacrificing courage. This is illustrated by an



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anecdote furnished by Benjamin Drake's memoir, well worth recording: During the expedition, they joined some Cherokees in an attack upon a fort garrisoned by a party of whites. While they were planning their attack, Cheeseekau had a prevision of his own fate, which he stated to his comrades in an earnest speech, in which he predicted the fact and precise manner of his death. He exhorted them not to regard his death, but to fight on, and the day would be theirs. They vainly urged him to escape his foreseen peril. He fell from a shot in the forehead, as foreseen. His last words were curiously characteristic. He expressed great joy at dying in battle. He did not wish, he notified them, to be carried home for burial, "like a woman," but to be left on the field of strife, that the fowls of the air might pick his bones! His followers were so terror-stricken and disheartened by the fulfilment of his prevision, that they did not fulfil their leader's directions, but suddenly retreated from the field. The character of Tecumseh's sister, Tecumapease, is described as that of a very noble woman to whom he was fondly devoted, and who exercised a reciprocal and moralizing influence upon his character. Her husband was a "brave," named Wasegoboath, (Stand Firm,) who fought with his distinguished brother-in-law at the celebrated battle of the Thames, in which he was slain. She accompanied

Tecumseh to Quebec, when he visited that city in 1814, and was an object of peculiar interest there. Subsequently to the declaration of peace, she returned to the vicinity, where she found her grave soon afterwards. We have no room to trace the family's members farther.

There has been not a little disputation respecting the birth-place of Tecumseh, several places putting in their claim. The most reliable account locates his birth in the valley of the Miamis, on the bank of the Mad river, near Springfield, Ohio, and in an Indian village, known to antiquaries as "Old Chillicothe." This was the ancient Piqua village of the Shawanoes, on the site of which West Boston has since been founded. The scenery around the great war-chief's birth-spot was, and is even now comparatively, such as would be calculated to inspire the soul with grand and noble purposes, according to his hereditary notions of those impulses. On the south, and between the village and the river, was a wide-expanded prairie; on the north-east, bold cliffs; on the west and south-west, timbered land, of whose luxuriant and massive growth the writer of this saw remnants, in 1822, which are sought in vain now, amid the teeming agricultural encroachments on the giant trees of the West. On the opposite side of the river was another prairie, stretching back to the highlands. The river

sweeping by in a graceful curve, the precipitous cliffs, the undulating and rolling hills, the flower-tinted carpet of the prairies, all united to present a scene of rare attractiveness, while its primeval beauty remained undisturbed by civilization's touch. Here Tecumseh returned, in 1790, with all that Indian Inhabiteness, or love of home, so graphically represented in Frankenstein's great panorama of Niagara, which represents one of the race gazing with peculiar rapture upon the scenes of his childhood.

It would require the entire space of the JOURNAL to recount the many battles in which our subject took a prominent part. A brief sketch of that of the Thames must suffice. It took place Oct. 5th, 1813. The death of Tecumseh, and of his brave brother-in-law, Wasegoboath, which took place there, have given it an unwonted degree of celebrity. Perhaps no event of modern times has been the theme of more curious and even excited speculation, than the question, "Who killed Tecumseh?" We doubt whether "Who was the author of Junius?" has evoked more inquiry than it. Col. R. M. Johnson's friends have generally clung most tenaciously and successfully to that "honor," about which we are not in the least concerned to enter the lists. In view of the but too strongly confirmed attestations as to the conduct of the American soldiers towards their great prostrated foe, no man of refined sensibility would be anxious to claim participation in the disgraceful as well as barbaric transaction. Mr. James asserts, on page 295 of his history, that Tecumseh was not only "scalped," but that his body was actually *flayed*! and his skin made into razor-straps by the Kentuckians!

Tecumseh is said to have gone into the memorable battle of the Thames, which ended his bold career, with a presentiment, common to the Indians, that he would not survive. The official account, given by the officers of the British allied forces, awards deserved praise to his conduct during the terrific conflict. It is admitted that the Indians excelled General Proctor's troops in both tact and bravery. General* Tecumseh's noble voice was distinctly heard throughout the battle, animating his followers to deeds worthy of their race. When his voice ceased in death, his followers fled. The British troops had already surrendered.

Tecumseh was in the prime of aboriginal manhood when slain, his age being only forty-four. His person was not tall, (five feet ten inches,) yet it had great power to impress. Though stouter than most Indians, he was remarkably agile and indefatigable, even for one of his own race. Though very austere in his manner, which was doubtless essential to his success as a swayer of the passions and purposes of others, he was remarkably benevolent for an Indian warrior, as many of his acts plainly indicated. Such was the noble exhortation against the burning of prisoners, recorded of the first scene of the kind which he witnessed, the result whereof was a disuse of this cruel custom by his tribe. The existence of the more prominent organs exhibited by the accompanying portrait, was abundantly confirmed in his life. He was proud and firm.

* Though this is the first place in which we have thus entitled him, Tecumseh held a Brigadier-General's commission in the allied army.

But his history has always impressed us as presenting a degree of conscientiousness beyond the average developments of his race, and there can be such a thing as conscientiousness even amid a life controlled by the Indian's hereditary impulses to cruelty, queerly as it might seem to a casual observer, when displaying itself under the light of Christianity's golden rule. Nay, *did* Tecumseh fail to "do unto others as he would have them do unto him?" A word here, which is this: When Christians, who profess to obey a gospel such as theirs, cease to take the lives of their fellows with the coolness of legalized murder, with all their prisons wherein to safely keep their erring brothers, it may be allowable to complain of Indian customs amid the wilderness! Besides, while the history of William Penn and the Pennsylvania Indians remains unobliterated, it becomes us to inquire how much our very different treatment of the race, elsewhere, has done to make the Indian character display itself as it has so generally done.

Tecumseh's self-esteem gave some remarkable displays, as when he declined to confer with a messenger from Captain Wells, the Indian agent at Fort Wayne, sending him word that his council-fires had been lighted by the Great Spirit on the appointed spot, and sternly and scornfully saying: "If he has any thing to communicate to me, *he* must come *here*;" and then, again, when he refused to visit the National Capitol, though anxious to do so, because Governor Harrison refused him his accustomed escort.

But not alone in this respect did General Harrison feel the peculiar force of the character of his great antagonist. We mean not to disparage the mental ability of the former, when we say that Tecumseh was his superior in many respects. This was not only indicated through the arrangement and employment of the battle-field's machinery, but in their official conferences. Tecumseh showed himself a diplomatist of rare grasp and tact for one in his adverse circumstances. And here we feel moved to put in a *caveat* for him, by giving it as our opinion that, though personally ambitious, he was more controlled by a desire to rescue and elevate his race than to aggrandize himself. The great purpose of his life seemed to be to unite all the Indian tribes of the continent in some form of confederated fraternity.

Perhaps the highest compliment which could have been paid to his fame is the epic poem of "Tecumseh," written by George H. Colton. As the most fitting conclusion for this sketch of a great hero—of whom a great statesman has said, that nothing but the power of the United States, probably, prevented him from appearing in history as the founder of an empire as great as that of Mexico or Peru—we will give a single stanza from the "War Song of Tecumseh," so felicitously introduced by the poet into his epic:

"Ha! ha! the battle's around me!
Who is afraid to die,
When he with his foe may lie?
Thus, thus, my blow
Hews down the foe!

From the graves of our fathers we will never fly!
God of the battle, hear!
Tecumseh knows not fear!
Though the hour of my fate be near,
O Death, I come!"



RALPH WALDO EMERSON.*

RALPH WALDO EMERSON. PHRENOLOGY, PHYSIOLOGY, BIOGRAPHY, AND PORTRAIT.

This is the temperament which, ever since we began to observe the influence of different organs on the phrenological faculties, we have called the thinking, willing, impressive, clear-headed temperament. Indeed, it is our model sample of this organism. Nor do we now call to mind a distinguished *thought*-writer in whom it was not conspicuous. According to the old nomenclature, it would be called the bilious-nervous. In the improved, the motive-mental. In plain Saxon, we call it a combination of the powerful, the active, and the mental, thus giving to this power and activity a mental direction. This power is conferred by dense and strong muscles, and indicated by their prominence—and powerful muscles always accompany prominent bones; for how could the former work on weak bones, and of what use strong bones with weak muscles?—and this activity by length of face, phrenological organs, neck, and person. Mr. Emerson is tall and spare, narrow-chested, and has a high and oblong, instead of a wide, round head. This signifies that all his faculties *ascend*, instead of descending. And this ascension of his head is no mean recommendation of his philosophy. We do not by this endorse it, but simply assert that its tone and tendency are ascending, not sensualizing. Such a head will never carry its followers

downwards towards the gross, but always upwards, towards the noble and spiritual. And we submit whether this is not the practical tendency of his writings and lectures.

Of his individual organs, Comparison is shown in this likeness to be unmistakably predominant, and rarely found as large. How perfectly this corresponds with his clear, close, comparative, critical, discriminating style and cast of mind! Of that breadth and power conferred by Causality, he has less than of the lucid, appropriate, logical, and discerning. This organ, with Language, uses words with exactness and precision, saying just what, and only what, is meant; and giving perspicuity. These organs also give scholarship, and excellence in studying the languages.

Of Order, he has also a large share; but it also must take especially a *mental* direction to methodize subjects, paragraphs, sentences and words, and bring in every thing exactly in its right place. Indeed, all his percepts are large.

Of Agreeableness, he seems to have less in Phrenology than we had supposed belonged to him.

Benevolence, Veneration, and Firmness are large, and the whole coronal region fully developed. Combativeness seems large, and Destructiveness full, which corresponds with his well-

* The above portrait of Mr. Emerson, we are sorry to be obliged to say, is not a very good one. The daguerreotype from which it was drawn was not a happy likeness, and does not give one a true impression of its subject.

known energy in pushing forward his peculiar views. We once heard him deliver a lecture, at the close of which a vote of disapprobation was passed, because, as alleged, his views clashed with the Bible, to which we do not remember that he made any reply; whether because he quailed before censure, or preferred, in dignified silence, to leave them where his lecture placed them, we could not certainly perceive.

This temperament always accompanies strong social qualities, along with much exclusiveness and pride of character: and as far as we can judge, from the general make of his head, this corresponds with his developments.

Ideality and sublimity both stand out fully developed. This corresponds with his confessed classical elegance and purity of style, and general elevation of sentiment. Such a head would have many admirers, especially among the ideal and exquisitely organized. All his talents show to excellent advantage. Money does not seem to be his idol. Ambition and the love of criticism seem to be his paramount characteristics. Does this phrenological view of his character correspond with its real manifestations in his writings and every-day life?

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

IN furnishing a brief notice of this celebrated writer, we are tempted to indulge in an estimate of his character and genius, rather than to attempt any formal narrative of the events of his life. Like most men addicted to the pursuit of letters, he has made his mark in the sphere of thought far deeper than in that of action. His temperament is essentially contemplative; his favorite haunts are the retirements of rural scenes, or the solitude of the study; and although a vigilant observer and keen critic of public affairs, he personally stands aloof from the conflicts of the times: no party can claim him as an adherent; and the energy and persistence which in this country are usually given to politics and trade, have been consecrated by him to the study of the universe and the investigation of truth. Throughout his life, he has been a watchful listener to the lessons of nature. In his view, the material creation is but an emblem of spiritual life, surcharged with an inexpressible and infinite wisdom, and possessing a mystic adaptation to the harmonies of the soul. To trace the operations of a subtle divine Presence in the mysteries of being—to ascend from the visible phenomena to universal laws—to embody the absolute, the unchanging, the perfect in the expressive forms of poetry—these are the problems which have challenged his warmest interest, and made him a retired and meditative sage, instead of a man of affairs. His history, accordingly, is written in the records of thought, not in the course of events.

Mr. Emerson was born in Boston, in the year 1803. His father, descended from a rigid Puritan ancestry, was the pastor of the First Congregational Church in that city, and though not distinguished for original or brilliant talents, was a man of cultivated and elegant tastes, well imbued with the learning of his day, and a model of integrity, high moral aims, and devotion to his profession. Mr. Emerson's mother, whose recent decease at an advanced age has called forth

numerous expressions of admiration and reverence, was a lady of uncommon personal beauty, combining a singular dignity of manners with graceful amenity, and no less remarkable for the vigor and justness of her intellect, than for the cheerful serenity and sunny loveliness of her disposition. Receiving his preparatory education at the public schools of Boston, Ralph Waldo was fitted at an early age for Harvard University, which he entered in the year 1817. During his academic course, except to his most intimate friends, he gave little promise of the peculiar distinction which his subsequent life has achieved. He paid little attention to the regular studies of the place. He was content with an obscure rank in his college class. To the casual observer, he appeared as a cold, reserved, dreamy youth, whose intellect needed the fire of enthusiasm to warm it into genial action. He was little known among his associates, was hardly spoken of among the young men of mark whose early brilliancy gave flattering promise of future greatness, and was almost eclipsed in college estimation by a throng of popular rivals, whose showy and effective talents distanced competition. There were a few, however, who did not fail to discover the signs of genius in the juvenile recluse. They noted, in connection with the manly bearing of the boy, a certain maturity of wisdom, uncommon at his age; a bold originality of thought, which his gentle courteousness could not conceal; and the seeds of that quaint felicity of expression which, in his essays and discourses, has given a new illustration of the resources of our mother-tongue. Meantime, the negligent college student was not idle. Instinctively rejecting the studies which afforded no appropriate nutriment to his mind, he was quietly making acquaintance with the master-minds who at that time could "rule his spirit from their urn." If he found no food convenient for him in the crabbed mathematical formulas, and the superficial metaphysical hair-splittings, which at that time were the order of the day in the venerable halls of the university, he was learning to explore the treasures of Shakspeare, and Milton, and Montaigne, and to appropriate their riches to his own mental sustenance and growth. At the same time, he became conversant with the best spirit of the classics, although he never took delight in philological niceties. He cultivated the art of elocution with great care, and soon became distinguished for his impressive and original delivery. His favorite recreation was listening to the conspicuous orators of that time, among whom Webster, Everett, and Channing were pre-eminent. As far as his cool and unimpassioned nature permitted, his admiration of those elegant speakers amounted to enthusiasm. Nor was he less devoted to the practice of rhetorical composition. In this branch of the college exercises, he soon won an honorable and brilliant reputation. An essay on "The Death of Socrates," which gained the first annual prize for excellence in writing, attracted much attention by its originality of conception and its exquisite grace of style. It is still remembered by his contemporaries in the university as an extraordinary production, even for a mature writer, and still more for one who had scarcely completed his sixteenth year. The poetical talent, for which Mr. Emerson has since attained such a well-merited fame,

was developed to a considerable extent before leaving college. His principal specimens in this kind were poems delivered at the public exhibitions of the under-graduates, and a valedictory on the final leave-taking of a college life by his class. It is believed that some of the smaller pieces in his volume of poems were written during his residence in Cambridge. He was in the habit of composing a great deal, both in prose and verse. His copious journals, to which he devoted his best hours, were filled with snatches of thought, fragmentary suggestions, isolated hints, brief criticisms and comments, and occasional unfinished poetic effusions. It was his practice afterwards to develop and elaborate these sketches, and work them up into his more formal compositions. The inconsecutive and abrupt character which many complain of in his style, is no doubt partly due to this practice.

Upon taking his first degree at Harvard College in 1821, Mr. Emerson engaged in the business of teaching; and for several years, in connection with an elder brother, the Hon. William Emerson, now of New York city, conducted a school for young ladies in Boston, which was considered at the head of the private institutions for education in that polished metropolis. He became a universal favorite both with parents and pupils, and laid the foundation of the high repute for integrity, refinement, and elevation of character, which has since attended him wherever he is known.

The next step in Mr. Emerson's career was his entrance into the Divinity School at Cambridge, as a theological student. Here he was more devoted to the pursuits of elegant literature than to the appropriate studies of the place. He was never content with the arid speculations of theology. They awakened no interest in his mind; scarcely left a trace upon his memory. It was soon perceived that he could not drill in the uniform of a sect, although one of the most liberal pretensions. The ethical view of life was now predominant in his thoughts. He aspired to a stern, sublime morality, savoring more of the wisdom of the Stoics than of the tender gentleness of Christianity. Upon commencing his public functions in the pulpit, he was heard with mingled wonder, admiration, and astonishment. His manner was entirely unique. With his clear, sonorous, and silvery voice, betraying no trace of the formal elocution of the schools; the secular bearing of his erect, manly figure; the singular union of paradox and common sense in his statements; the copiousness, unexpectedness, and quaint audacity of his illustrations; his utter freedom from any thing like religious dogma or traditional phrase; and the pointed and startling emphasis with which he enforced the principles of spiritual nobleness and manly individuality of aim and endeavor, his audiences were struck dumb with surprise, and were at a loss to assign to the new prophet his true position.

After preaching in various pulpits in Boston and other Massachusetts parishes, Mr. Emerson was invited to take charge of the religious society in the former city which had been vacated by the accession of its former pastor, the Rev. Henry Ward, Jr., to a chair in the University. In the discharge of his official functions, Mr. Emerson was faithful, devoted, earnest, although

he did not shape his course according to the beaten routine of the profession. With an innate aversion to traditional usage, he consulted only his own sense of propriety and order in the performance of his duties. His success, however, in the highest sense of the term, was great. He won all hearts by the beauty of his private life, while his public ministrations gathered around him the choicest youth of the city, to whose aspirations for the highest excellence he gave a fresh impulse. In the midst of his brilliant career, the people of his charge were startled at his announcement of doubts in regard to the permanence and efficacy of the sacrament of the Lord's Supper. His scruples on this point soon ripened into positive conviction. He declared his inability to continue the administration of the ordinance, and after a series of amicable discussions between his society and himself, he resigned his pastoral charge. Since that time he has not engaged in clerical pursuits, but at his beautiful rural residence in Concord, Mass., surrounded with all the means and appliances of intellectual luxury, and honored by "troops of friends," who wait upon his words of wisdom as upon the utterances of an oracle, he has led a life of serene contemplation and communion with nature, maintaining his intercourse with the busy world chiefly by means of his writings and lectures, which have extended his fame wherever the English language is spoken.

The works which Mr. Emerson has given to the public are few in number, though of wide influence. They consist principally of a little volume entitled "Nature," two series of Essays, a volume on "Representative Men," and several lectures and anniversary discourses, besides the strongly-marked papers which he contributed to the Boston magazine of transcendental philosophy and criticism called "The Dial." A collection of poems published in 1846 presents a characteristic transcript of his genius, but on account of their excessive quaintness, obscurity of thought, and harshness of diction, they have not—with the exception of a few pieces—attained the degree of admiration which is accorded by a large class of thinkers to his prose writings.

In stating the intellectual position occupied by Mr. Emerson, it is almost sufficient to say that he is the apostle of an exaggerated individualism. He has little sense of the sympathies which connect the different members of the human family, but is absorbed in the consciousness of high personal intuitions. He loves to sit alone. He values a solitary walk more than the richest and sweetest companionship. Nature speaks to him in more tender and impressive tones than the voice of man or woman. In his intercourse with society, though always exhibiting a noble and gracious courtesy, he seems to fear an infringement of his own peculiar mode of being, and hence is constantly on his guard, never losing his self-possession in any casual excitements; questioning rather than communicative, and preserving a serene, Jove-like composure amidst the most potent contagion of enthusiasm or hilarity.

His strong assertion of individualism is combined with a singular freedom from passion. His clear, cold intellectuality predominates over sentiment. He is always in the critical, unassenting mood. His mind operates by protest and exclusion. No one ever saw him kindled into

enthusiasm by sympathy with an idea or a person. His icy calmness of demeanor would almost lead you to think that the blood did not run red in his veins. This perpetual equilibrium pervades his whole character. In the sphere of ethics he is just, rather than generous. No temptation could lead him to do a conscious wrong to a fellow-being; but he could never be beguiled into an extravagant action by devotion to an inspiring cause. The element of spontaneous, self-forgetting impulse seems to have been omitted in his composition.

It is remarkable that, with this frigidity of temperament, his mental operations should partake more of an intuitive than a reflective character. He realizes the paradox of thinking by impulse and acting by deliberation. Relying on certain mystic revelations to the soul of the individual, he shows scarcely any trace of the logical faculty. He doubtless has a method of his own, but it is never visible to his readers. His writings never betray an attempt at argument. You look in vain for any consecutive order in the array of his thoughts. With the brilliancy of the pieces of glittering metal in the kaleidoscope, they exhibit also their confusion. It is said that the experiment has been sometimes tried of reading his pages upwards from the bottom, with the result of a no less lucid meaning than by the ordinary mode.

Rejecting the processes of logic, and falling back on "the indomitable instincts of the soul"—to use his own characteristic phrase—Mr. Emerson's predominant individualism leads him to ignore the past, and live in the present. To him the universe has no antiquity. It is a virgin world, fresh from the hands of the Creator, like the first mother of men in the bosom of Paradise. He is a seeker with no Past at his back. He believes in the perennial influence of inspiration. Wisdom was not exhausted with Plato. The world of poetry is as rich in original suggestions as in the days of Pindar and Euripides. Sublimity did not die out with Dante and Milton, nor beauty with Phidias and Raphael, nor are new seers into the mysteries of the human heart impossible after Shakespeare. Strains of as ravishing music may spring from the depths of the American forest as from the creations of Beethoven and Mozart. The individual soul now conceals the elements of poetry, and prophecy, and the vision of God, as in the days of yore.

With this faith, Mr. Emerson attaches no importance to traditional opinions. Whatever conviction he may cherish emanates from his own mind. He casts his calm, searching eye over the universe, as if he were the only spectator of its infinity. No school of philosophy or religion can hold this broad, untrammelled thinker within its walls. Even the great teachers of humanity, on whose faintest accents the world has hung with reverence, challenge no fealty from his autocratic intellect. Hints and monitions he may receive from their words; but authority never. Nor is he less exclusive of the past, in the realms of imagination. The authentic bards who have almost given law to Nature have scarcely caught a glimpse of her glories. "By Latin and English poetry," says he, "we were born and bred in an oratorio of praises of nature; flowers, birds, mountains, sun and moon; yet the naturalist of this hour

finds that he knows nothing, by all their poems, of any of these fine things. Further inquiry will discover that nobody—that not these chanting poets themselves knew any thing sincere of these handsome natures they so commended—that they contented themselves with the passing chirp of a bird that they saw one or two mornings, and listlessly looked at sunsets, and repeated idly these few glimpses in their song. But go into the forest, you shall find all new and undescribed. The man who stands on the sea-shore, or who rambles in the woods, seems to be the first man that ever stood on the shore, or entered a grove, his sensations and the world are so novel and strange."

Mr. Emerson, although a rigid observer of the conventional proprieties of life, has little respect for a formal, imitative, stereotyped virtue. The stamp of nature and originality, in his view, would sanction almost any episode from the regular highway of ethics. He judges of character not by its accordance with any artificial code, but by the test of genuineness and native individuality. He rejects no coin that has the true ring, for want of the sign of some approved mint. While his own life is a model of saintly and ascetic purity, his principles, it may be thought, might lead others of a less fortunate mould to convert the liberty which he inculcates into abuse.

With great constitutional caution, Mr. Emerson's love of originality never degenerates into recklessness. He is too serene, too measured, too critical, to become the sport of any excitement. Devoted to new ideas, he cannot be said to indulge a passion for progress. He is no reformer, either by taste or conviction. He has hardly been known to express a sympathy even with movements which embody his own peculiar ideas. Translated from the world of thought into that of action, he fails to recognize his favorite conceptions. Hence his influence on society is indirect, rather than positive. He will leave his mark on the age, more by the energy of fervent minds to whom his ideas are an inspiration, than by broadly imprinting on it the signature of his own hand.

A strong vein of common sense runs through Mr. Emerson's character, tempering his boldest flights with its conservative influence. He is habitually sceptical and distrustful. He is the last man to be victimized by any popular illusion. To his sharp and clear perceptions, the world is never veiled beneath any poetical hallucinations. An idealist in theory—as far as such a thinker can be said to have any theory—he cherishes a most persistent and unrelenting attachment to reality. There never was a keener observer of nature or of society. His descriptive sketches have all the minute fidelity of a miniature painting. He unites the dreamy, mystical contemplation of an Oriental sage with the hard, robust, practical sense of a Yankee adventurer.

In person Mr. Emerson is slender, above the middle stature, and with a commanding and impressive countenance. The lines of deep thought with which it is inscribed are softened by an expression of peculiar sweetness, while every tone and movement are characterized by an incomparable dignity and refinement.



Physical Geography.

TERRESTRIAL FORMS:

BEING HINTS TOWARDS THE STUDY OF PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

FIRST ARTICLE.

INTRODUCTION.

GEOGRAPHY, as now generally taught in our schools, is a comparatively barren and uninteresting study, and has but slight claim to be ranked among the sciences. It consists principally in a collection of partial and unmeaning facts in regard to the natural forms and political divisions of the earth's surface, and the social condition and government of the various nations which inhabit it. Of the mutual relations of these facts little or nothing is said, and the student is left to infer that none exist except such as are merely accidental or arbitrary. No wonder the study is branded as dry and unprofitable. It is with the hope of helping to redeem Geography from this false position, and of promoting a more general recognition of its dignity and importance as a science, that we have proposed to ourselves to prepare a series of three or four articles on the subject for the columns of our Journal. We wish these articles to be considered as merely "Hints towards the Study of Physical Geography," and not as an attempt to give even an outline sketch of the science itself. These articles will necessarily be of a somewhat fragmentary character, but we trust they will be found not entirely devoid of interest and value. We claim nothing for them on the score of originality, and shall copy from the excellent works of Humboldt, Ritter, Guyot, Mrs. Somerville, and others, whenever we can, by so doing, best subserve the end we have in view; giving, of course, in all cases, the proper credit.

DEFINITION.

Prof. Guyot, the distinguished author of "The Earth and Man," thus defines Geography—Geography as understood and taught by Humboldt and Ritter:

Geography ought to be something different from a mere description. It should not only describe, it should compare, it should interpret, it should rise to the *how* and the *wherefore* of the phenomena which it describes. It is not enough for it coldly to *anatomize* the globe, by merely taking cognizance of the arrangement of the various parts which constitute it. It must endeavor to seize those incessant mutual actions of the different portions of physical nature upon each other, of inorganic nature upon organized beings, upon man in particular, and upon the successive development of human societies; in a word, studying the reciprocal action of all these forces, the perpetual play of which constitutes what might be called the life of the globe, it should, if I may venture to say so, inquire into its physiology.

Physical Geography ought to be, not only the description of our earth, but the physical science of the globe, or the science of the general phenomena of the present life of the globe, in reference to their connection and their mutual dependence.

PROBLEMS.

Physical Geography, as thus defined, is a grand and comprehensive science, and presents for study and solution, among others, such problems as the following:

1. Is there a discoverable plan in accordance with which the forms and arrangements of terrestrial masses, apparently accidental, have been moulded and distributed?
2. What natural relations exist between these forms and arrangements, and the movements of the human race as recorded in history?
3. What special part has each of the great divisions of the earth, called continents, to perform in the progressive development of the human race?
4. What are the teachings of nature, as recorded in the grand hieroglyphics of our globe, in regard to

the future terrestrial destiny of man—"the new social order towards which humanity is tending with hope?"*

It is not with questions of forms and arrangements merely that we have to deal, but with principles, with relations and dependences, with causes and effects. Geography, as we have defined it, embraces, for instance, in connection with the fact that a continuous range of lofty mountains extends near and parallel to the western coast of North America, the entire length of the continent, a consideration of the other physical facts and phenomena dependent upon it, and their effects upon the destinies of humanity. Viewed in this light, we can hardly overrate the importance of the study.

DESCRIPTION OF THE MAP.

This map, which we have been kindly permitted by the publishers, Messrs. Pratt, Woodford & Co., of this city, to copy from Olney's excellent Quarto Geography, "is intended to enable the eye to perceive, at a glance, the great physical features of the earth's surface; the size and relative position of the continents and oceans; the temperature of the atmosphere; the distribution of rain; currents of the ocean; drifts of ice, &c. &c. The climate, or temperature of the atmosphere, is shown by the isothermal or waving lines crossing the map, having at each

* In advance of the discussion of this question which may be attempted in a future article, we cannot resist the temptation to copy the following paragraph from a late lecture by the learned and eloquent Prof. Guyot, author of "The Earth and Man," as reported by a correspondent of the New York Tribune:

"Asia is the birth-place of Civilization and Religion—"the land of origins." The civilized nations of Asia are now come to a dead, a hopeless stop in their progress. In India, particularly, does this statement hold. The people, instead of placing themselves at the head of Nature, place themselves under and worship Nature. Hence they have become the "fossil nations" of the globe. We go into Europe, and we pass from the "land of origins" into the "land of developments." Here peninsulas, mountains, and forests, compel a diversity of nations—and hence of politics, customs, and culture. Hence follow the struggles of societies in competition—continued action and reaction; just what is wanted for development! In America we are to find the "land of realizations." A diversity of nations is a physical impossibility—"the Union" is a co-existence as well as a political ideal. Hence Social Unity must result. Individual development has reached its culminating point in the democratic impulse. For the future, the people of this Continent must work together—their mission is "realization." They must become the grand "distributors"—the missionaries of mankind.

end the figures indicating the degree according to Fahrenheit. All places situated on these lines have the same mean annual temperature. The distribution of rain is shown by shades. The deeper and lighter tints indicate the relative quantity of rain that falls in each region of the globe. The ocean currents are shown by fine lines; the deeper shading indicating the greater velocity, and the arrows showing the direction of the current."

Our readers should preserve this map, as we shall have occasion to refer to it in future articles.

In our next we shall endeavor to trace, in outline at least, the *plan*, as far as discovered, according to which terrestrial forms have been moulded and arranged, with their relations to human life and to political and social development.

Psychology.

PREMONITIONS.

THE phenomena of prevision form an inexhaustible subject of interesting psychological speculation. Facts are of almost daily occurrence, and have existed in all ages, proving that the human soul possesses the faculty, while in interior conditions, of receiving intimations of the future. These intimations are sometimes received by means of visibly projected forms or visions, sometimes through strong interior apprehensions of the mind originating without any sensuous cause, and sometimes by interior voices, as it were speaking within the soul. A singular instance of that kind of foreshadowing which apparently addresses itself to the vision, occurred to Goethe. Passing solitarily along the road one day, in a retired place, and absorbed, as may be supposed, in his internal and poetic musings, he suddenly saw himself coming from the other way, mounted upon a horse, and wearing a peculiar kind of dress, such as he had not then ever before worn. He did not understand the vision until about eight years after, when he one day found himself riding apparently upon that identical horse, with those identical clothes, and exactly at the spot where he had before seen himself! The prevision, in fact, seemed to be an annihilation of eight years of time, and an identification of the future with the present. In our article on Memory, in the last number of the JOURNAL, it was shown that the soul's past experiences were permanently treasured up in the memory, and fossilized, as it were, as distinct spiritual forms and conditions, which may be re-exposed to the view of the interior man; and this experience of Goethe seems to show an equally established preëxistence in the spiritual forms of the soul's future experiences, and which, in certain states, may become as perceptible as the memory-forms of the past.

As an illustration of forebodings, or distinct apprehensions of the future felt in the soul, we may refer to the following remarkable fact, related by Jung Stilling: It is to the effect, that a gentleman, in making preparations to celebrate his birth-day, ordered his housekeeper to clear away the rubbish from a certain arbor in his gar-

den, as he intended to receive his guests there. Scarcely had the housekeeper received the order, when she was seized with the apprehension that that arbor would be struck by lightning during that day, and, communicating the impression to her employer, she earnestly entreated him to receive his company in one of the rooms of the house. As the sky was cloudless, and there were no signs of a shower, the gentleman discredited her fears, and insisted that the arbor should be prepared, and the housekeeper proceeded to obey the order. The guests arrived, and the gentleman repaired with them to the arbor, where they engaged in their festivities, not dreaming of danger, when a shower-cloud suddenly arose. The woman was again impelled to warn them to retire to the house, but to her entreaties they gave but little heed. They were finally, however, prevailed upon to leave the arbor; but scarcely had they got into the house, when the electric fluid, accompanied by a simultaneous crash of thunder, smote the arbor, and dashed every thing to pieces that had been left in it.

In the same chapter, Stilling relates an experience which occurred to a merchant with whom he was connected as an *employé*, during his younger days. The man being in Rotterdam on business, intended also to make a journey to Middleburg before returning home, and with this intention he paid his passage aboard a market-boat that was about to sail for that town. When a sailor subsequently came to his hotel, and apprised him that the boat was ready to sail, he was seized with an indescribable trepidation, accompanied with the strong impression that he must not go to Middleburg. He was thus compelled to tell the sailor that he could not go, although his fare, which had been paid, had in that case to be forfeited. During the after part of that day, the news returned to Rotterdam that the Middleburg market-boat, having been struck by lightning, had sunk, and all on board were lost.

Various other facts of like import, and of equal interest, are cited by the writer to whom we are indebted for the above. Indeed, such facts are of very frequent occurrence at the present day, and enough of them might be collected to fill volumes. There are, indeed, perhaps but few persons of constitutionally quiet dispositions, and habits of interior contemplation, who have not had a greater or less number of presentiments during their lives. I may even presume to add the testimony of my own personal experience upon this point, having been subject to presentiments for many years, during which all the most important changes of my life have been foreshadowed to me. And, doubtless, as mankind progress in the knowledge and experience of interior things, "the veil of the covering cast over all nations," separating the outer from the inner world, will be taken away, and then the *modus operandi* of divine spiritual laws, by which the knowledge of future events has in all ages been communicated to certain persons, will be no longer a mystery.

Stilling is inclined to account for such premonitions as are above related, by referring them to the action of a *guardian angel* upon the minds of those who receive them. Since Jesus himself seems to distinctly teach the doctrine of guardian angels, (Matt. xviii. 10,) and the same is intimated in Acts xii. 15, who can say that this is not a true

solution of the mystery, so far as it goes? But this is not the place to express an opinion, either *pro* or *con*, upon this point. The theory, though beautiful, leaves the ulterior question unanswered, How is the future event first known, even by the invisible intelligence, supposing such to be the proximate source of its revelation? Must not that event first be certain? and if certain, must it not preëxist, in all its substantial *spiritual* forms and conditions, in the realms of divine causation? If so, may not some deeply interior and mystic realm of the soul occasionally come into *rappart* with these spiritual forms, archetypes, or causes of events that are to be in future clothed with the outer actualities of matter, and be premonished of their future material occurrence in that way? We apprehend that an affirmation of these latter questions would involve the true and more thorough solution of the mysteries; and if so, the reflective mind will perceive the corollary that the whole future of individual and collective humanity is not dependent upon the vague caprices primarily originating in the short-sighted mind of man, but rests upon a basis of spiritual archetypes, which are the divine thoughts and intentions, and partake of the divine harmony and goodness. W. F.

PSYCHOLOGICAL AIDS TO INVENTION.

It is known by experience that the most difficult problems in any department of investigation whatsoever may be most readily solved when the mind is in a state of quietude and abstraction, and whilst no disturbing impressions from the outer world are flowing in through the bodily senses. If, indeed, the outer senses can become entirely dormant whilst the interior faculties maintain their full activity, as in some cases of dreaming, somnambulism, and magnetic trance, intellectual results may often be obtained entirely beyond the capacities of the mind in its normal state. The writer has recently met with an eminent mechanical inventor, a resident of Andover, Mass., in whose experience this general statement finds a practical illustration. He informed me that he seldom met with any difficulty in getting the plan of a machine to do any particular kind of work. After studying upon the plan for several hours, or at most for a day or two, his mind will arrive at a deep state of abstraction, when all at once the model of the machine, perfectly visible to the internal eye, will suddenly present itself before him. Then, all he has to do is to clothe that spiritual form or model with tangible physical substance, and he has the object sought for. The gentleman mentioned to me several ingenious machines for doing different kinds of work, the theory of which he obtained in this way. He has paid much attention to magnetism, has a species of semi-clairvoyance in other directions besides that of mechanical inventions, and has performed many marvels in the diagnostics and cure of disease.

We have read somewhere that the now universally-employed method of making round shot was originally discovered in a dream. After its originator had, to no purpose, spent much time in studying out some method of producing the

article, his wife one night dreamed that she saw men pouring melted lead through a sieve, and causing it to fall from a high place into a vessel of water below, whence it came out perfect round shot. She awoke her husband and related her dream, who instantly perceived that the plan must succeed, and constructed his apparatus accordingly.

W. F.

Practical Essays.

PHRENOLOGY,

AS APPLIED TO THE PROFESSIONS.

—
BY A PROFESSIONAL MAN.
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In the February issue of the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL I indicated the utility of Phrenological Science as a guide to the legislator in his enactments of criminal law—for it should be borne in mind that the various professions are being considered in their widest and most inclusive sense. The present article will continue the same general topic, and bring the death-penalty to the same test as the next sub-topic.

How fearful the catalogue of cruelties which this topic calls up! How often do we see some child of neglect—some mere boy, who has been left an orphan or worse, at an early age—expiating on the gallows a crime to which circumstances of adversity have led him, against the dictates of organs which, with a fair chance of development, would have piloted him to some haven of usefulness and renown! I have in my recollection just such a case, which makes me tremble for the ineffable injustice and cruelty which our criminal jurisprudence begets. But as it is, alas! no isolated case, I will not stop to narrate the facts.

THEORY OF THE DEATH-PENALTY.

I propose first to bring the theoretical grounds on which the advocates of this penalty usually rest it, to the test of mental laws; and in the second place to examine its alleged reliability as an appliance for the prevention of crime. I am aware that this is not the only object of punishment generally, as apprehended by the popular mind, but that the reformation of the offender is said to be also one of its objects. I will not stop to question this theory, except to say that the too frequent assignment of convicts to imprisonment for life, or its equivalent in prolonged terms, sadly contradicts it, so far as all the social ends of reformation are concerned, seeing that there is no opportunity given for evincing the fruits of reformation. But surely no one will pretend to set up such a theory with respect to capital punishment, which cuts short the offender's life under conditions that afford no reformatory tests whatever. And here I venture to say that nothing could be more unreliable and deceptive than the usual professions of "conversion" which convicts make in view of the gallows, allowing even the mental condition popularly denoted by that phrase to amount to reformation, which is very far from being the case.

And, now, what is the usual moral ground on which the advocates of capital punishment rest their cause? It is the assumed authority of the often-quoted passage in the sixth verse of the

ninth chapter of Genesis, which tells us that "he that sheddeth man's blood, by man shall his blood be shed." This has generally been claimed as a divine injunction, which would make it inconsistent with the acknowledged divinity of the later expositions of the Redeemer, which expressly forbids the *lex talionis* of the Pagan philosophy, enjoining the returning of good for evil. But I apprehend that the author of the book of Genesis meant to declare, as an historical fact, that blood stimulated to blood—that the emotion of vengeance begat the like emotion, and the act of taking vengeance, retaliative action. It was the same tendency of which Peter was warned when, propelled by an indignant feeling, he smote off the ear of one of the Roman soldiers. He was exhorted to put up his sword; and the reason for the exhortation was instantly and clearly given in the declaration, that "he that taketh the sword shall perish by the sword"—a fact which one would think had been quite abundantly as well as lamentably confirmed by the history of the world previous to its utterance, unless the goriness of the pages of the ancient chroniclers, not excepting those classed as sacred historians, has greatly belied the action of the race. It was the same fact in human action, announced by the popular proverb of our own day, "like begets like." And what could be more in harmony with the inculcations of Phrenology than this? But a more particular consideration of this point presently.

I know that it has been claimed that the form of expression in the passage from Moses, "shall," has been availed of by the advocates of the death-penalty, to give mandatory force to it. But we see that the very same form is employed in the passage from Jesus, for which there is no commanding force claimed. But it might be further shown that nothing is of more frequent occurrence than the word "shall" in the Scriptures, where to suppose a command intended would be to suppose an absurdity; as, for example, the prophetic declaration that such and such an event "shall come to pass." But enough of verbal criticism. I prefer to rest my argument upon the other ground indicated above.

I repeat, then, what could be more in harmony with the inculcations of Phrenology than the proverb, that "like begets like?" Those who have been accustomed to use its rules as tests of character, or as keys wherewith to examine the springs of human action, have not failed to observe the most forcible illustrations of this principle in every-day life. Let two persons of large and active Combativeness come in contact with each other intellectually, and the very first word dictated by that organ in one of them, shall fire up the organ in the other. It may be a word which persons of less Combativeness would not have noticed, much less taken as offensive. So of attitudinal influences. The corrugation of the brow, the fierce glance of the eye, the shaking of the head, or other similar manifestations short of the doubling of the fist and stamping of the foot, is certain to beget the emotion in others which prompts the muscular action in ourselves. How often has the harmony of a social circle been broken by the obtrusion of the overheated Combativeness of a single individual. So also of the antagonistic organ of Benevolence. The smile

which it causes to play on a single brow is often sufficient to dispel the gloom of a whole company, especially when Mirthfulness lends its co-operation. Let it be marked that I am here speaking of expressions of these organs, unaided by words or other arbitrary signs of thought.

The play of the organ of Destructiveness has furnished still more striking exemplifications of the well-settled principle of phrenological science which I am here bringing to view for ulterior illustrative use. It is a fact that during the Mexican war, thousands of people who had previously manifested no disposition to be harmful, nay, who had been remarkable for their kindly and forbearing temper, and been classed as non-resistants and peace-men by those who knew them best, were found catching the spirit of war, and huzzaing over the victorious news from the bloodiest of the fields of carnage. Especially was this the case in the Southern States, where there was less division of sentiment than in the Northern States, on the question of the propriety and rightfulness of the war. Men who could not conveniently enlist themselves, were eager to contribute of their pecuniary means to equip others for the fight, as the next best mode of satisfying the claims of their inordinately-aroused Combativeness and Destructiveness. The history of the influence of all wars upon individuals would give the same illustration in equal force. Thus do we find the Scriptures themselves furnishing a mouth-piece for Phrenology, when correctly interpreted. And now let us apply the same principle to

THE GALLOWS.

The more usual plea for the gallows is, that it deters from murder. Now this conclusion is a hasty one, and overleaps the probable conditions of the mind in its homicidal state. It assumes that the criminal not only has the nature of the penalty before him, but that he also acts with the same deliberation which would dictate a bargain or solve a mathematical problem, whereas his mental action is generally irregular and impulsive—often violently so. But suppose him to be capable of deliberation, what would be the direction of his thought, most likely? Why, plainly, not so much towards the grade and mode of punishment as the chances of escaping all punishment. Causality, Constructiveness, and Secretiveness would be more busy than Vitativeness and Cautiousness. Indeed, we may readily imagine that those organs had satisfactorily planned his escape from detection, and safety from all punishment, in obedience to some other organ by which the deed had been suggested, such as Destructiveness or Acquisitiveness.

So well satisfied have I been of the correctness of this view, that it has seemed to me that the very cruelty of the death-penalty defeats the ends of this appliance, by creating an abhorrent reluctance in the minds of witnesses and jurors, and a consequent uncertainty of punishment, which would not attach to milder and more humane penalties, but of which the mind of the murderer instinctively avails itself.

If, then, the "frowning gallows" is not probably before the mind at the moment the thought of homicide is conceived, how is its alleged "detering power" to be exerted? Upon the spectators of the execution scene, and the public

mind generally, it will be said. But the facts are far otherwise, as the progress of murder shows. It has almost become a proverb, that murder begets murder. The writer of this has, in the course of one of the professions in which he has been engaged, witnessed a number of executions, and he is prepared to testify that they have all strikingly illustrated the doctrine of like begetting like; that they have, phrenologically speaking, invariably excited the homicidal organs in the class of minds which they were designed to benefit, according to the theory of capital punishment. Many facts in point could be stated, had we room for them. The *rationale* of this adverse tendency has already been explained above, sufficiently for our present purpose; and if the theory of mental action which has been there adopted be correct, it is difficult to see how any lawgiver accepting it could desire to retain the hideous and cruel appliances of the hangman for another hour among the legal appointments of civilized life!

There was another point to which I designed recurring in this number of my series, and it was the irretrievable cruelty of punishing with death acts resulting from abnormal states of the mind. But I must content myself with a narrative rather than an argument. It shall be that of the execution of

THE INSANE CONVICT.

Several years since, a young and friendless German was arraigned in one of the courts of Baltimore for theft. It was in proof, that he hired himself, at small wages, to an exacting person, to do farm-work. He was placed in the field among the slaves, and fed and treated as they. On some pretext or other, his wages were withheld from him. He took a cow from the premises, was arrested and tried for theft, convicted, and sentenced to the State-prison. Signs of insanity, sufficient to satisfy the Governor of Maryland that he was an object of clemency, were detected, and he was set at large. Not long after his enlargement, a female, while returning from market with the proceeds of her sales, was murdered. Suspicion fell upon the pardoned convict. He was arrested and put upon his trial. There was no testimony at hand to screen him—none, at least, which the rules of the criminal law made admissible. But the accused himself whispered to his counsel, and his counsel to the court, that there was a physical cause, connected with his early life in the far-off land of his birth, quite sufficient to account for the insanity whose supposed existence had procured his pardon from the State-prison. This was a wound which he had then received upon the head. A plea of insanity was based thereon, and the usual tests applied. But it was regarded as a mere ruse and *dernier ressort* of his counsel. The very fact of his having committed murder, after the aforesaid act of executive clemency, was used against him as unmistakable proof of his irredeemable villany. He was convicted. A second appeal to executive clemency received no favor whatever. He was regarded as a wretch deserving a hundred ignominious deaths. He was executed. Now for the sequel. His denuded skull* lies before me as I

write; and on it is plainly revealed the fact to which he ascribed the cause of his insanity—an indentation of the bone in the region of Imitation. The injury is unmistakably traceable in the depression of the entire region for some inches around. Apart from this evidently sufficient cause of mental derangement, his skull shows inordinately large Destructiveness and Acquisitiveness, added to other indications of impulsive criminality. With such natural tendencies to criminality, the effect of the blow referred to would have been unerringly traced under the guidance of minds enlightened phrenologically. But neither judge's, nor jurors', nor governor's mind was, unfortunately, of that class; and a death of ignominy was the irreversible fate of Conrad Vintner, the victim of insanity! He, in his insanity, murdered a fellow-being for the means of subsistence in his friendless life. Society, in turn, murdered him, with no other plea but that of retributive vengeance!

I leave the appalling facts of this case, for the present, to the unassisted contemplation of the reader. I shall recur to it again, and use it not only to further illustrate the lamentably cruel deficiencies of our criminal jurisprudence, in the respects already touched upon, but also to show that the pardoning power, which sent forth this insane stranger upon society, unprotected against his own perverted nature, to commit the more fearful and life-forfeiting crime of murder, is unphilosophical and unjust in the light of phrenological ethics.

ECONOMY OF SCIENCE AND ART.

ASIDE from the love existing in the mind for the pursuits of science by the fact of the soul's adaptation to that naturally harmonious adjustment and arrangement of all the principles and elements in the universe, the mind is frequently impelled to an investigation into, and an application of, scientific principles, on account of the many hindrances, losses, and perplexities, induced through ignorance of those principles of science. The very facts of science, (a term representative of that portion of nature with which man is acquainted,) and the intimate connection of its various departments, are clearly indicative of its remarkable economy; for the generalization required for the deducing and bringing to view science proceeds upon the fact, that a few principles are brought into play, over and over again, in the production of various phenomena; or, in other words, generalization proceeds upon the supposition that nature makes an economical use of principles. She permits no waste. She is scrupulously exact.

So, too, the highest art is economical. Waste is empiricism. True art cannot consist with prodigality; because, so far as it is properly called art, its province is to direct, and take advantage of, the lower forces in nature, making them do man's menial work, sparing as much as possible human life and mental force for the accomplishment of the highest ends. So far as art does save and spare the energies of man, so far she is economical; but when man's original necessities for the expenditure of his physical or mental strength are not changed, evidently no new

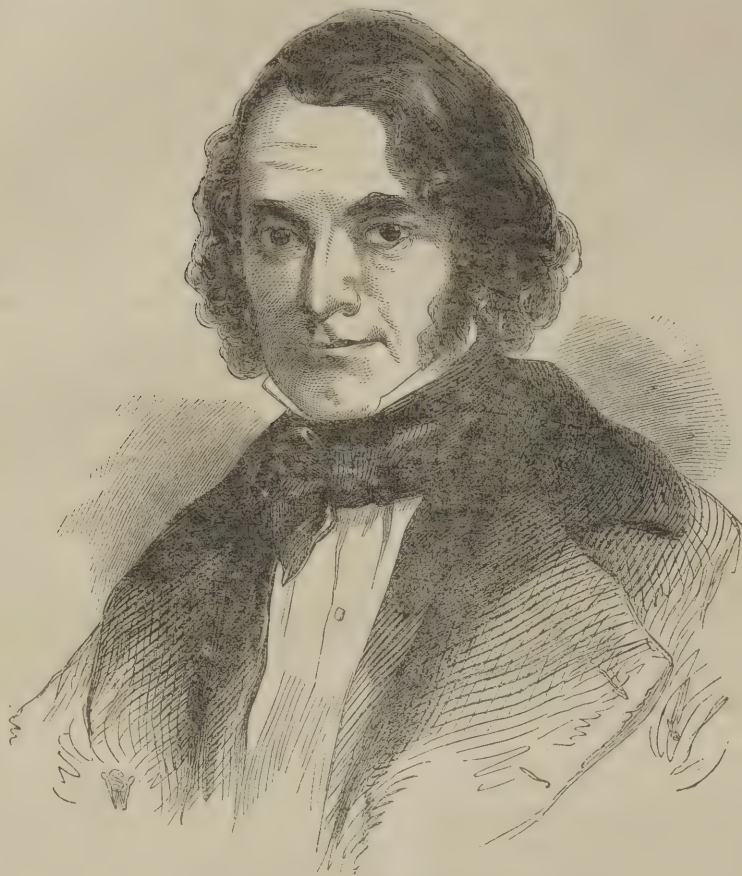
element has come into operation. Art does not there exist.

Science and art, then, are among the best friends of humanity. They are the world's great savings-banks. They are mankind's "Poor Richards." "A pin a day is a groat a year," "A penny saved is twopence earned," are proverbs which they almost incessantly repeat. They are everlastingly guarding against "paying too dear for the whistle." As if to make us scientific and lovers of true art, there is always connected with unscientific operations enormous waste. However unimportant a new science may at first appear, if it cannot appeal to high motives in us for acceptance and support, it can and does appeal to acquisitiveness—to our purses. In but few things is this more strikingly illustrated than in Phonetics, by which our readers already understand that science which treats of the different sounds of the human voice, their modifications and classifications, demanding in its application phonetic printing, (phonotypy,) and phonetic writing, (phonography.) Our ordinary Romanic printing is not founded on phonetic science, which would require that each separate and distinct sound in language should have one sign to represent it, and no more. As the English language has thirty-seven distinct sounds, an alphabet to represent it should have thirty-seven letters, instead of twenty-six. The deficiency in our alphabet is only eleven letters; but the violation of a single scientific requirement results in a vast amount of confusion, indefiniteness, and orthographic falsity. No one can say certainly what is the orthoëpy of a word which he has seen in print, but never heard pronounced; and as much difficulty arises in determining the spelling of a word which we have never read, although we may be perfectly conversant with its pronunciation.

With the various shifts to make up for the deficiency of our alphabet, such as giving to about three-fourths of the letters one or more significations; using combinations of as many as four letters to represent single sounds; using letters in one word to signify something, and in another word nothing; using single letters at one time to represent single sounds, and at another time two or more; and using the various combinations of letters in the same confused manner; while the child requires from three to four years' study to read or write with tolerable certainty and accuracy, no one ever becomes so acquainted with orthography as never to be in doubt and error. On the other hand, by a strict adherence to phonetic principle, the child might learn to read with readiness any thing in the language, with the exact pronunciation which the author would wish to indicate: spelling would be as certain as correct pronunciation; uniformity in pronunciation would be a natural consequence; and a universal language, with all the benefits consequent upon it, would ultimately be secured.

The want of conformity to science, then, in Romanic orthography, results in a needless expenditure of human energies; an absolute waste of a million years of precious time to every million of persons who learn to read; an exclusion of thousands upon thousands from the benefits of reading and writing; a complete frustration in many cases of the highest ends of education; the

* Kindly loaned to the writer by E. D. Cunningham, an intelligent devotee of Phrenology in Baltimore.



ANDREW JACKSON DOWNING.

stultification of thousands of minds; and an exhaustion of the patience of all.

This is only a single instance, which we cite more particularly than any other, because we are aware that while it affords an apt illustration of our idea, it serves also to call attention to a very useful and important science, in which every mind should be interested.

Many other instances might be adduced to show the truthfulness of this idea. Every perfection in art, every discovery in science, is an addition to the wealth of the whole world. He who develops a new truth in science, while he merits a better name than the most renowned military chief-tain, does the world a good which must go down to the latest time. He sets a stake to guide us; he widens the pathway of knowledge through the wilderness of unclassified phenomena; he lessens our toils, and increases the reward of our labor, by making it more certain and effective.

Among these great goods done the world ranks high the development of the science of Phrenology. Where all was uncertainty and mere speculation once, in the realm of mind, science has been busily erecting gnomons, hewing down the forests of ignorance, and letting in the sunlight of certainty.

Without this science men not only lost dollars, but whole lives. There was nothing to inform them of their capabilities or spheres of action.

There was nothing to tell them where they might attempt and succeed, or warn them where they would fail.

But science comes in, and saves to the young man and woman the loss of capital, waste of labor, and chagrin consequent on failure; and supplies them with capital—the best of capital—by making them “sure they’re right,” by pointing out objects to which they may aspire, informing them of their capabilities, and clearly telling them how to beautify and perfect their characters for success in this life and happiness in the world to come.

ANDREW JACKSON DOWNING.

We are indebted to the *People's Journal* for the above faithful portrait of one of the most useful and accomplished men whom this country has ever produced. We condense, from the same source, the following brief sketch of him:

Every one has heard of A. J. Downing, the editor of the *Horticulturist*, the author of “Landscape Gardening,” “Cottage Residences,” and many other invaluable works. All deplore his untimely loss. His last moments were spent, as his life had been, in doing good. He was a passenger on board the ill-fated steamer *Henry Clay*, destroyed by fire on the banks of the Hud-

son river, summer before last. Having saved his family and placed them in security, he returned to the wreck to assist others in escaping the impending catastrophe. But he fell a victim to his generous efforts. Downing—the accomplished, the great, the noble—is no more.

Mr. Wilder, in his eulogy, has given us many interesting particulars relative to the character and works of Mr. Downing. He says:

“Think of this young man, at twenty-six years of age, without the advantage of a liberal education, with no precedents to guide him, with only a few practical hints from such men as Parmentier, seizing upon the first principles of this science in the works of Ripton, Price, Loudon, and others, with a comprehensiveness of mind, with a power of analysis, an originality and fixedness of purpose, that would have done honor to the first scholars in other departments; popularizing and appropriating them to his own period and country, and actually producing a book which becomes at once a standard universally acknowledged by his own countrymen, and praised by Loudon, editor of ‘*Repton's Landscape Gardening*,’ who pronounced it a ‘masterly work.’

“Closely allied to this science is the subject of Architecture, to which our author next turns his attention; and in the following year he publishes his ‘*Cottage Residences*.’ Of this work Mr. Loudon also observes: ‘This book is highly creditable to him as a man of taste and an author, and cannot fail to be of great service.’ This latter work, in time, creates occasion for his ‘*Architecture of Country Houses*, including Designs for Cottages, Farm-Houses, and Villas, with remarks on the interiors, furniture, and the best modes of warming and ventilating.’

“Says a gentleman resident on the Atlantic shore, who is eminently qualified to form an enlightened judgment: ‘Much of the improvement that has taken place in this country, during the last twelve years, in Rural Architecture, and in Ornamental Gardening and Planting, may be ascribed to him.’

“Of his remaining works, the *Horticulturist*, his monthly journal, which has entered its seventh year, is extensively celebrated for its appropriate, interesting, and eloquent leaders—for its numerous and able correspondents—for its varied learning and ripe experience—for its just and faithful reviews—and for its tasteful embellishments and rural decorations.

“His ‘*Fruits and Fruit Trees of America*,’ a volume of six hundred pages, was printed in 1845, both in New York and London, and in two different forms—the duodecimo with lineal drawings, and the royal octavo, both with these drawings and with colored engravings. It has passed through thirteen editions, and originally combined his personal observation and experience with those of other American fruit-growers down to that date. The last effort of his pen was a postscript to a set of working plans to illustrate a design for an observatory proposed to be erected in one of our principal cities.”

Mr. Downing was born at Newburgh, N. Y., in 1815, and at the time of his decease was thirty-eight years of age. Our engraving is from the admirable steel plate published some time since in the *Horticulturist*.

New York,

MARCH, 1854.

THIS IS TRUTH, though opposed to the PHILISOPHY OF AGES.—GALL.
Truly, I see, he that will but stand to the TRUTH, it will carry him
out.—GEORGE FOX.

TEMPERANCE,
AND A PROHIBITORY LAW,
AS ENFORCED BY
PHRENOLOGY AND PHYSIOLOGY.

FIRST ARTICLE.

THE HUMAN CONSTITUTION is that final umpire before which to arbitrate whatever questions any way affect man, physically or mentally. Temperance and intemperance thus affect him, and phrenology and physiology expound all the laws and functions of man. If, therefore, temperance is based in the nature of man, or intemperance violates it, the sciences of that nature will commend the former and condemn the latter. Then what verdict do they render as to the effect of alcohol on the body and mind? The trial is intrinsically interesting, as unfolding *first principles*, applicable alike to other subjects, and the issue important. Besides, does not the Temperance Reform now specially need the dignified authority of HUMAN SCIENCE—that august nuncio of Heaven's imperial mandate and man's highest good? To expound, then, some of these laws, and apply them to alcohol.

1. **WHATEVER AFFECTS THE BODY SIMILARLY AFFECTS THE MIND.**—Anatomy proves that every organ, portion, tissue, and fibre of the body has its nerve, which connects it with the brain; that no part can act, or even live, without this nervous connection; and that brain is both the organ of mind and the fountain of all life-power, which these nerves distribute throughout the body, and report back the state of each part to this grand sensorium. Brain strengthened, weakened, or deranged, all is strengthened, weakened, or deranged. Brain is as truly the organ of LIFE as of mind, and nerve is but brain ramified throughout the body. Therefore, whatever injures even a little finger-nail, thereby similarly injures its nerve all the way to the brain, and also the brain itself, and consequently the mind. What means it that the eye is the organ of vision, but that *all its conditions* similarly affect the sight? That the stomach is the organ of digestion, but that whatever impairs or improves it similarly affects digestion itself? That the brain is the organ of mind, but that its EVERY POSSIBLE CONDITION similarly affects the mentality? Whatever, therefore, injures or benefits the body as a whole, or any part of it, similarly injures or improves both the nervous system and brain, and, therefore, the very mind itself.

Facts also confirm this law. Does not burning fever, by inflaming the nerves and brain, derange the mind; but curing the fever cure the delirium? Does not clear, cold weather accelerate the mental operations by exhilarating the nerves and brain, while sultry weather relaxes all? Dyspepsia induces bad temper, misanthropy, and wretched forebodings, by depressing the

nerves and brain. Sloth begets mental stupor, while bodily exercise dispels mental gloom, and promotes a delightful flow of thought and feeling. Food and sleep, and their absence, powerfully but very differently affect the intellect and feelings, while arsenic extinguishes both for this world, by arresting cerebral action. "A sound mind in a strong body" both expresses this principle, and embodies the experience of all ages. Sickness enfeebles and health strengthens the mind, by affecting the body, and insanity is caused wholly by cerebral inflammation. Most speakers and writers prepare their minds for intense action by some physical regimen, nor can profound thinkers or great scholars command their mental powers while overloaded stomachs, severe colds, raging fevers, or other like causes disable the body. Fasting promotes piety, while "fulness of bread" kindles animal propensity. Paul exhorts us to "present our bodies a living sacrifice," as a means of spiritual purity and holiness. As well expect the sun to stand still as to be clothed with the Spirit while intoxicated; so that religious teachers should labor for temperance in order to promote conversions. Both religion and talents depend far more on HEALTH—what and how we eat, sleep, exercise, &c.—than is supposed.

Mental states likewise influence bodily functions. Bad news impairs appetite and digestion, while cheerfulness promotes both. Encouragement strengthens the sick, while grief aggravates disease. Mental derangement often quadruples physical strength. In short, as well question our very senses as deny that both body and mind powerfully and reciprocally affect each other. Would that all realized it, and knew how to throw the mind into any desired state, by simply throwing the body into its corresponding state; and also obviate many a sinful desire, by avoiding its physical cause! Much of man's depravity has a purely physical origin.

FIRST LAWS govern these relations between body and mind. When nature governs any part of her operations by any law, she rules all that class by that law. Wherever cause and effect govern in part, they reign wholly. That some bodily states affect the mental, we know. Therefore *all* do. Hence, whatever any way affects the body thereby similarly affects the mind. Nor is it any more possible to throw the former into any special state without thereby throwing the latter into its corresponding state, than to arrest the action of any other natural law. Alcohol does most powerfully affect the body, and, therefore, as powerfully and similarly influences the mind. Is it for good or evil?

2. **ALCOHOL POWERFULLY STIMULATES BRAIN AND MIND.**—It *irritates* and *stimulates*, necessarily and universally, and by virtue of its *inherent constitution*. Applied ten million times to exposed nerves, every time it *burns like fire*. It burns mouth, throat, and stomach, and hence water is drunk with and after it, to quench those fierce flames it always kindles. As soon carry coals in the bosom without being burned, as bring alcohol, in any form or degree, in contact with brain or nerve without thereby most powerfully exhilarating both them and the mental faculties. Indigestible, found in the blood of hard drinkers, which emits the alcoholic flame, it is thus forced into direct contact with every shred and fibre of every nerve and muscle, lashing up the entire being to excessive and depraved action. And since from five to twenty times more blood is sent to the brain than to any other equally large part, in order to help it carry forward just the very most important of all functions—that of *mind, of life*—of course alcohol perpetrates its main ravages on the human MIND, that quintessence of humanity. Not our bodies, but our

spirits constitute our identity, our very selves. Were it possible to amputate one limb and part after another, till all were removed, yet leave the mind unimpaired, the man would remain the same being after as before. The lifeless body of one of our friends is only the house he lived in, not himself. Socrates, asked where he would be buried, answered: "Socrates buried! My *body* you mean. Do with that as you like; but my *spirit* is myself, and *that* goes to be with the gods." If alcohol affected body only, we might thoughtlessly drink on; but since it takes right hold of the innermost recesses of our very being itself, by intoxicating our *mentalities* chiefly and most powerfully, let us pause and inquire, philosophically, whether its effects on this immortal entity are good or evil. This eventful question Phrenology answers conclusively, because *scientifically*, by these two fundamental principles.

3. **THIS STIMULUS IS CONCENTRATED MOSTLY ON THE ANIMAL PROPENSITIES.**—Anatomy shows that all the bodily nerves terminate, never on the top of the brain, or among the moral and intellectual faculties, but always in its *base*, where Phrenology locates the animal organs, the very office of which is to carry forward the bodily functions. Thus, the stomach is, and should be, more intimately allied to appetite than to reason or conscience. All bodily states necessarily reciprocate much more intimately with the animal than the moral or intellectual faculties. Alcohol, therefore, by irritating the body, lashes up the *passions* to a far higher pitch of fiendish fury than the restraining faculties. Else, why not render the pious and literary as much more so as it intoxicates them! Why not make ordinary men Franklins and Websters, and those intellectual giants mental Gabriels? Why not render all infidels Enochs, all sceptics Wesleys, and all incubates models of human goodness and greatness? Why always enhance sensuality instead of morality? Because it lets loose the animal faculties ungoverned by the moral. It even clogs memory and blunts reason, instead of increasing talent. As intense mental application weakens physical strength, and overloading the stomach withdraws strength from muscle and nerve to aid the laboring part, so alcohol, by infuriating the animal desires, actually weakens morality and intellect, and that just when their restraint is most needed. It sometimes superinduces preaching or praying, but only when and because it has so far *burnt out* the animal organs that it is forced upon the now more vigorous, because heretofore less intoxicated, moral organs. Yet such religion will never better them in this life, or fit them for the next. In certain rare instances it may occasion an animal frenzy, called eloquence; yet it will be characterized by declamation, hyperbole, invective, sarcasm, denunciation, and verbosity, but never by logical deductions or rich ideas, while by surcharging the organs with false excitement, it almost always confuses.

Let those who question our phrenological argument, that alcohol excites the propensities most, catechize nature. Do not fevers irritate both the body and passions far more, relatively, than the conscience or goodness? Does not sickness, when it irritates the body, beget crossness, but when so extreme as to prostrate it, cause meekness, patience, and angelic resignation? But the first sign of returning health is reviving appetite and anger, all because whatever stimulates or debilitates the body irritates or weakens the propensities most. Even in death, the superior faculties usually write the last expression on the countenance, because they die last. The extremities die first, and the various animal desires follow next. Conjugal and parental love, appetite, anger, love of property and life, all yield before the moral and intellectual—a wise provision for disarming death of its terrors beforehand. Why does hunger increase temper instead of goodness or talents? Why are even the amiable cross when hungry, and ferocious beasts harmless when full-fed, but rendered terribly ravenous by starvation? Why do vindic-

tive Indians prepare themselves for their fiercest wars of direct vengeance by *fasting a week*? Because hunger whets up Destructiveness, but blunts sympathy. Why does a craving stomach always provoke more propensity than morality? Because *all* the bodily states affect the animal organs more than the superior faculties. Volumes of like facts, where one represents millions, establish it as a universal fact, a fixed natural law, that alcohol, by powerfully irritating the body, must therefore proportionally rouse the animal propensities more than the intellectual and moral faculties.

But, while it frenzies the propensities, virtue and happiness require that they be governed by the higher faculties. Combativeness, guided by reason, opposes only with abundant cause, and then most effectively; and, governed by the moral faculties, gives moral courage to resist wrong, defend right and the oppressed, which is an exalted human virtue; whereas, not thus governed, it begets wrath and rowdiness. Behold the difference, in a few years, between two young men, one of whom, governing friendship by the higher faculties, chooses only moral and intellectual associates, every hour's converse with whom promotes his goodness and talent; and another who, not thus governing it, selects low and vicious associates, whose company perpetually debases and depraves! Appetite, governed by intellect, eats only what is best fitted to reinvigorate body and mind, whereas, not thus governed, it so eats and drinks as to inflame the stomach, corrupt the blood, fever the nerves, vitiate the feelings, enfeeble all, and shorten life! Behold the difference! In like manner, all the propensities, in their very nature, require to be guided by the intellectual, and governed by the moral organs, whose phrenological position—above all—shows that nature ordained them to rule all. To guide all our passions by clear intellect, and govern all our feelings and ways by pure morality, places us on the very pinnacle of human greatness and goodness. But from predominant propensity all involuntarily shrink, for it is virtual brutality. Yet this very state alcohol produces, always and necessarily. Its every single drop both rouses passion and deadens intellect, but blunts the moral sense. A first organic law *compels* this result. To claim to drink, however moderately, of any fermented liquor, without superinducing sensuality, is to claim an utter impossibility. And since a quart of alcohol causes a given amount of animality, of course two or more quarts of rum, gin, brandy, &c., which contain forty to fifty per cent. alcohol, according to how much they are watered—and the more, the better—will proportionally brutalize; as will four or five quarts of wines, which contain twenty to thirty per cent. alcohol, according to how much they are adulterated;* and thus of porter, ale, beer, cider, &c., according to how strong or hard they are, or how much "rotten meat" is put in. They all necessarily animalize.

But men are too sensual without alcohol. Nine-tenths of human time, money, interest, pleasures, and pursuits, are already invested in one or another form of merely sensuous pleasures, whereas these should receive only the tithe. Even the good, when temperate, are too animal. How much more so those naturally gross, especially when intemperate! Our very consciousness attests this. "Loathsome brute! why thus make yourself a beast?" all inwardly exclaim on seeing a drunkard. By getting tipsy, a beloved minister, or judge, sinks himself even below a swine. Alcohol begets a coarse, gross, low, vulgar, groveling, degrading, sensual, depraved, sinful and wicked cast and tone through the entire man—flesh, face, voice, intellect and spirit. It inevitably renders him even more brutal than the beast.

Moreover, whatever inflames the nerves engenders sin. Diseased nerves render those naturally amiable hating and hateful, while restoring the

nerves restores loveliness. Dyspepsia perverts Combativeness from its natural function of boldness, to spitefulness and temper. A child, unwell yesterday, was cross; but, well to-day, is good; and many are punished for bad-temper, but are hateful because unwell. Volumes of like ranges of facts incontestably prove that whatever irritates the body, thereby necessarily rouses and perverts the animal passions incomparably more than the higher governing faculties. Beyond all doubt, this is an unalterable, inviolable law. As soon will any other natural law fail as this. Since, therefore, alcohol constitutionally inflames both the nerves, and thereby the propensities, as soon will the deadly poisons become harmless, or water run up hill, as alcohol, drunk in rum, brandy, whiskey, wine, porter, ale, beer, or even cider, fail to sensualize and brutalize. No middle ground remains. Every identical drop of every kind of spirituous liquors *constitutionally* rekindles the animal and reweakens the moral. Intemperance is a sworn enemy to moral purity and a correct life, and depraves the best of men. How many, oh! how many moral and virtuous men and women has it rendered low-lived, licentious, vicious, and even wicked pests of society! Yet how many such has teetotalism restored to society and virtue! Banishing alcoholic drinks will obviate a very large proportion of existing vice.

4. THE ACTUAL EFFECTS OF ALCOHOL ON THE MORALS.—Thus far, we have argued what its legitimate effects must be. Let us see next what they actually ARE. Does it not stimulate Amativeness to ungovernable excess? Are not all inebriates proverbially vulgar, obscene, and licentious, in conversation and action? Why do English matrons and maidens retire when the wine enters, but because they dare not trust to the propriety of husbands, sons, and friends, when flushed with spirits?—a most scathing practical rebuke to drinkers. Do they not know that drink renders men indecent? Why are spirituous liquors indispensable to every debauch? Why is "her house whose steps take hold on hell" always in close proximity to the grogshop? Why do all harlots take strong drink? Because it blunts the moral sense, drowns conscience, stifles all feelings of modesty and virtue, and whirls its victims on in their guilty career of pure animality. And what it does them it does in all. Enforce a prohibitory law, and you almost dry up that dark river of licentiousness, now bearing to destruction on its corrupt waters so many otherwise noble specimens of masculine power and greatness, and lovely samples of female purity and goodness, together with so many tears and groans of forlorn parents and broken-hearted wives. Ye fathers and mothers who would save your dear sons and daughters from this vice of vices, pray, labor, vote for a prohibitory law. While liquor is sold, licentiousness will run riot; for all know that the former CAUSES the latter, by putting its drinkers into a sensual state. Hence, to interdict the former is to prevent the latter.

Alcohol kindles friendship. Hence the custom of treating, as a friendly token. But it equally inflames Combativeness. Hence, drinkers are the greatest friends one minute, but bitterest enemies the next, biting off each others' fingers and noses, and bugging out each others' eyes, yet make up over another glass.

It excites parental love, and makes the half-boosy father pet and laud his darling boy to the skies one minute, but the next curse and beat him almost or quite to death. All because it sets all the propensities into a perfect whirlwind of depraved fury, ungoverned by intellect and morality. It preternaturally excites Cautiousness, and thus causes delirium tremens, that most horrid of all horrors, with all its frightful surmises and terrific hobgoblins. It provokes Appetite to crave more than nature needs, only to redisease; for nearly all over-eat without it.

It incites to gambling, another animal indulgence. Who ever saw gambling without liquor? And whoever sells liquor will furnish gambling facilities. If our State Legislatures will but pro-

hibit liquor-selling, they need pass no laws against gambling. And what arrives first at race-courses on race-days but barrels on barrels of grog, without which the horses would not run, because none would be fools or sinners enough to run them!

Stimulants make Approbativeness swell and swagger; but always over some *low* exploit. Intoxicated men invariably brag lustily, yet never about any thing good, but always over something brutalizing—that their dog can whip every other, or they "*lick*" any man in town." All drinking young men render themselves public laughing-stocks; "cutting a swell," to their own disgrace, but the infinite merriment of their rivals.

Drinking causes swearing. What in man swears? Never the noble, good, or great, but always the animal and debased. Hearing one highly esteemed for talents or virtues swear, at once sinks him to the level of a blackguard, which in fact he is. All inebriates curse and blaspheme. All drinking-resorts are places for profane swearing. Shut them, and the voice of cursing will soon die away. Moral fathers, does not tolerating them place temptation before your innocent sons, which a prohibitory law would effectually remove?

Alcohol inflames Combativeness to wrangling, rowdiness, and fighting. Do teetotallers ever fight? But how often are naturally peaceable men, when intoxicated, eager for fight! So combustible is their anger, that it takes fire at the merest trifles. Ardent spirits occasion more animosities, neighborhood contentions, bickerings, violent temper, nightly brawls, assaults and batteries, etc., than all other causes combined. All city grogeries shut, no midnight orgies would ever break our quiet sleep, or summon an intervening police, for none would be in a riotous mood. Stop drinking, and you convert burglars and robbers into respectable, industrious citizens. Do not all our light-fingered gentry stimulate? Enforce a prohibitory law, and no city would need a police. See what partial prohibition has done for Portland and Bangor.

Strong drinks rouse Destructiveness to murder and revenge. Byron said they always made him "savage and suspicious." Do not men, when intoxicated, curse, destroy, threaten, rake up old grudges, and seek vengeance, and even otherwise good men become demons incarnate? Only the intemperate can ever murder. What but alcohol ever lashes up Destructiveness to the sticking-point of murder, or depresses the moral faculties below that of effectual remonstrance? Gibbs, that infernal pirate, who himself slaughtered over four hundred human beings, told his confessor, and he me, that when they spared captured women and children, his men, by becoming endeared to them, absolutely refused, before landing, to put them to death, so that, by a law of the ship, he must; but shrank therefrom till fairly intoxicated, when, he says, "I could make them walk the plank at the point of my sabre, and if they hesitated, delighted to push the cold steel right into their quivering flesh, and laugh at their shrieks." Fieschi, who fired that infernal machine into a live mass of human flesh, says: "As Louis Philippe and the royal procession approached, my courage failed twice, but was twice rallied by brandy."

Attentively, for twenty-five years, have I watched the newspaper records of murders throughout our country, and found in EVERY INSTANCE that one or both parties drank. Did not the police, while searching Webster's laboratory for Parkman's body, find several demijohns of choice old liquors? Did Webster not doubtless prepare himself for the appointed meeting by stimulation, and thus cause that "sudden flush of passion" which, he said, gave the luckless blow? But one murder has been perpetrated in any State while it had the Maine Liquor Law, and that by a man while drunk. Nor but one manslaughter, and that by a sailor while defending liquor against legal seizure. Twenty-one murders in New York city in one year! Yet no

* Only about 5,000,000 bottles of champagne are annually raised, yet over 50,000,000 are drunk; the extra 45,000,000, or nine bottles in every ten, growing down cellar!

wonder, when it has *six thousand murder-factories!* No State which enforces a prohibitory law need ever enact or repeal capital punishment, for she will have NONE TO HANG! That these drinks throw even good men into a frenzied, murderous state, all see and know. To arrest liquor-selling will forestall all murders, and save to themselves, their families, and society, both the murdered and the murderer, besides all costs, and the wear and tear of the public conscience.

Having caused vice by inflaming, alcohol next revivates by paralyzing the propensities. First inflaming Amativeness to unbridled lust, it then so deadens it that toppers both forsake the virtuous fireside, and often beat, perhaps murder, wife and children. Intoxicated, they fight and rave, yet lack all force and resolution. Exhilarated, they seek to make money by jockeying, or some gambling grab-game, yet lack industry, lay up nothing for future needs, but squander all on grog, even pawning their children's food and wives' clothes. Egotistical at first, they soon lose all self-respect, become dead to shame, and associate familiarly with those previously disdained. Will, first overcharged, becomes so deadened, that old toppers, like a noble ship without a helm, are absolutely unable to resist temptation, but drift with every changing surge of inflamed passion. One whom it had reduced from respectability to shame, and from affluence to poverty, and having broken up his family by infuriating his temper, turned him out, at sixty-five, to earn a scanty living by setting type, once said to me: "I will work for you all my life, just for victuals and clothes, if you will enable me to keep sober. But for these grogshops I could resist; yet when fascinating decanters everywhere tempt my sight, especially when I *smell* liquor, if once *in* me, I must have my spree, if I die of it."

Oh! how many, once the pride of friends, and actuated by a noble ambition, has intemperance reduced to mere wrecks in body and mind; whose every struggle with their viper appetite only enables him to draw tighter and still tighter his deadly folds! Tens of thousands would to-day even *pluck out a right eye* to be delivered from this damning passion, for which they loathe themselves, but seek it yet again. Endowed with commanding natural capabilities and high moral worth, they yet mortify father, mother, brothers, sisters, children, friends; whereas, these tempting resorts closed, they would become an honor and support to all. Rendered incapable of self-government by a veritable mania, is it not a first duty of law to protect both these weak brethren themselves, and their stricken friends, against evils greater than swindling, or even robbery? Taught to pray, "Deliver us from temptation," and to "Do unto others as ye would that they should do to you," would we not implore them, if in our stead, to interdict these demoralizing resorts? How long shall we coldly see sellers ruin those who, not thus tempted, would gladly reform?

Worst of all, this alcoholic craving is TRANSMITTED along with that physical deterioration and moral degeneracy it engenders. It impairs the very texture of both body and brain,² and thereby the *spirit-principle* itself.¹

Parents who entail this curse on descendants deserve eternal execration. Rather forego what might be innoxious to you, than thus brand them with this satanic passion. Thank Heaven, my father never thus blighted me. Rather inherit beggary, and even loathsome disease, than intemperance. Ten million times better both abstain teetotally yourselves, and banish it from the land, than even bring down your *own* gray hairs to untimely graves, by entailing drinking habits.

Did not the intemperance of the past generation entail that almost universal hankering after stimulants, tobacco and coffee included, which curses the present, together with much of its moral obtuseness and vulgar sensuality? Unless arrested, how effectually will it inflame the passions^{3 4} and blunt the moral tone of the very race

itself! Shall the present generation thus blight the next? Moderate drinkers, *dare* you thus put the cup to the lips of your precious children by *entailment*? To rescue one *inborn* inebriate is harder than to reform twenty rendered so by habit merely; for his hankering is unquenchable, because *constitutional*. Though temporarily smothered, this still smouldering firebrand torments incessantly, waiting only temptation to burst forth into this soul-and-body-consuming fire of hell. Oh, pity the drunkard! Longings within, and temptations without, haunt him perpetually. Yet doubly commiserate those whose *innate* cravings torture them from birth to death. What can atone for its infliction? The wealth of India? Not a thousand WORLDS!

Unmarried women, will you, by accepting moderate-drinking beaus, bring on yourselves all the miseries of a drunkard's wife, redoubled by the still deeper agonies of casting your prospective children, otherwise your pride and support, upon this besotting stream, which widens and deepens as it engulfs husband, sons, and descendants? Oh, curse this body-poisoning, family-withering, widow-bereaving, man-brutalizing, soul-corrupting traffic; this black tiger of Satan, now preying on all that is virtuous and happy among men. It generates depravity as cold begets frost, and that by virtue of its own natural, legitimate, *necessary, universal, and CONSTITUTIONAL* effects.* Then, in the name of perishing humanity, what can society do to banish this curse from our midst? Exterminate it!

PRACTICAL PHRENOLOGY;

ITS VALUE.

NUMBER II.

BY NELSON SZER.

It is a common and lamentable error of parents, that if they have a child who is unusually smart; who, so to speak, is all nerve and brain, they push it to extreme mental activity by playing with and talking to it in infancy; and all along as it develops in mind and body, it is kept, by partial friends as well as its parents, on a constant stretch of thought and mental excitement. When old enough to be sent to school, if it chance to live so long, it is confined for hours within overheated rooms; its energies are plied by ambitious teachers, who, in view of its extraordinary smartness, think they must, of course, make it a prodigy in education; and the evils of its earlier training are repeated and increased in intensity, until nature yields entirely, or the child's constitution is ruined for life. Such a child, Phrenology teaches, should be checked in its mental activity: should be allowed, in infancy, to sleep and vegetate; to exercise the body and limbs abundantly, and on no account to be made the intellectual pet of a host of friends. We know

* Every principle here applied to alcohol also applies to tobacco. A powerful, pungent irritant, a rank, narcotic poison, it inflames the organism, vulgarizes the passions, and deadens the moral tone. (1, 2, 3.) To chew or smoke at *ALL*, proportionally sensualizes, begets spiteful irritability, unclean anxiety and other morbid desires, blunts intellect, and deteriorates offspring. Why the discharge of so much saliva manufactured right out of RED BLOOD, but because so obnoxious? Besides, how utterly vile and loathsome! What would lure you to relapse into your mouth one of those vile pools you discharge? Yet are they really more nauseating and utterly filthy after than *any* of their discharge! Ye temperance advocates who smoke, or chew, or sniff, just those very same arguments in kind, though less in degree, you apply to alcoholic intemperance, apply also to tobacco intemperance. In pulling that beam out of your neighbor's eye, at least also pluck this large splinter out of your own. Does not this often cause that by throwing the whole being into a fevered, hankering, half-crazed state? What are your horrible morning tremors but nervous reaction consequent on its ravages? Does it not, like alcohol, produce actual DELIRIUM TREMENS? And by precisely the SAME MEANS—racking the nervous system and brain! And the more you MUST HAVE it, the greater damage is it doing your body, intellect, and morals. And th's you know, admit, yet chew on! Are you, then, so VERY worthless, even in your own eyes, that you thus wantonly deprave your own *SPRIT-LIFE* itself? Why WILL you thus, your own self, cripple your noble capabilities, your godlike attributes? Be entreated, for example's sake, for family's sake, especially for your own sake, to abandon a practice so vile, so self-destructive; nor ever allow any thing to pass the threshold of your lips, except what may harmoniously permeate your entire system.

it is hard to refrain from conversing and playing with such children, and *enjoying* them "when they are little," but we should remember that the poor child must pay the penalty of such ignorant fondness either by brain fever, which will take its life, or by life-long nervous excitability and weakness of body, that will alike unfit it for happiness and usefulness.

The language of Phrenology is, Keep such a child back all you can—let its blood go to all parts of the system equally; for mental excitement will send it in great excess to the brain, which is already too large, and receives, without any special excitement, more than its proper share. Keep it from books and school until it is six, seven, or eight years of age, or until it has bodily constitution to support the brain and maintain the health under the necessary mental labor of study. Nor, because a child at twelve seems tolerably healthy, if its temperament be highly mental, its head large, and its brain of a delicate texture, should it be urged on, or allowed to urge itself on, to such excessive study as is incident to extraordinary progress in school. Thousands of such precocious youth are praised for their proficiency in study: their ambition is fired to be *first*: to get out of the public school into the high school; to rise to the head of this, to enter college early, and take the lead there: and when they are through, if they live to go through, what are they but invalids—candidates for early graduation to the grave?

But for the folly of such training, the child might have had his body built up by rugged exercise in the open air, by plain, substantial diet, and his mind gradually brought out and still sufficiently kept in check, and instead of graduating brilliantly at eighteen, have done so at twenty-two, with health and constitution enough to sustain him through a long and laborious life of usefulness and happiness. Which is best; to be a blazing meteor for a moment and expire, or be a fixed star, to shed its steady light for an age?

A lad seventeen years of age, now a student in the Wesleyan University, has just called at our office and related his mode of life since I examined his head, four years ago, in the New York office. I remembered him distinctly, as a very delicate boy, with a very large head and slight body. I told him, and advised his parents, that he must refrain from study a year at least, and as he resided in a city, he must use light dumb-bells, saw wood, attend a gymnasium, or go into the country on a farm, if he would so develop his body that it would be sufficiently strong to support his brain, maintain health, and enable him to make a scholar of himself and a professional man, towards which his mind was already bent, and for which his parents designed him. What was my joy to see him now a well-developed youth, with ample chest, brawny limbs, a full cheek, and a ruddy complexion, all indicative of vigorous health! He said he had followed my advice to the letter; and now, while pursuing his college course, he rows on the river, saws wood, rides on horseback, walks extendedly and vigorously, and thus maintains the vigor of his body to sustain him in his studies.

This young man, with earnestness, expressed his gratitude for the advice given at his examination, and his joy, that up to this time the results

had been all that was predicted. Whatever he may become above a miserable, nervous skeleton, may be set down as a standing, *living* memorial of the "value of Practical Phrenology."

There is a teacher in this city—one of the nervous, driving, ambitious characters, *all mind*—who has taught for years under the spur of feverish excitement. She was often told that she was killing herself and her scholars; but her reply was, "Don't fear for me, I can stand it;" and when reminded that she would injure the children, her reply was, "Oh, they must have an education, if they don't have so much health; the body is nothing without mind." Poor girl! she has found out that the mind is but little without a healthy body. She is now, it is thought, in a confirmed consumption, and all her friends think her excessive mental labor in school is the sole cause of it. I have learned, on inquiry, that the scholars of her schools always looked pale, puny, and sickly, in consequence of being so severely driven in their studies. Teachers, next to mothers, should understand the sciences of Phrenology and Physiology; for few persons in society have it in their power to do more permanent good or ill, by their knowledge or ignorance, than the teacher. A single teacher, by ignorance of the laws of mind and body, and their reciprocal relations, may ruin the health of a whole generation in the school district, besides poisoning the streams of life as they flow on in untold generations. This is not murder, though half the children die before maturity, and the other half in middle life, and *their* children inherit ill health and an early grave; it is not murder, it is simply *taking* life.

Take another case: A child is sent to school, and his mind, unlike the precocious, extra smart ones before described, appears to be dull and slow of action. He feels discouraged, by seeing others outstrip him in nearly all branches; and the teacher, not understanding Phrenology, has no means of obtaining readily any just conception of the difficulty under which the boy labors, and is too busy on more feasible mental soil to institute any varied and well-directed experiments to find out in what his weakness or his possible strength may consist, and the result is, the poor boy is neglected as a dunce, and acquires that reputation in the school. The boy learns to believe that "what everybody says of him must be true," and he ceases his efforts for success, and his ambition and his regrets die together. If he is viciously inclined, the door of the truant and the path of infamy are now open before him.

Now let another teacher enter this school, one who, as a teacher, has learned the value of practical Phrenology, and when he finds this boy at the foot of his class in all departments, he is led to diligent inquiry into the cause. He sees in his organization no perverseness of disposition, and no lack of intellectual strength in respect to subjects involving principles, but he does find a lack of perceptive power and ability to catch readily by rote the routine of studies as ordinarily taught, and as most of the scholars easily comprehend. He resolves on his course; tells the boy, kindly, that he is going to make a scholar of him, and thus reawakens his slumbering ambition, wins his friendship, and arouses his pride and self-respect. He then carefully explains a single

principle, and the boy's large Causality comprehends it; he proceeds to another with a like result, and the boy takes courage.

He thus advances, dealing wholly with principles, through his large Causality, and never attempts to burden his weak perceptive faculties with a hasty review of facts. He begins, in short, at the very opposite extreme to what he does with the other scholars, and he soon finds that he can be led from principles down to facts, while the others require to be led from facts up to principles; and this dunce becomes, like many others of whom we have read, the soundest scholar and the wisest man of the entire school; and he would have been a scholastic dunce for life, if not something worse, but for the proper application to his case of the "value of practical Phrenology."

Branch Phrenological Cabinet, }
231 Arch street, Philadelphia. }

Agriculture.

WHOMSOEVER makes two ears of corn or two blades of grass to grow where only one grew before, deserves better of Mankind, and does more essential service to his country, than the whole race of politicians put together.—SWIFT.

MARCH.

FARM WORK TO BE DONE.

BY H. C. VAIL.

This month comes in with hurried strides, and a multitude of operations are to be performed, without delay. It is now that the advantages of a systematic plan of operations will be appreciated. All may be accomplished without confusion.

Manures are to be carted out and placed in heaps of proper size, to facilitate their even distribution; and when in place, cover them with charcoal-dust, muck, plaster, or, in the absence of these, a few shovelfuls of soil, to prevent the rapid escape of ammonia. Continue preparation of manures. The compost-heap requires more attention as the hot weather approaches. Be sure and have the cistern properly arranged at the lower end of the heap, and keep enough spent lye of the soapboilers, or water, in it to wet the whole heap thoroughly, two or three times a week. Cover the heap well with the absorbent materials so often spoken of.

Clear out stables, poultry-houses, hog-pens, cellars, and other neglected places; giving the walls a good whitewashing, and sprinkling the floors with charcoal-dust and lime, to purify them by absorbing the foul gases. See that you have a full supply of solid fuel and kindling materials, as you will not have time to get either presently, when engaged in more important operations.

Once more examine tools, and repair harness, so that nothing shall hinder progress when the weather is fair. *Go yourself* and examine every rod of fence on the farm, and have it put in good repair. Erect gates in the place of bars, which require so much time to open and close, and are more liable to be left open than properly-constructed gates.

Select an early piece of ground, and sow some of the true red-top strap leaf, early white Dutch, or early vertus turnip, in drills one-half inch

deep, and fourteen inches apart. Clover-seed should be sown as early in the month as possible.

Winter grain should be harrowed, and bare spots sown with spring grain and grass-seed, the whole well rolled. This plan is pursued by many farmers. Those roots which may be mutilated by the harrow, *tiller*, or spread and throw out new shoots. The operation of rolling presses them into the soil. Prepare and sow spring grain as soon as the soil is in working condition; the earlier it is put in, the better, provided the soil is warm enough. Do not plough lands while wet. It requires a whole season to restore lands badly treated in this respect. Meadows having bare spots should be well harrowed, and grass-seed sown where required; the whole top-dressed with one or two hundred pounds of Mapes's improved super-phosphate of lime—if you can get it—if not, substitute some of your hen-manure, or guano-compost, previously prepared. Thoroughly decomposed night-soil, or home-made *poudrette*, is also a good application. If none of these can be procured, a mixture of ashes, plaster, and lime, and a solution in water of 100 lbs. of cubic petre or nitrate of soda, per acre, may be substituted. The application of the super-phosphate cannot fail to increase the growth of grass, as the phosphates are nearly or quite exhausted in all our cultivated lands, and in pastures it has been appropriated by the animals to aid in the formation of bone, milk, and flesh.

Plant out roots intended for growing seed, selecting only the best, and those of true varieties; place them deeply in rich, loose soil, and have an abundance of stakes at hand for their support, when required. See that you have a full supply of seeds for the season, and those of the best sorts, raised by responsible persons. Put out grape, currant, and gooseberry cuttings; planting the grapes in deep, loose soil, two eyes out, packing the soil closely about the lower end, so that they may root more readily. Remove all the eyes of the currant and gooseberry cuttings from the portion which is to be below the surface of the soil, to prevent the plants from becoming bushy; the best method being to prune them up as dwarf trees with bushy tops. Transplant those grapes two years from cuttings; making the holes large and deep, filling up entirely with surface soil or mould; placing bones, leather scraps, or woollen rags at the bottom of the holes, and manure with cold, well-divided compost manures, keeping them at a distance from the roots. Put out peach and other trees in place, cutting off all mutilated roots with a clean, smooth cut. Place stakes at the side of all young trees, and secure the trees to them by a straw wisp or band.

Cleanse the bark of fruit trees with the wash spoken of last month, scraping off the dead bark, before applying it to old trees.

Shorten-in peach trees, always being careful to cut just above a wood-bud, so that the next season's growth may be a continuation of the last; whereas, if cut above a fruit-bud, the branch will decay down to the wood-bud, and the new growth take place at an angle, thus forming an unsightly top.

Manure grape vines and quinces; scattering a light coat of salt over the surface of the soil under quince and plum trees.

For further directions in regard to fruit trees,

refer to "Downing's Fruits and Fruit Trees of America," *The Working Farmer*—published at 143 Fulton street, New York—and a series of articles by Mr. George Jaques, of Massachusetts, now being published in the *Journal of Agriculture*, edited by William S. King, and published monthly, at Boston.

Events of the Month.

DOMESTIC.

POLITICAL.—The only feature of marked interest in the proceedings of Congress during the past month, is the debate in the Senate on Mr. Douglass's Nebraska Bill. Able speeches against that measure have been made by Senators Everett, Houston, Seward, and Sumner, while several of the prominent Southern politicians have spoken in its favor. The question had not been taken at the time of our going to press.

The Legislature of this State is still in session, but up to the present time has transacted no business of special importance.

ILLINOIS.—The Message of Gov. MATTESON to the Legislature of this State, convened in special session, is a business-like document, and contains facts which will be interesting not only to the citizens of Illinois, but equally so to the country at large. An extraordinary fact is stated by the Governor, which is, that the returns in the office of the Auditor show the actual increase in the taxable property of the State in a single year to be over fifty-four per cent. The principal reason of this wonderful increase is found in the fact which the Governor places prominently before the Legislature, viz., the astonishing increase of railroads. The State has over one thousand two hundred miles of railroad completed and in running condition, and within another year one thousand miles more of the iron road will have been finished, the whole at an estimated cost per mile of \$20,000. On the subject of education, the Governor has some excellent remarks.

KENTUCKY.—A bill has been introduced into the Legislature of Kentucky to prohibit the sale of slave children under the age of five years separate from their mothers.

GEORGIA.—The Georgia House of Representatives have passed the bill to remove the seat of Government from Milledgeville to Macon. The Speaker gave the casting vote.

MESSAGE OF THE GOVERNOR OF MAINE.—Gov. Crosby delivered his Message to the Legislature on Wednesday, Feb. 1st. It is almost entirely local in its topics. The finances, education, internal improvements, &c., of the State are represented to be in a flourishing condition.

WOMAN'S RIGHTS CONVENTION.—A Woman's Rights Convention assembled at Albany on Tuesday, Feb. 14. Mrs. Elizabeth C. Stanton, President. An address to the Legislature was read by Mrs. Stanton. It maintains and considers the following positions and conditions: 1st. The trial of woman by a jury of her peers. 2d. Woman considered as a wife. 3d. Woman considered as a widow. 4th. Woman considered as a mother. These conditions of woman were set forth forcibly, and the laws applicable shown in much deformity.

CALIFORNIA.—The latest news from the mines is not favorable. The rain which began on the 11th continued till the 17th, when began some weather colder than the oldest residents remember to have experienced. In San Francisco, ice was frozen an inch thick in ponds, and throughout the interior complaints were made of the snow, ice, and sleet. On the 20th the rain began again, and continued to the 24th, when it became fair. The rivers, canals, and gulches, have plenty of water for the present, and the prospect is, that the produce of the mines for the next month will be unusually large. Some of the rivers have become very high, and many valuable dams, flumes, and mills have been carried away. In the more elevated portions of the mountains snow has fallen plentifully, and looking off to the east from the city, is seen the white gown of Monte Diablo, and of the Santa Clara Mountains.

LOWER CALIFORNIA.—We have news from Ensenada to the 17th January. The filibusters remain in their camp there, apparently waiting for reinforcements, which

they are not likely to receive. The news of the orders of the Government had not arrived. A number of filibusters had deserted and arrived at San Diego. They say that the liberators receive but one biscuit a day, and the supply, even at that rate, is fast diminishing, and they would soon be compelled to purchase or take live stock, or to import provisions. President Walker has issued a decree constituting Sonora a part of his dominion. The filibusters have been busy breaking wild horses, drying beef, and making other preparations for a march across towards Sonora. Their departure from Ensenada, it is said, would be hastened by the announcement that the Portsmouth will soon be after them. The latest and apparently most reliable accounts state that they take the property of the rancheros in the neighborhood in the most unjustifiable manner, and the only pay, if any, is Sonora scrip. Their proceedings are such that they must soon lose the little hold which they have had upon public favor.

CATTLE—High Prices.—The Scott County, Ky., Importing Company lately held a sale at Georgetown. We give a portion of the prices which cattle sell for out West: Improved Yorkshire hogs, one sow, \$150; one do., \$160; one do., \$100; one do., \$160, one boar, \$60. Durham bulls brought the following prices: one, called Baron Feversham, \$1,525; Pathfinder, \$860; Capt. Lanson, 400; Cunningham, \$365. Cows and heifers ranged from \$405 to \$710. Twenty-five Cotswold Sheep sold at the following prices: \$290, \$475, \$275, \$170, \$250, \$160, \$103, \$90, \$155, \$123, \$125, \$170, \$105, \$100, \$150, \$151, \$80, \$157, \$165, \$160, \$172, \$162, \$192, \$160, \$177. Ten South Down Sheep brought the following prices: \$80, \$75, \$80, \$85, \$81, \$75, \$65, \$21, \$60, \$90. Three Leicester Sheep sold for \$47, \$50, \$50. We notice among the purchasers the names of some of the best graziers of that State.

CONFLAGRATION.—The town of London, the seat of Madison County, Ohio, was almost entirely consumed on the 2d ult. The fire broke out about 2 o'clock, in a frame building occupied as a grocery, and soon communicated to adjacent buildings, until about twenty buildings were enveloped in flames, all of which were destroyed, with a large amount of their contents.

BINGHAMTON.—The census of Binghamton, which has just been taken by private enterprise, gives that village a population of 9,094, 1,500 of which are adopted citizens. The colored population number 208. These figures show an increase in the population, since 1850, of over 4,000. Binghamton is a flourishing town, and after its railroads now in progress are completed, it will soon call on the Legislature for a city charter. It is destined to take a stand among the great towns of the Empire State.

DEATH OF COMMANDER JAMES B. COOPER.—On Sunday, the 5th ult., about midnight, Commander James B. Cooper, of the United States Navy, died at Haddonfield, N. J., at the advanced age of 93. He was the last survivor of "Lee's Legion," so celebrated in the war of the Revolution, and Capt. C. was a participant in many exciting scenes during that struggle. He was thoroughly conversant with the movements of the British army in and around Philadelphia at that eventful period, having entered Lee's Legion before he was eighteen years old, and continued with that valorous little band through all its hardships, perils and enterprises, up to the treaty of peace in 1783.

After peace had been declared and our independence acknowledged, he turned his attention to maritime pursuits, and upon the second declaration of war with Great Britain, entered the Navy, July 9, 1812, as Sailing-master. After the peace he received a Lieutenant's commission from President Monroe, and in September, 1841, became a Commander. When in the 73d year of his age he was ordered on duty in the Naval Asylum, and at the time of his death was relieved from active duty and waiting orders. He leaves many attached relatives and warm friends to regret his loss.

FOREIGN.

THE TURKISH WAR.—Intelligence from the seat of war indicates that important operations are at hand, but the news of the most vital consequence is the open preparation for war made by England and France.

The Russian Ministers have left London and Paris, and instructions have been sent to the French and English Ambassadors to withdraw from St. Petersburg. The Czar's last proposals are finally rejected, and negotiations are broken off. Count Orloff's mission has failed.

Omer Pacha has effected a most important movement; having crossed the Danube with 50,000 men, and divided the Russian army, the right wing of which is at Krajova, the left at Galatch, and the centre at Bucharest. Omer crossed in person at Oltenitza, and at last accounts was only two days distance from Bucharest, where the Russian force is weak. The supposed object of Omer's movement was to attack the rear of the Russian army on its march from Krajova against Kalafat. A despatch received at the Turkish Embassy, indicates preparations for an attack by the Turks on Bucharest.

Russian accounts themselves confirm the above by expressing apprehension of an attack from the Turks. The Powers declare that the bad weather, bad roads, and inundations of the rivers, render the passage of the Danube impossible to the Turks. Orsova letters of the 26th ult. mention that the river was really flooded at that date, and that the low grounds were inundated around Kalafat and Rahova. On the 25th the Russian troops still occupied their old positions around Radovan. On the 21st, those Russian regiments that had been ceaselessly in action from the 5th to the 15th, were withdrawn to Krajova, having suffered heavy losses, and their place was supplied by fresh troops. On the 23d, the whole staff of the Commander in Chief arrived at Boleshtie, as a grand reconnaissance was to take place very shortly against Kalafat.

Several of Cunard's steamers are taken up by the British Government to carry troops to Constantinople. Six thousand men go from England; others will be taken up from the different stations. About ten thousand will soon be collected to form part of the first expedition. There is no doubt a brigade of Guards will form part of the expedition.

The Forty-sixth Regiment, that was under orders for Australia, leaving all the old soldiers at home, whose time would have been up in a few years, is now to hold itself in readiness for foreign service, taking all the best men, and leaving all young soldiers and recruits at home.

The combined fleets were at Beicos Bay on the 27th January. Six ships again convoyed a Turkish steamer with troops into the Black Sea.

Chit-Chat.

LECTURERS IN THE FIELD.—G. W. WAGNER has been lecturing with much success, on Phrenology and Physiology, in the Mohawk Valley, and other sections in Northern New York, the past winter. He proposes visiting other towns in the western parts of the State during the spring.

H. B. GIBBONS has been lecturing in Otsego county, New York. See further notice, below.

W. H. GIBBS at Rock Island, Illinois.

CHARLES DREW in Illinois.

A. O'LEARY in Canada West.

DR. BOURNE in San Francisco, California, where a good deal of interest has evidently been created. The San Francisco papers speak of his lectures in the highest terms of praise.

Each and all, so far as we have heard, have spoken with great acceptance, and with profit to themselves. Besides these few coworkers in this wide field of human development, there are wanted, to-day, *five hundred competent Lecturers and Examiners*. The people are ready and waiting. Who will join us, and, apostle-like, go forth, and teach he world Phrenology?

PHRENOLOGY IN CHERRY VALLEY.—The *American Banner*, published in Cherry Valley, Otsego county, New York, thus compliments our friend and co-worker:

PHRENOLOGICAL LECTURES.—Mr. H. B. GIBBONS' second course of lectures in this place closed week before last. The interest in the subject increased to the very last, from the fact that he treated the science in a plain, practical, candid, and interesting manner.

Mr. GIBBONS rivets the attention of his hearers upon the science he advocates, and convinces them of its truth and utility.

We were present at most of his lectures, and also at the examination of the heads of a large number of our most respectable citizens, whose characters were described with such positive and unerring accuracy as to call down a marked and general applause from his large and attentive audiences.

We cheerfully recommend him as a gentleman, and a lecturer well acquainted with his profession, and bespeak for him, wherever he may go, a cheerful welcome and liberal patronage. Whatever is done to aid and sustain him in the advancement of this science is, we consider, contributing to the public good.

[Mr. GIBBONS will visit places professionally, in Otsego and adjoining counties, during the lecturing season.]

A HINT TO TEACHERS.—A correspondent of the *Ohio Journal of Education*, in an account of a visit to the Boston High School, thus speaks of the principles on which the studies and recitations of the pupils are conducted:

Progress is measured, not by the number of pages studied, but by the amount of mental energy developed and rendered available to the pupil. Hence the recitation in French, to which I was listening in the Fourth Division of the English Department, found no one flagging. Every one was most thoroughly engaged in the work. *There was no time lost between question and answer.* How frequently have I seen pupils gazing upon nothing, while striving to haul up an answer from some dark mental corner; but I saw none of that class there. There was more business done in one half hour during that recitation than I ever saw done in an equal time in any other school-room. I felt it to be a perfect treat to sit and hear this exercise. I could understand scarcely any thing of the recitation, but the energetic manner in which the whole matter was conducted was perfectly delightful; it came more nearly to my standard of a fine recitation than any thing I had ever seen before.

PROFESSOR AGASSIZ recently told his audience, in Boston, that human remains have been found in Florida, that must be at least 200,000 years old.—*National Era*.

[We have, in our collection, specimens of skulls from Florida, which resemble those taken from the mounds of Kentucky, said to belong to a race quite different from the native Indians. Who can impart reliable information in regard to these ancient relics?]

WANTED.—We would be willing to pay a handsome sum for a correct representation and a complete Phrenological Chart of the heads of some three men in this city—not obscure individuals, either—so that we could publish it. We believe it would prove sufficiently attractive to increase our circulation about four times what it now is. Barnum's curiosities would be cast far into the shade.—*The Laurel Wreath, Indiana*.

[A new way to "raise the wind;" and of its potency we have no doubt. Send us daguerreotype likenesses, with the usual fee of \$3 each, and we will send by return mail, written out complete, the desired "representations" with which you may "increase your circulation!"

PROFANITY.—Captain Creighton is not the only successful shipmaster who finds profanity an unnecessary part of seamanship. We learn from a passenger in the clipper-ship *Comet*, on her late tempestuous passage to San Francisco, with a crew that might try the temper of a saint, that Captain Gardner did not utter an oath or strike a blow during all the time, and yet preserved excellent discipline throughout. Such men are an honor to their profession.—*Providence Journal*.

[CAPTAIN GARDNER is a scholar and a Phrenologist. We have in our cabinet several choice specimens of crania brought by him from China.]

Business.

POSTAGE ON OUR JOURNALS.—To settle the question once more, in regard to the legal postage on this JOURNAL, we publish the following letter from the Post Office Department, dated "Appointment Office, January 24, 1854."

GENTLEMEN: Yours of the 20th inst., accompanied by specimen numbers of your PHRENOLOGICAL and WATER-CURE JOURNALS, and inquiring the legal rate of postage upon each, is received. The character of each, so far as postage is concerned, is the same. Each is a periodical, to be charged according to the weight of each copy, with an unpaid rate of one cent if its weight does not exceed three ounces, and one cent additional for every additional ounce or fraction of an ounce; or to one half of those rates when the postage on it is paid quarterly or yearly in advance.

Very respectfully, &c., ST. JOHN B. L. SKINNER,
for First Assistant P.M. Gen'l.

Messrs. FOWLERS AND WELLS,
131 Nassau street, New York.

[Thus it will be seen that the legal postage, when paid in advance by the subscriber, is only six cents a year, or half a cent a number, and when not paid in advance, one cent a number, or twelve cents a year. The JOURNAL (when dry)

being printed on fine thin paper, weighs about two ounces, never three. Those who have paid more than the above-named "legal rates" may by legal process compel the postmaster to refund such excess.

TOBACCO ESSAYS.—HORACE GREELEY'S OPINION.—Three lucid and instructive Prize Essays on Tobacco, its history, use, nature and effects, have just been issued by FOWLERS AND WELLS, N. Y., as separate Tracts for cheap dissemination. They are all excellent. The writers (whose names were unknown to the Committee who awarded them prizes) are respectively Drs. R. T. TRALL and JOEL SHEW of our city, and the Rev. DWIGHT BALDWIN of the Sandwich Island Missions. These plain and forcible exhibitions of the poisonous nature and baneful effects of the vile weed ought to do good, and probably will among those who have not already become slaves of a vicious habit, and we trust they will all be bought by hundreds and thousands by philanthropists for cheap sale or gratuitous distribution. On old tobacco-users they will probably have little effect; they know better than they do already. "Doctor," said a man shot through the head in a duel, "why are you probing and torturing me so?" "I am examining the brain, to see if it is not seriously injured." "You fool! if I had had any brains, do you think I would have stuck myself up to be shot at?" Ditto of Brains and Tobacco.—*New York Tribune, Feb. 7.*

BOUND VOLUMES OF THE JOURNAL.—Subscribers wishing to preserve the last volume of the JOURNAL, can have the numbers bound in embossed muslin, lettered on the back, for 50 cents, by sending them to the Publishers. Those wishing for a portfolio in which to keep the numbers during the year, can obtain them at this office for 25 cents.

Literary Notices.

ALCOHOL AND THE CONSTITUTION OF MAN; Being a Popular Scientific Account of the Chemical History and Properties of Alcohol, and its Leading Effects upon the Healthy Human Constitution. Illustrated by a beautifully-colored Chemical Chart. By EDWARD L. YOUNG, Author of the "Class-Book of Chemistry." New York: Fowlers and Wells, Publishers, Clinton Hall, 131 Nassau street. 1 vol. 12mo, price in cloth, 50 cts., postage, 10 cts.; cheap edition, in paper, 25 cts., postage, 5 cts.

From the Table of Contents:—Chemical Origin, Nature, and Properties of Alcohol—Influence upon the Digestive Process—Relation to the Constituents of the Tissues—Water—Albumen—Effects of Alcohol upon the Respiration and Circulation—A Heat-Producing Agent—A Stimulant—Relation of Alcohol to Disease—Alcohol a Poison—Value of the Brain in the Human Constitution—Exercise of the Brain controlled by Physical Conditions—Poisons have a Local Action within the System—Alcohol attracted by the Cerebral Matter—A Brain Poison—Disease caused by Alcohol—Forms of Mental Disorder and Insanity produced by it—Intensity of the Appetite for Alcohol—Responsibility in Drunkenness, etc., etc.

The object of the author is to convey, in familiar and popular phraseology, the scientific facts and principles which illustrate the nature of alcohol, and its influence upon the human constitution. The light which modern chemical investigation has thrown upon the subject, has been brought to bear, with admirable skill and effect, by the author. The way in which alcohol is demonstrated to be not an element of construction, but of decay; that it is not the result of growth, but of putrefactive decomposition; and that it is a poison of deadly influence on the human system, is a beautiful instance of clear, irrefragable reasoning. Any one who loves truth, and delights in following the accomplished demonstrator who evolves it, will find a feast in the treatise before us. For eloquent and powerful description, we rarely find any thing more striking than the author's view of the human brain and its wonderful functions; and when he shows that alcohol is a brain poison, seizing with its disorganizing energy upon that mysterious part "whose steady and undisturbed action holds man in true and responsible relations with his family, with society, and with God," he leaves his reader spell-bound, under the conviction that "government and society have indeed a tremendous interest in the subject."

We feel strongly tempted to make considerable extracts

from the book; but it is so cheap that everybody can buy it, and every part is so connected with the rest, that we cannot do justice to its reasonings by selections. We feel that the whole country owes a debt of gratitude to Mr. Young for this able, conclusive, and seasonable work. We hope millions of copies may be called for. Societies and benevolent individuals could hardly do a better thing than to scatter this little volume over the land, far and wide.—*The New York Organ*.

"The very best thing that has ever appeared upon the Temperance question. It goes to the very marrow of the matter. It ought to have unusual circulation. Parents should indoctrinate their children from it; and all who drink moderately should read it, and understand exactly what it is that good liquor does."—*Henry Ward Beecher*.

"This is the best book yet issued in elucidation of temperance and intemperance. We have read no other book so lucid, so concise, so methodical, so convincing as this. The chart alone, even without regard to its explanation of the nature of alcohol, is worth far more than the cost of the book."—*Horace Greeley*.

"A work of the highest value, which should be in the possession of every family in the United States."—*Edward C. Delavan*.

Temperance lecturers, and others, should obtain a supply of this "master-piece," and with it silence ignorant objectors. No person can read this work and yet find an apology for drinking alcoholic liquor.

A NEW AND COMPLETE GAZETTEER OF THE UNITED STATES. By THOMAS BALDWIN and J. THOMAS, M.D. New York: FOWLERS AND WELLS. [Price, \$4.]

To make a comprehensive, complete, and wholly reliable Gazetteer of the United States, is confessedly a most difficult and laborious undertaking. The editors and publishers of the work before us seem to have fully realized this, and to have entered upon it with a full determination to allow no considerations of trouble or expense to interfere with its faithful execution. They now announce it with confidence as the best work of the kind ever issued from the American press. A careful examination has convinced us that they do not claim too much for it. In every department, and in all its details, it bears marks of great care and thorough research.

When the Gazetteer was first announced, eight hundred pages, or, at the most, nine hundred, were designed as the limit of the book. But so vast was the amount of matter accumulated through the personal labors of the editors and their assistants, as well as through the active efforts of several thousand correspondents in all parts of the United States, that the work has swelled to near 1300 pages. The amount of new matter which it contains, all of a recent character, is very large, and in many instances embracing statistics and population to 1853. This gives it an intrinsic value over every other work of the kind in existence. We commend the work most cheerfully and unqualifiedly.

MITCHELL'S DISSECTED MAPS.—Messrs. MERRIAM, MOORE AND CO., of Troy, N. Y., have issued Mitchell's Series of Dissected Maps, put up in handsome boxes, in the form of a large bound and lettered volume.

These maps combine instruction with amusement, and are admirably adapted to impress upon the minds of the young the locality of the different parts of their own country. They make study attractive; and a little boy or girl will learn more in a single hour's amusement, with one of these maps, than in three hours' hard study of one of the ordinary ones. See advertisement.

THE REPORTER'S MANUAL: a Complete Exposition of the Reporting Style of Phonography. By ANDREW J. GRAHAM. New York: FOWLERS AND WELLS. [Price, prepaid by mail, paper, 62 cents; muslin, 75 cents.]

"Had Phonography been known forty years ago, it would have saved me twenty years of hard labor."—HON. THOS. H. BENTON.

This work is designed to show, as its title purports, the application of the elementary principles of Phonography to reporting. Phonographers, for a considerable time past, have stood in need of no treatise more than this. The other works hitherto published have gone into disuse, or have been difficult to obtain. This offers every necessary facility for becoming acquainted with the reporting style. Besides much

never before given in other publications of the kind, it contains a very extensive list of phrase-signs; and very properly gives, as the foundation of the reporting style, a complete list of the word-signs and contractions of the corresponding style—in fact, nothing is left out necessary for persons who cannot avail themselves of the instruction of a practical reporter. Undoubtedly the opinion of phonographers generally will accord with the very favorable judgment of some of the best reporters of our city, who have examined the work.

THEOLOGICAL ESSAYS. By FREDERICK DENISON MAURICE, M.A., Chaplain of Lincoln's Inn. [Price, prepaid by mail, \$1 25.]

This is a reprint from the second London edition of a work of much vigor and originality, and the most independent spirit. The author is accused by the Church of sundry theological and social heresies, and his writings denounced as leading to Universalism, Rationalism, and Socialism. The author himself says, in his very handsome dedication to Alfred Tennyson, Poet Laureate, "I have maintained in these Essays, that a *theology which does not correspond to the deepest thoughts and feelings of human beings, cannot be a true theology.*" Mr. Maurice is hated by bigots, but respected, admired, and loved by the progressives, and by the working-classes, with whom he sympathizes, and whose social and religious welfare he seeks to promote.

HISTORY OF NEW AMSTERDAM; or, New York as it was in the Days of the Dutch Governors; together with papers on events connected with the American Revolution, and on Philadelphia, in the Times of William Penn. By Prof. A. DAVIS, Corresponding Secretary of the New York Historical Society, etc. [Price, prepaid by mail, 57 cts.]

This beautiful and interesting book gives a concise history of the Island of Manhattan, with many interesting particulars of its growth and changes. Appended is an account of the early settlement of Albany, and other river towns. The second part refers to the discovery of America, the French war, and that of the Revolution.

In both papers are introduced many of those reminiscences that are so interesting to those who are anxious to get a glimpse, though faint, of those grand landmarks of our early history so fast "passing away."

TWELVE YEARS A SLAVE. Narrative of Solomon Northup, a citizen of New York, etc. New York: JAMES C. DERBY. 1854. [Price, prepaid by mail, \$1 25.]

Solomon Northup was kidnapped in Washington City in 1841, and finally rescued from a cotton plantation in Louisiana in 1853. This work professes to be a simple and truthful narrative of his adventures, toils, and sufferings during twelve years of slavery. The editor, Mr. David Wilson, says that, "unbiased, as he conceives, by any prepossessions or prejudices, the only object has been to give a faithful history of Solomon Northup's life, as he received it from his lips."

THE COSMOTYPE is the title of a neatly-printed literary, scientific, and psychological journal, published by A. J. GRAHAM, of this city. It appears to be more especially devoted to anatomy and physiology, mental culture and phonetics. A portion of it is to be printed in phonotypy, we understand, as soon as a fount of phonotype can be procured from England. Those who are anxious to know more of phonography and phonotypy will be profited, we doubt not, by this journal. Terms, 50 cents per year.

MUSIC.—The most popular music-store at present in New York, seems to be that of Horace Waters, 338 Broadway. [See his advertisement.] We are indebted to him for the following beautiful pieces: "Katy's Defence," an answer to "Baker's Katy-Did Song;" "Bignore's Polka;" "I Paddle my Own Canoe," Song and Quartette, as sung by the Baker Family; "Love's Early Dream;" "The Old Oak Tree;" "The Prodigal Son;" "The Ghost of Uncle Tom;" "Moonlight on the Sea;" "Come while the Moonlight Beams;" "We are Happy Now, Dear Mother;" "The Happiest Time was Then;" "Santa Claus;" "The Katy-Did Song;" "Pop goes the Weasel Gallop."

THE UNIVERSAL PHONOGRAPHER, for 1854, edited and published by ANDREW J. GRAHAM, New York, comes out very neatly written, printed upon paper of an excellent quality. It has a new heading, splendidly engraved. Terms, \$1 per year.

The STENO-PHONETIC CORRESPONDENT is a phonographic journal, written in the corresponding style. Fifty cents per year. (Andrew J. Graham.)

Notes and Queries.

HOW TO BECOME A PHRENOLOGIST.—A Course of Lectures on Natural Philosophy, Anatomy, and Physiology; also, a Course on Phrenology, twice or thrice repeated, would serve to initiate the student, so that he could afterwards advance in the same paths, by the aid of observation and books.

WORKS TO READ.—W. S., Geneva, N. Y. What particular works shall I read, to acquire a knowledge of Phrenology, preparatory to becoming a lecturer and practical examiner; and what is the price of each?

Read: Phrenology Proved, Illustrated, and Applied. Price, prepaid by mail, \$1 25.

Combe's Lectures on Phrenology. A complete Course. Illustrated. Prepaid, \$1 25.

The Illustrated Self-Instructor in Phrenology and Physiology. 30 cts.

Add to the above, the Phrenological Bust (not mailable)—price, including box for packing, \$1 25—and you have the essentials for a commencement.

BACK VOLUMES.—E. A. F., Wilmington, Vt. Yes, we can furnish the volumes for 1852 and 1853. Price \$1 50 each.

BOOKS IN THE DUTCH LANGUAGE.—T. C., Sag Harbor, No.

Several queries, with their answers, intended for this number, are necessarily deferred till our next.

Poetry.

LEGACIES OF THOUGHT.

"Leaving great legacies of thought."—TENNYSON.

My soul had careless grown of late;

I wandered on without desire,

Unmindful of the good and great

Whose memory once was wont to fire

Me with ambition's lofty aims,

And nerve my heart with purpose strong;

But now, alas, the smouldering flames

Refused to brighten when the names

Of such as these were sung.

In such unmanly mood as this

I turned me to the poet's page,

And learned again that *thought* was bliss,

That mind can only reckon ago

By great wise thoughts, which melt whole years

Within a second's timeless round,—

Within whose magic ring appears

The thoughts, the deeds, the hopes, the fears,

All we have sought, through life, with tears,

And, in an instant, found.

Yes, thus it is! the age of mind

Is measured by the flight of thought.

The old in years are left behind

By those whose talents, labor-wrought,

Have stamped them on the age as men;

Who, though their days are those of youth,

In silent sorrow, grief and pain,

Have worked the crude ores of the brain

To minted coins of truth.

Then count not life by flight of time,

If God hath given thee deathless mind;

For know, that principle sublime,

With thy consent, will seek and find,

Hard by th' Eternal Throne, the fount

Of ageless youth, so vainly sought;

And God will cause thy soul to mount

On angel-wings, while men recount

"THY LEGACIES OF THOUGHT."

IMPRESSIONS FROM THE PRESS.

[We select the following from among hundreds of similar *unbought* and *unsolicited* notices of our JOURNAL from the pens of our editorial brethren. We value highly their commendations, and shall try to merit them:]

FOWLERS AND WELLS'S JOURNALS.—The new volumes of the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL and of the WATER-CURE JOURNAL open with specimen numbers that give a flattering assurance of the high character of the works for the current year, both in respect of valuable contents and elegance of typography and illustration. The biographical department has now become a leading feature of the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL. Under the heads of Phrenology, Physiology, Psychology, Editorial, and so forth, we have a great variety of instructive matter, adapted to the intellectual wants of the million, and embodied in the concise, matter-of-fact, common-sense language for which the JOURNAL is remarkable among the popular periodicals of the day. The WATER-CURE JOURNAL has contributions from well-known eminent Hydropathic practitioners, illustrating the principles of the system, and presenting important directions for the care and preservation of health. Apart from the scientific doctrines to which these Journals are devoted, their ample fund of simple and easy instructions in regard to the physical well-being of man, the practical examples which they describe, showing the importance of temperance and moderation in the indulgence of the appetites, and their untiring fidelity to the cause of popular improvement, recommend them to intelligent readers as among the most useful family journals that are now published.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

The perusal of every number attaches us to them more and more, for the good advice, interesting biography, useful facts, and pure moral tone which pervade the pages.—*The Jackson Citizen.*

We take great pleasure in commending both publications to our friends, believing them to be worth more than double their cost to every one who reads them.—*Shepherdstown Register.*

THE PHRENOLOGICAL and WATER-CURE JOURNALS for this month are like their predecessors, only a *little* better. We commend these works to the attention of all who are willing to crush the shackles of ignorance and folly with which the corruptions of art have enslaved them, and who wish to improve their mental and physical condition by obeying nature's laws.—*The Chenango News.*

STANDARD journals in every point of view—professional, literary, and mechanical.—*The Macomb Gazette.*

We would call the attention of the reading public to one fact, viz.: THE PHRENOLOGICAL and WATER-CURE JOURNALS are not devoted to one-idea-ism, in any sense of the term. The first-named is not confined to the science of Phrenology merely, but is a kind of literary and scientific museum, which, by forwarding \$1 to the publishers, will visit your families twelve times a year, rendering them wiser and happier thereby. Each number contains several engravings of distinguished persons, with biographical sketches accompanying them. If you wish for something fresh, something which, being read, will set you a thinking, here it is. The WATER-CURE JOURNAL is a gem of the first water.—*The New Dawn.*

THE WATER-CURE JOURNAL—always punctual, and its monthly visits ever welcome—is an invaluable paper. We venture to say that the condition of the human race will, in ten years, be fifty per cent. better for its labor.

To the lover of science and truth, there is no paper of greater interest than the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL.—*Wayne Sentinel.*

THE WATER-CURE JOURNAL and the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL—both beautiful and valuable works. These numbers are very rich. The writers are strong practical men, who care nothing for the venerable character of ancient nonsense. We cannot imagine how the publishers continue to make these works so cheap.—*Janesville Free Press.*

THEY are *always* filled with articles of the highest importance and value in the matters of *health* and business of life. No one can read them without profit. Their beauty of workmanship is not exceeded by any paper in the State.—*Weedport Advertiser.*

THESE excellent periodicals maintain the high character which they have established as advocates of glorious reforms.—*Portsmouth Inquirer.*

FLOWER SEEDS BY MAIL.—With the hope of encouraging and facilitating the cultivation of flowers in all parts of our country, and thereby promoting the happiness, refinement and elevation of the people, rather than with an expectation of profit to ourselves, we publish the following list of choice flower-seeds, which we will send, *prepaid by mail*, to any part of the United States, on receipt of the following prices: Single packages, 15 cts.; Seven packages, \$1; Forty packages, \$5. All letters must be prepaid, and the money must in all cases accompany the order. The seeds will be sent by return of mail. Postage-stamps may be sent in place of small change.

All orders should be plainly written, and addressed to FOWLERS AND WELLS, 131 Nassau street, New York.

1. Adonis Flower; (2) a hardy annual,* color, scarlet.
2. Alyssum New, (*Alyssum Verbeckii*); very beautiful.
3. Aster, Blue China; (2) hardy, (requiring to be forwarded in pots or frames), annual.
4. Aster, Mixed Fall; (2) half hardy, diverse colored.
5. " Dwarf Mixed; (2) " " "
6. " Finest Mixed, German, half hardy, div. col.
7. " " Dwarf; " " "
8. " Globe Flowered; " " "
9. " Finest Variegated; " " "
10. " Pyramidal; " " "
11. " Biennial; a hardy biennial,† (1) blue and yellow.
12. " New Flat Flowered; half hardy, annual, div. col.
13. Athanasia Annual; (2) hardy, annual, yellow.
14. Animated Oats; (2) " " apetalous,‡
15. Anaranthus, Three-Colored; (2) tender, (requiring protection,) annual, variegated.
16. *Anemone coronaria*, (Wind Flower); (2) hardy, perennial,§ diverse colored.
17. *Anemone pulsatilla*, (Pasque Flower); (2) hardy perennial, violet.
18. Balsam Apple; (2) a tender annual, grows ten feet in height, yellow flowers.
19. Balsams, Dbl. Mixed; (2) hlf. hdy., ann., div. col., dbl. fld.
20. " Mixed Paris; " " " "
21. " White; " " " "
22. " Crimson; " " " "
23. " Spotted; " " " "
24. " Purple; " " " "
25. " Rose; " " " "
26. " Scarlet; " " " "
27. " Stripe; " " " "
28. " Mixed Camellia; hardy, annual, div. col.
29. " Crimson " " " "
30. " Rose " " " "
31. " Violet " " " "
32. Bell Flower Carpathian; (2) hardy, perennial, (1) blue.
33. Beans, New Dwarf; " " " white.
34. " Hyacinth; (2) " " " purple.
35. Calendrinia, Lindley's; hardy, annual, red colored.
36. " Showy; (2) " " " purple.
37. Canterbury Bells; (2) hardy, perennial, (1) light blue.
38. Canary Bird Flower; (2) hlf. hdy., ann., yellow, climbing.
39. Candytuft White; (2) hardy, annual, white.
40. " Fragrant; (2) " " " "
41. " Mixed; (2) " " " diverse colored.
42. Cardinal Flower; (2) " " " scarlet.
43. Coreopsis, New Dwarf; " " " yellow and red.
44. " Dark Showy.
45. Cockscorn Finest Dwarf; tender, annual, div. col.
46. Centaurea Dwarf; hardy, annual, blue.
47. *Clematis* (Virgin's Bower) Sweet Scented; hardy, perennial, white.
48. Clitonia, Elegant; hardy, perennial, blue.
49. " Pretty; " " " three col.
50. Collinsia, Various Leaved; hdy., ann., purple and white.
51. " Large Flowering; " " " purple and blue.
52. Commelina Blue; half hardy, perennial, (1)
53. Corydalis Yellow; hardy, biennial, (1)
54. Catchfly Royal; hardy, perennial, (1) scarlet.
55. " Schafts; " " " rose colored.
56. Dahlia, Creeping, half hardy, perennial, (1) purple col.
57. " Fine Mixed Double; hardy, perennial, div. col.
58. Daisy, Poetic; (*Bellis perennis*), hdy., per!, div. col.
59. Feather Grass; hardy, annual, apetalous.
60. Geranium, Finest Mixed; per!, greenhouse, div. col.
61. Hollyhock, Finest Mixed; hardy perennial, (1) diverse colored, double flowered.
62. Thibiscus, Beautiful; hardy, annual, yellow and brown.
63. " Blue; " " " blue.
64. Horn of Plenty; " " " red.
65. Heliotrope, Great Flowering; greenhouse, perennial, lilac colored.
66. Honeysuckle, French; hardy, biennial, (1) red.
67. Hyacinth, French; perennial, diverse colored.
68. Jasmine Carolina; half hardy, perennial, yellow.
69. Larkspur, Branching; hardy, annual, div. col.
70. " Chinese; " " " perennial, (1) div. col.
71. London Pride Japan; " " " scarlet.
72. Love Grass; " " " annual, apetalous.
73. Lobelia, Graceful; tender, annual, blue, trailing.
74. " White; " " " white, trailing.
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Feb. 11.

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FOR PORT CHESTER AND BRIDGEPORT.—SPECIAL ACCOMMODATION TRAINS.—At 9.15 A. M. and 6.15 P. M. for Port Chester; at 5 P. M. for Bridgeport.

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FOR CONNECTICUT RIVER, VERMONT RAILROADS, AND MONTREAL.—EXPRESS.—At 8 A. M. Dies at Springfield.

FOR ACCOMMODATION TRAIN OF THE NEW HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND SPRINGFIELD R. R.—At 11.30 A. M.

FOR CANAL R. R.—At 8 and 11.30 A. M.

FOR NEW HAVEN AND NEW LONDON R. R.—EXPRESS.—At 8 A. M. to New London, Norwich, Stonington and Providence, and 3 P. M. to New London only.

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Vice Pres't. and Supt.'s Office, No. 37 Canal Street, New York. Asst. Supt.'s Office, Station House, New Haven. Feb. 11

MARCH, 1854.—AMERICAN RAILWAY GUIDE for this month contains, in addition to its "POSTER" TIME TABLES of all Railroads in the U. S., a new and complete RAILWAY MAP, got up expressly for this work at great expense, and is decidedly the latest, being corrected up to date. A few pages of advertisements inserted; and, considering its extensive circulation and IMMENSE MONTHLY EDITIONS, not a single copy. Send in your orders to

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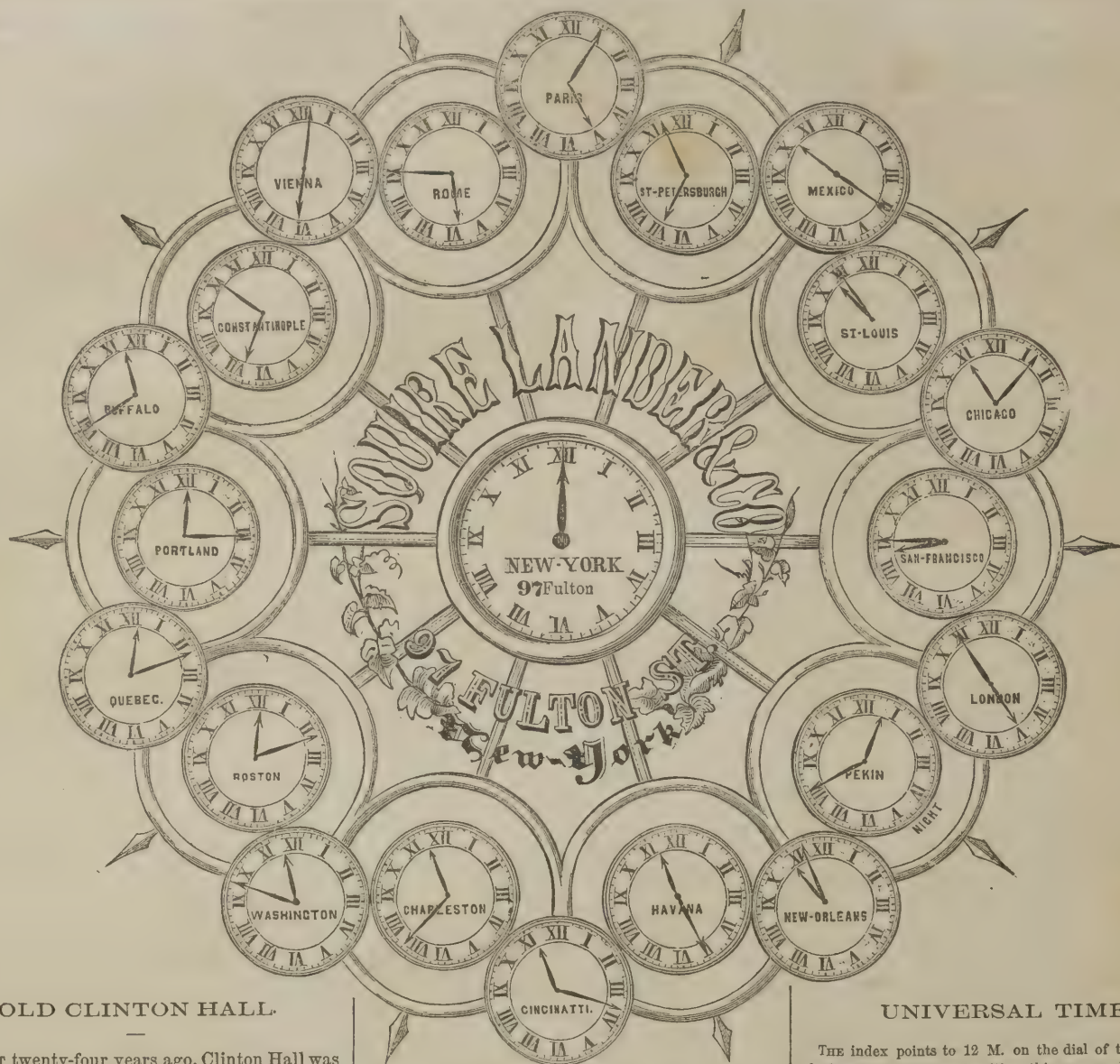
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ABOUT twenty-four years ago, Clinton Hall was built on the corner of Beekman and Nassau streets, New York, for the accommodation of the Mercantile Library Association. Besides the large lecture-room, the Association have occupied most of the upper part of the building, while the lower portion has been used for Bookstores, Insurance Offices, Banks, and the Phrenological Cabinet.

The Library Association have increased the number of volumes from five to fifty thousand, and their number of patrons from a few hundred to as many thousands; until, indeed, they have been compelled to obtain "more room." They are, therefore, about to remove to a new building, erected for their use, at Astor Place—a mile and a half above their present location. Old Clinton Hall is to be taken down, and new marble stores put up in its place.

THE PHRENOLOGICAL CABINET and PUBLICATION OFFICE will be removed to the more spacious and commodious store, No. 308 Broadway, between Duane and Pearl streets, opposite the New

York Hospital, two blocks above the City Hall Park. We expect to move into our new quarters early in April. We shall then be able to exhibit to much better advantage our large collection of those rare specimens of human and animal relics, gathered from all parts of the world. The Cabinet will, as heretofore, remain open and FREE to visitors, at all hours, day and evening.

THE JOURNAL OFFICE will be removed, at the same time, to the same store, 308 Broadway, where all letters may be directed, after the 10th of April next. Until then, as now, 131 Nassau street. All letters will reach us, however, if directed as follows: FOWLERS AND WELLS, New York.

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UNIVERSAL TIME.

THE index points to 12 M. on the dial of the City Hall clock, as we commence writing this paragraph. It would not occur to us, perhaps, if the above beautiful design were not before us, that our antipodes, the swarthy Celestials of the great city of Pekin, are just now wrapped in the slumbers of midnight. We are emphatically a "fast" people; but the slow Chinamen are quite ahead of us in point of time, having reached 12 h. 42 m. *to-morrow morning*! Our working-men are now eating their dinners, while those of St Petersburg are taking their evening meal, the clocks of that imperial city indicating the hour of 7 P. M. The clocks of Vienna are just six hours faster than ours. In Paris it is now 5 h. 5 m. P. M. At all places east of New York, of course, the time is more or less faster. The difference between this city and Boston is about twelve minutes and a half. All places to the westward of us have slower time. At Charleston it still lacks about twenty-three minutes of noon. At San Francisco the business day has hardly commenced, the timepieces there indicating 8 h. 45 m. A. M. A telegraphic message sent from New York, at 12 M., would reach the metropolis of California at a *quarter before nine in the morning*!

Our young readers who are studying geography and astronomy will find it a pleasant and useful recreation to trace out, with a map of the world before them, the interesting facts which this "Clock of All Nations" reveals and suggests, making an application of them to other places of different longitudinal situations.

Our engraving represents a design for an electrical clock, by Messrs. Squire & Landers, manufacturing and importing jewellers and watchmakers, of this city, to whom we are indebted for its use. Our friends who may require any thing in their line of business, will do well to remember their number—97 Fulton street, New York.

AMERICAN PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL.

AND

Repository of Science, Literature, and General Intelligence.

VOL. XIX. NO. 4.]

NEW YORK, APRIL, 1854.

[\$1.00 A YEAR.

Published by
FOWLERS AND WELLS,
No. 308 Broadway, New York.

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EDITORIAL NOTICES.

AMERICAN PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL.—We know of no work published that has done or is doing more to elevate and improve mankind than this Journal. It is worth many times its value to every family, student, teacher, or professional man, and contains volumes of truths, new, useful, and elevating.—*The American Citizen.*

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THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL is one of the best Scientific Periodicals in the country.—*Boston Morning News.*

Phrenology.

PHRENOLOGICAL JOTTINGS.

NO. I.

BY LEVI REUBEN, M.D.

“God geometrizes,” said Plato. And this is true; but only, it would seem, in the physical. There, mathematical law pervades all things. From stellar systems to the animalcule that tests the power of the microscope, there is not an atom of matter but that has its mathematical relations to all others—relations of size, distance, attraction and repulsion.

But, if I may be allowed to coin a new word, I will say, *God phrenologizes*, and this in a still higher sense. For not matter alone, but mind also, is completely interpenetrated by phrenological relations.

If we assume the mind to be a complex unit—a *bundle of capacities*, an association of powers, a democratic community of faculties, and not a solitary despot on the throne of the world—and that it is such, the proofs seem to be unanswerable—then we see at once a parallelism established between man and nature; and for *so many* capabilities in the former, we see in the latter just so many, neither more nor less, objects to awaken, exercise, and gratify them. Thus man squares with the system of things in which he is placed, and is its counterpart. Nothing in the universe about him is without its special use for him. The atoms of matter which he never saw, and never may see, appeal to his reason with a force as tangible as that of the stars he counts above his head; and the very stars he never saw, and with his bodily eye *never will see*, but which his reason teaches him must exist, form nevertheless the substantial food of his veneration, faith, ideality, and hope—faculties among the noblest in his being.

We may go a step higher. The Author of Na-

ture is proved in his works to be a Being of wisdom, and that in all the special powers of perceptive and reflective intellect, of benevolence and mercy, of love, of justice, and of command. But these are the attributes of a complex being. Is not, then, the nature of Deity himself phrenological? Indeed it must be. “For we are His children,” made “in His own image.” We cannot conceive of a God of only one faculty or power. Thus we come back to the truth that Phrenology, that is, a true Psychology, is the *fundamental plan* of the universe we inhabit. It is the *pattern* of the fabric of time—the all-pervading “Law,” and the controlling “Order.”

Phrenological truths are not, therefore, solely of value in showing us what we ourselves are, and what we are qualified to undertake in life; although this is one very important use of them. But, traced out to their more remote consequences, they teach us a just appreciation of our surroundings, and disclose our true relations to time and eternity, to the evils of the world, to the present state, as one of education, and to the Author of all.

It is this enlarged view of man's psychical nature and relations that leads to *true charity* both towards ourselves and our fellows, who are equally the fixed product of an almost endless chain of antecedents, beyond our own control, and equally “good” in the great system of things, no matter how obnoxious or offensive to the partial estimate of a day or of a community. And this charity, in that it is the highest effort of an intelligent benevolence, is a sufficient voucher for its own authority and usefulness.

We may, accordingly, study man in all his manifestations without learning thereby to undervalue him. We may analyze the motives and capabilities by which our fellow becomes a thief, an assassin, a slanderer, a knave, or a debauchee, and when our work is done, we shall exalt and compassionate, rather than despise or hate, the object of our investigations.

The writer of these “jottings” proposes to record in them some of the thoughts on phrenological topics that have arisen in his mind at

various times, in a desultory manner, and as the occasion called them up. He aims at neither a connected nor a complete survey of the field, but rather at a hasty glance over some fragments of its wealth, picked up during hurried forays upon the inviting domain. He hopes that, should these thoughts not prove very curious, some of them may be new in print, and of some value towards the progressive elucidation of a deep and noble science.

Truth of Phrenology.—It is one of the highest merits of this science, and one of the strongest testimonies in its favor, that it makes us "at home" with ourselves; introducing us directly into all the cloisters of *self*, and putting us on most intimate terms with our new acquaintance! This result has come unexpectedly upon the world. The old systems of metaphysics were tangled webs of wordiness, from which the learned alone could extract any thing like sense or profit. Mental science, imperfect as it was, was an aristocratic privilege. But the great thought of Gall is at once practical and of transparent clearness. It "comes home to our business and bosoms." It "holds the mirror up to nature," and with an accuracy that is all the perplexity or the importance of the subject can demand. The old systems, by their mutual hostility, hurried each other to the extinction inherent in their very composition. The new philosophy must expect to accommodate itself to the *progress* that comes to all true sciences; but as yet we see no insuperable antagonism rising up between its different expositions, necessitating the worthlessness or the overthrow of any. All stand upon the fundamental doctrine that mind is a community of powers; and on this central ground they may commingle into one, while no one can wholly annihilate the other.

Unity in Plurality.—We do not pay one price for the gloss of a piece of cloth, another for the fineness of its texture, a third for its strength, and so on. We pay a single price for the *idea* of the cloth formed from a consideration of all its qualities. So we judge of each man or woman as a unit, and not as a parcel; and many a good trait finds no market in our esteem, because of its association with others that are evil. With all the complexity of his powers and susceptibilities, man is fused in the sharp attrition of social life into a unit. He becomes in effect a single force. So long, then, as brains and souls must be unbalanced, how important that he should throw great labor and culture into a few, at least, of his better qualities, so that that "general average" we call *character* may not be against him.

Diversity of Faculties.—One Jones invents and manufactures your best printers' ink; and another Jones writes books to be printed with it. A third Jones keeps a first-class bookstore, and sells the books; a fourth Jones carts the boxes containing them; a fifth reads them to "kill time;" and a sixth, being delighted with them, writes a "review" and eulogizes them. Now, let these several Joneses be shaken up together, as we shake up "lots" in a hat, and what novel specimens of work would the several callings turn out! The old Romans aptly symbolized the incongruities that must result from a disarrangement of qualifications and pursuits in the tradition of the

"leaves of fate" which the Cumean Sybil allowed at times to be tossed about by the winds, thus strangely intermixing and confusing the destinies of men.

Mutual Action of Faculties.—One faculty furnishes food to another and necessitates its exercise, and so secures its development without our care. So, on the other hand, the lack of a given faculty may withhold the food, or forbid the exercise proper to another, and so enfeeble the latter, unless we take great pains in its cultivation. Or, the activity of one faculty may militate against that of another, so that the absence of the former would favor the development of the latter. Thus, large Comparison plies Language for words, and large Acquisitiveness works Destructiveness as a slave. On the other hand, very small Language retards the action and growth of all the intellectual faculties; for whatever man *can* do, it is pretty certain that he *does not* habitually deduce, compare, judge, imagine or originate, without *words*; and when mental effort has culminated in a thought, that is soon dissipated and lost again, unless Language holds out the ready habiliments in which to clothe and secure the foundling for future companionship and advantage. Thus a fair forehead with small Language may get credit for more mental activity than is its due. Small Self-Esteem usually blights Mirthfulness, and small Approbativeness often leaves our best powers untaxed and undeveloped. Still again, small Self-Esteem favors the growth of Approbativeness, large Hope leaves as good a quality as Continuity to die of idleness, and large Conscientiousness and Veneration—excellent qualities though they are—have a sad score against them for their interference with the healthful development of Agreeableness and Mirthfulness, and the exercise of Intuition (where the latter faculty *pays best*) on man.

Vicarious Action of Faculties.—In persons of small Self-Esteem, and who have consequently little innate dignity, Combaticiveness is very commonly compelled to take the part, or even to take the place, of the feeble faculty. And, alas! how many of the worthiest powers prove unreliable when brought to a severe test, and skulk away, leaving the poor *bull-dog* to stand growling alone in the gap! With those who have no executiveness or energy, and who do not succeed in any thing, Hope has shouldered on her a tenfold burden. Then it becomes the life-long trade of the ill-fed spinster to satisfy with pictured drafts on the uncertain future the shameful bankruptcy of the present!

Antagonism of Faculties.—How can the *want* of a positive mental principle constitute a positive mental principle? For example, how can the mere lack of Secretiveness endow its subject with Communicativeness? The one is an active and positive faculty, it would seem, equally with the other, while in character the two are diametrically opposite. So, how can absence of Spirituality (faith) constitute Scepticism; which is in itself as much a propensity (a *love*, so to speak, of unbelief) as is the former a love of the mystery on which it feeds? Or how can absence of Veneration produce a hatred of both the act of devotion and its highest object? These latter dispositions are too positive and real in their

manifestation and results to be in themselves mere negations. So, we can understand how a want of Vitativeness should give *disregard* of life; but how can it go farther, and give actual *contempt* of life, or lead to a murderous assault of its possessor on himself? Are we not led by considerations like these to a belief in the existence of faculties antagonistic to those whose action is virtuous? Are there not other natural and even necessary qualities in man whose location, scope, and bearing on character have not yet been sufficiently recognized, and whose action is the opposite of that which is "lovely and of good report?" And may not these qualities appropriately reside in the *base* of the brain, which, equally with the upper and lateral surface, is the seat of well-marked convolutions, and of *gray* nervous substance?—especially when we remember that this large tract of cerebral matter has been but imperfectly studied, and that no very important office has yet been clearly assigned to it. This doctrine is not advanced by the writer as new, but as plausible and well worthy of consideration.

Natural Language of Faculties.—The natural expression of the faculties in action, as has been well and generally remarked, is often in the direction of a line with the organ. Thus thought causes the head to "droop," the reflectives falling forward in the line of their projection from the centre of the brain; and in the same way, Benevolence "nods," Religion gazes upward, Firmness stands "bolt upright," Intuition peers suspiciously out from under the eyebrows, and Ideality drops the temples forward and to one side, on the finger's end, and then paints the dreamy pictures that have no answering reality. May we not, however, detect some exceptions to this rule? True; Combaticiveness gives the *backward shake* of the head, but it holds its subject forward, full in the face of his antagonist. And this latter seems to be equally a part of its natural language. So Destructiveness, behind, produces that frightful shake of the head, *to the side and forward*, the deadly meaning of which all well know. It also impels the whole body right forward, to grapple with its object. So, too, activity, energy, and desperation, *basory*, give motion in an upward line. The frantic man leaps and throws up his arms; and a person writing a letter while in a passion runs his words upward, getting constantly *above* the line. Is not the law, then, that the repulsive qualities, the propensities or impulses, act in a direction contrary to that of their own projection from the centre of the brain; that, being *behind* the person, they impel or drive the latter forward; while it is the intellectual faculties, and especially the sentiments, the true attractive and attracting qualities, that give motion directly forward, in the line of their own axes? This view corresponds well with our constant experience. We are *drawn* or *attracted* towards all objects of our admiration or affection, but impelled or driven to conflict with the person and things we hate and would remove or destroy. The eyes are instinctively averted from one we dislike, and we repel all the approaches of such. But the eyes are "riveted" on one we admire, and we invite companionship with all the inno-

cent blandishments so well known to the natural language of esteem.

Types of Face.—Head and face are counterparts. The mental or personal forces that mould the former, chisel their expression unerringly in the latter. Thus, if my observations have not deceived me, the three fundamental types of character, in which the spiritual, the intellectual, and the sensual respectively preponderate, have each their characteristic form of face. Spiritualists have a long middle-face. They are long between the eyes and mouth, the nose being commonly a prominent feature, and long, but not inclined to turn up; in common parlance, they are "long-faced." Rationalists have a large upper-face. They are prominent about and above the eyes. With them the distance between the eyes and mouth is very short; the nose short, and either small and straight or "turned up." The latter feature is especially seen in those in whom a disposition to scepticism and materialism is strong. Sensualists have a large lower-face; the nose is apt to be heavy, the cheeks wide and full, the mouth large, the lips thick, and the chin hanging or projecting. The entire visage approximates the brute, and may be correctly described as coarse. The "tout ensemble" of the first class is *mystery*; of the second, *penetration*; of the third, *animality*. Sometimes these characters are plainly combined; but then it is most frequently the first and third. Byron said of Sheridan, "He had the brow of a god, but the mouth of a satyr." And Bernard, a living French author, says of the unfortunate Edgar A. Poe, "He had the brow of a god, and the mouth of Silenus." The lower-face of Vitellius strongly reminds us of the tiger; but we gaze on the high brow and spiritual face of Melancthon as on a startling impersonation of the Divine wisdom and love.

True Beauty Psychological.—In theory this is and must be admitted. All forms and features are but the expression, wrought into matter, of the spirit-life within. The man's character is before the man himself; it is the evolution-force communicated to the material and previously passive germ, and which with inevitable certainty brings out in the person light hair or dark, fibres fine or coarse, a brain active or torpid, endowed with delicate sentiments, or with coarse, grasping desires; which makes, in one word, the man's whole person, and every part and parcel of his personality, wherever met and however observed, suggestive to the appreciating beholder of graces and excellences, or of blemishes and imperfections. But the writer of this has observed that, practically, also, his ideas of beauty have become squared with phrenological principles. Thus, he cannot admire a low, wide head, especially in woman, nor any style of wearing the hair or of dress which greatly increases the apparent lowness and width. So, a heavy back-head, or a low, narrow forehead, are alike abhorrent to a true idea of beauty. Indeed, the oval face, long associated with the highest feminine loveliness, is exactly that form we should expect to accompany well-developed sentiments, moral and humane, and fair or full intellectual powers; and observation confirms the truth of the happy conjunction of qualities attending on this type of features.

"Theory and Practice."—Too much has been

said of the difference between men's theories and practices. As wide as it is and ever has been, this difference is a necessity, a simple fact of our nature; and such, to some extent, it long must be. He that essays to think, calls on his Ideality, a faculty which moves in the very atmosphere of perfection, and which charms into action with itself the whole higher plane of his mental powers. He who essays to act, calls on Destructiveness, or energy, a faculty which smacks of clubs and blood, and which allies with itself the whole lower plane of the propensities. Thought is by nature calmative and quiet; action is of necessity quick and turbulent. Thought is high; action, low. When action is noble and serene, it is because its springs are in sentiment, and its character rather that of thought or devotion. When thought is mean or tumultuous, it is because it is begotten of low promptings, and its character is that of effort or of hate. What then? Are theories at the best useless? By no means. The balance of a man's life is cast between the poise of his THOUGHT and that of his IMPULSE. Let, therefore, theories, thoughts, sentiments, and principles predominate, and the man is made better just in that ratio. He will not follow his principles to the full extent, nor will he by far exemplify all his thought; and yet he will necessarily be a better and a better man, just in proportion as his far-reaching ideas balance or over-balance his impulses and low cravings—just in proportion as the placid Ideal culminates above the urgent and impetuous Actual.

Architecture.

THE ITALIAN COTTAGE, AS COMPARED WITH THE SPHERICAL FORM OF HOUSE.

We insert the following diagrams of an Italian Cottage, drawn by a young artist of promise, not because we approve any cottage plan—yet consider this as good as any—but to contrast all irregular forms of houses with their opposite, the spherical and octagonal. The principles of the two are diametrically opposite; and our object is to present them in contrast for the judgment of an enlightened public.

Most of our objections to it are urged in "Home for All." They are, first, its roof. To all extra-steep roofs we object, because extra expensive, and because they expose a much larger surface to the action of heat and cold than flat roofs, and receive the direct rays of the sun at right angles.

And this extra steepness renders their junction more difficult. We prefer one roof, and that as flat as will answer, yet shed water. To our eye, a house looks better with a balustrade, and a roof too flat to be seen, or, if seen, seen as little as may be.

But this joining of roofs is rendered necessary by the cottage, as contradistinguished from the octagon. The former embodies all under one roof, and in one compact form. The latter, as in the accompanying rooms, 1 and 4, shoot right out from the main structure, and are attachments to, not parts of it. In this consists our main objec-

tion. All nature's productions are circular. All fruits, grains, seeds—all that grows is globular. Only a second-growth potato is adjunctive. See, too, how much farther apart 1 and 4 are than if the same room were enclosed in the octagonal form.

Observe, too, the loss of room. All the space at the right of the conservatory and above the dining-rooms might have been enclosed without requiring one inch more of wall; and thus of the other three vacant corners. At least one-third more room might have been enclosed with the same wall. The apparent apology that one is a conservatory, we consider an objection; for its three sides, or about four-fifths of its wall, are exposed to the weather, whereas we would prefer that its rear be protected by the house—that it be built *in with* the house, and on its sunny side.

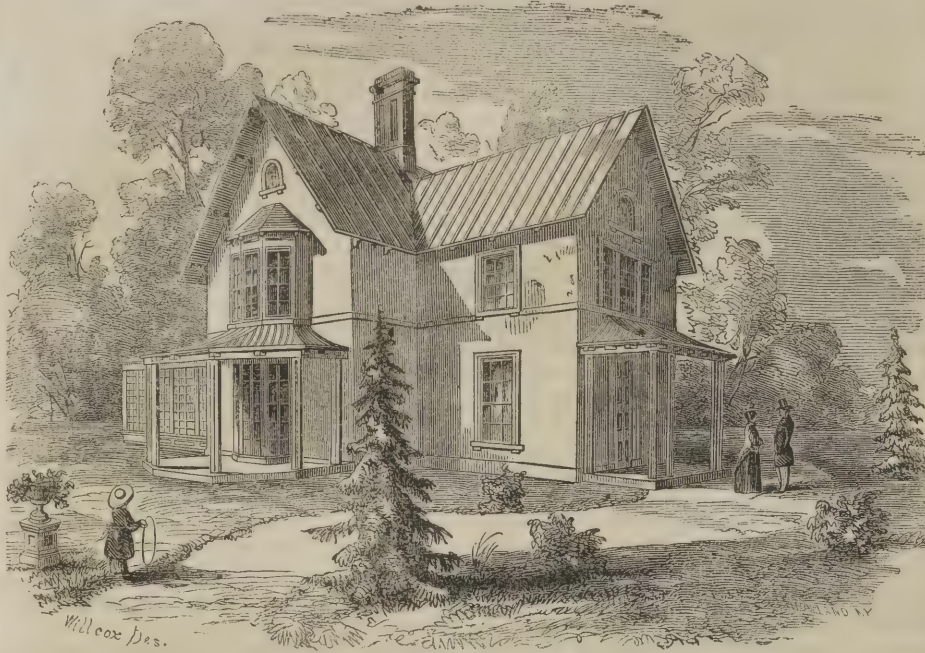
To the hall we also object, as taking up all that wing for nothing. Its being used as a sitting-room spoils it as a hall, by obliging you to enter at once into the family-room. But all these objections, with their reasons, are so fully presented in "Home for All, or the Gravel Wall and Octagon Mode of Building," new edition, that we refer readers to its pages.

Nor do bay-windows strike our fancy. They are but projections, against all of which we have just protested, and, withal, much more expensive than ordinary windows. But, simply calling attention to these irregular cottage forms in contrast with our octagon compact houses, we leave all to make their own selection, observing that we never yet saw one who had lived in one of the latter but became perfectly enamored with it, and utterly averse to a return.

THE ITALIAN COTTAGE.

THE design of this cottage is simple yet expressive, and is of the modified Italian style; a style which, with its broad, overhanging, bracketed roofs (sheltering thoroughly the walls from the weather) and pleasing piazzas, is peculiarly adapted to our northern climate; and while there is nothing difficult or expensive in the construction of the various details, its bold projecting roofs and bay-windows give character to the exterior. It is intended to meet the requirements and exigences of a small family, and, simple and inexpensive as it is, it contains more of the real essentials that a house should possess, than many that have cost double the sum.

The plan of the principal floor sufficiently explains itself, showing an ample hall, with a handsome staircase, (this hall might be used as a sitting-room,) abundantly lighted, and giving easy access to both drawing and dining-rooms, and by means of a lower staircase to kitchen and other basement apartments. There is also a back-door opening to rear of house. Drawing-room, 15 by 20, with a large semi-octagonal bay-window, surrounded with a piazza, affording an agreeable accompaniment. At the end the greenhouse or conservatory is entered by means of a slidingsash-door; and to add to the effect produced, a fountain of pleasing proportions might, with great taste, be introduced. The dining-room is 15 by 20, also provided with a bay-window, and contains a good closet. The bay-windows (the semi-octagonal being carried up in second floor)



ITALIAN COTTAGE.

form very striking features in this design, and the result is not altogether unpleasant.

The basement contains a good-sized kitchen, with its several adjuncts of pantry, closets, &c., a cellar, laundry, and store-room, all sufficiently lighted; the kitchen being almost above ground, owing to the surface on this side falling off sufficiently for the purpose.

The second floor contains three bed-rooms, a bath-room, water-closet, and several closets, those indispensable attachments to every country-house. In the attic we have two bed-rooms, large open attic, closets and cistern.

All the rooms are quite large, adequately ventilated, and showing a very convenient and compact arrangement; one where comfort and good effect are combined to a very considerable degree; no flimsy ornamentation or filigree work enters in the slightest degree into this composition. All is plain, simple, and expressive, as a *cottage* should be.

Perhaps nothing is more indicative of the character of its occupants than the external appearance of a country dwelling; a house standing in an exposed situation, costly though it

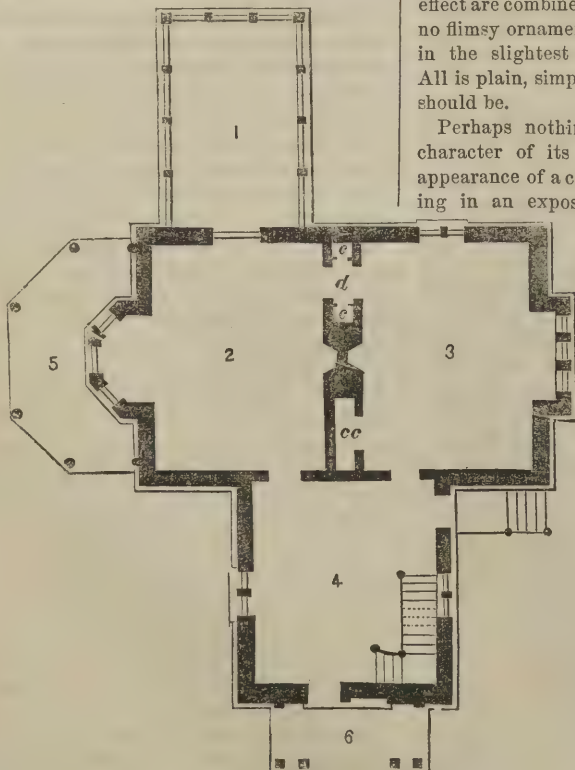
may be, has a very repulsive, an uninviting appearance. No grateful shelter of umbrageous trees and shrubs offers to protect us from the scorching rays of a summer sun; and it is but natural to portend the want of taste, as well as intelligence, in those that occupy it. But far different is the result of the neat cottage, surrounded with shady shrubs and trees; and though the cottage be ever so humble in its pretensions, it has a clean, tidy appearance, and, with its grounds richly cultivated, its flowers

"All woven in gorgeous tissues,
Flaunting gayly in the golden light,"

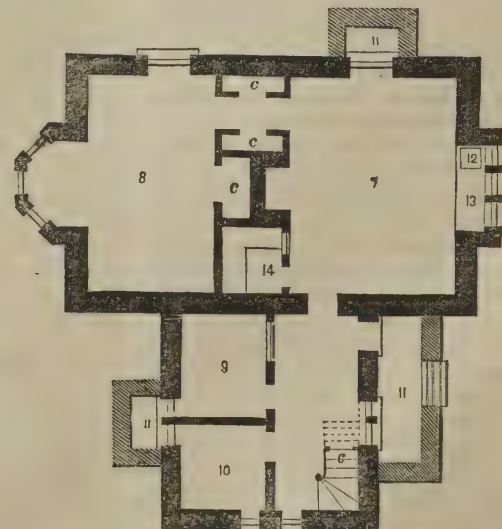
shrubs and trees pleasantly disposed, and a patch of well-kept lawn, is indicative of attention paid to other than "mere animal enjoyments."

Nor is this privilege denied to any possessor of a country residence, for the most limited spot of ground may be adorned with much beauty and effect. It may be laid out with winding or curved paths, neatly bordered with various flowers, blending their gaudy colors harmoniously together; planted with a goodly assortment of shade trees and ornamental shrubs, of which there can be ever had a bountiful variety; a trellis here, with climbing plants; a bower there, with its cool, refreshing shade; a few vases, disposed with care over the lawn, receptacles for flowering plants. These, and more, (according as the place be larger or smaller,) are susceptible of giving an air of refinement, otherwise quite unattainable, and at a very slight expense. Were our country residences more generally decked with simplicity and taste, we imagine that the number of our young men who wander from the patrimonial estate, and precipitate themselves in the dissipated and vitiated follies of a city life, would be very materially lessened.

A great desideratum for the country is the wire fence, (such as manufactured by Wickersham, N. Y.) Inconspicuous, and combining in an eminent degree lightness and cheapness, it offers a very striking contrast to the miserable, rickety, zig-zag post-and-rail fence often met with in the country. It is more durable, and far more economical than any other species of fence, since by this mode no ground is lost or made unproductive, and combines "taste and ornament with the ut-



GROUND PLAN.



SECOND STORY.

most permanence and security." We hope to see this style of country fencing in more general use than at present.

WM. H. WILCOX, *Architect*,
381 Broadway, N. Y.

CIRCULAR HOUSE.

DESCRIPTION.

THIS circular house, in many respects quite original in its plan, has recently been erected by Enoch Robinson, Esq., at Spring Hill, Somerville. No timber has been used in its construction. The walls are made of plank, sawed on a circle of forty feet, (the diameter of the house,) and nailed together, one above the other, in regular courses. The windows are made of four large panes of glass, in a single sash, which slides up into the wall, entirely out of the way. The inside blinds are arranged in the same manner.

The oval parlor is twenty-four feet long, by fifteen feet wide. The circular library, opposite, is thirteen feet in diameter, leaving a fine front entry between these two curves. The kitchen, next the circular library, has a slate floor and walls of varnished white-wood. Between the kitchen and the large dining-room is the chimney, and the kitchen and dining-room closets, so arranged as to occupy very little room.

On the second floor are seven chambers, two of them quite large, all opening into a pleasant rotunda, thirteen feet in diameter, beneath the central sky-light.

The accompanying sketch and plans will give a good idea of the general appearance and arrangement of this truly original and unique edifice. The plans are drawn on a scale of 8 feet to the inch.*

Though made of the best materials, and of superior workmanship, this building has been erected at an expense much less than that of a square house erected in the ordinary way.

* See pp. 78 and 79 for plans.

Physical Geography.

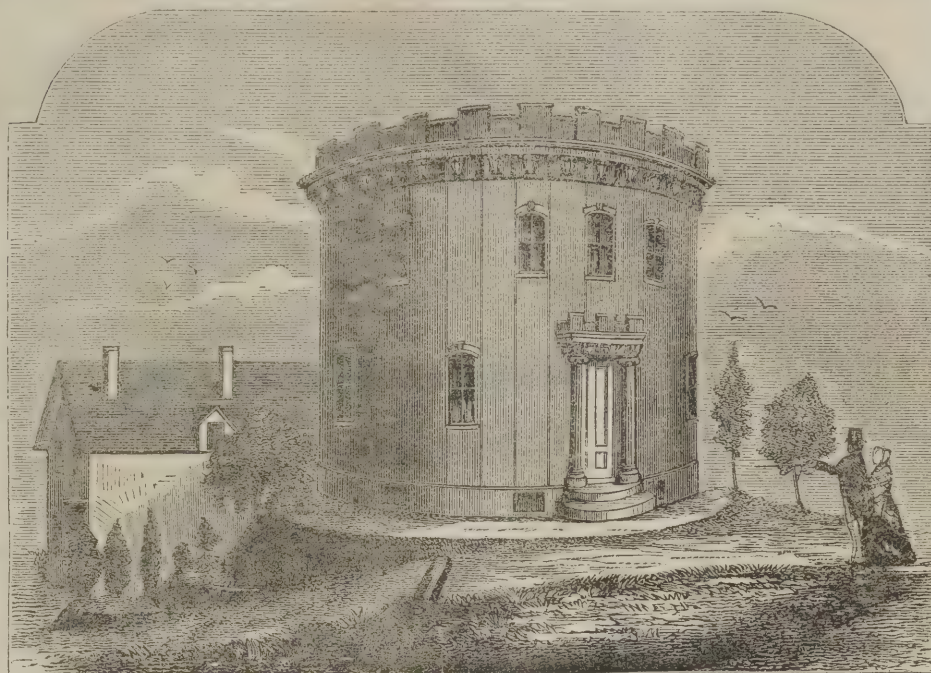
CLIMATE OF THE UNITED STATES, AND ITS EFFECTS ON THE HABITS AND CUSTOMS OF THE PEOPLE.

Translated from L'Athenaeum Français.

A DISTINGUISHED naturalist—M. E. Desor—lately read, at a general meeting of the Helvetic Society, a memoir full of piquant observations on the effects of climate in the United States. We give a few interesting extracts from this curious work, which has just appeared in the *Swiss Review*, an excellent magazine, published at Neuchâtel.

When a German or Swiss emigrant lands at New York, he does not find that the climate differs in any respect from that of his own country. Little by little, however, after he has established himself in a permanent manner, he begins to observe the difference, which soon obliges him to modify some of his habits, and, with the lapse of a certain time, to make him, willingly or unwillingly, adopt the American manner, which was at first the object of his most bitter criticisms.

The experience which most Europeans acquire, causes them to be astonished when they begin to



CIRCULAR HOUSE AT SOMERVILLE, MASS.

reflect upon it. They know that the Northern States are nearly in the same latitude as Central Europe; the best informed amongst them remember also to have learned at school, that zones of equal temperature correspond in a manner yet more striking. They have besides learned by experience that the winters, in the environs of New York and Boston, are nearly as cold as in the vicinity of Frankfort, Bâle, and Zurich, and the summer at least as hot; and, nevertheless, there result effects altogether different, of which they understand absolutely nothing. Besides, when the *élite* of the German population of Boston assembled a few years ago in the *Lyceum*, to establish an academical course, according to the mode pursued by Americans, the principal, if not the only question of general physics on which they expressed a strong desire to be informed, was that of the climate. How was it that they were all obliged to modify their habits after a certain time, and even their mode of proceeding in the different arts and occupations?

Having been invited to give some discourses on the comparative climatology of the Continents of Europe and America, I was induced to inquire in a more special manner into the nature of those climacteric influences, and the consequences of the modifications that follow in their train.

The phenomena of which we speak are of two kinds: those which relate to ordinary life, and which everybody can experience, and those which are observed in the exercise of certain professions.

In the first category are comprised the following phenomena:

1. German women all wonder at the facility with which clothes dry, even in the coldest days of winter, as well as at the fact, that lye lasts in general only half as long as in Europe. This, with them, accounts for the practice so generally

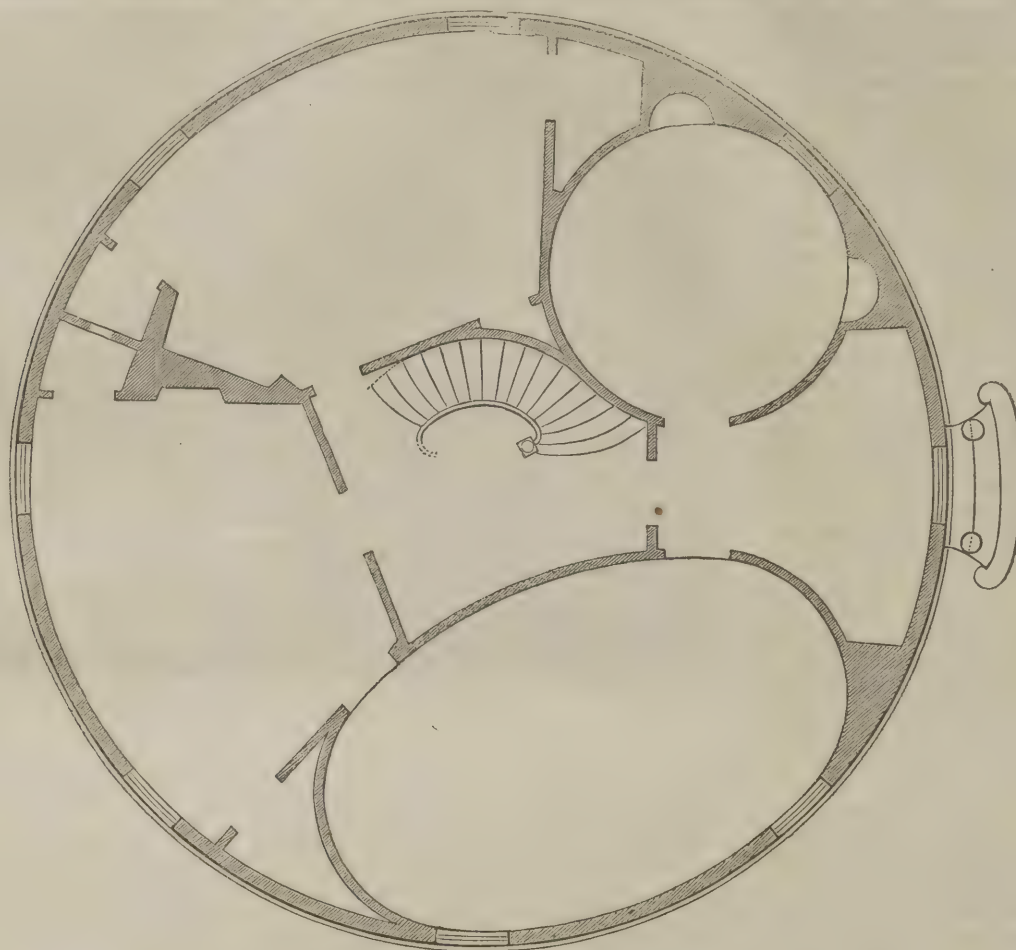
adopted in the United States, of making lye every week.

2. On the other hand, the same housekeepers, particularly those who dwell in the country, are inconsolable at the rapidity with which their bread becomes stale. Accustomed in their native country to provide a sufficient quantity of bread to last them several weeks, they despair at seeing their bread, although it is prepared in the same manner, become stale and uneatable after the lapse of a few days; they account for it by the quality of the flour or the water; they get angry, regret that such should be the case, and at the end of a few weeks, finish by adopting the American custom of making bread every day, or at least every other day.

3. This inconvenience, which is certainly real, is compensated, to a certain extent, by advantages which we do not possess. Thus, dampness is much less to be feared in the United States than with us. It is rare that winter provisions are spoiled. The cellars, in particular, unless they are placed in very low and damp situations, are excellent, which causes the dry air to preserve all kinds of provisions, fruits, and vegetables, much longer and more effectually than with us.

4. The same absence of humidity shows itself in a much more striking manner in winter in the apartments. The windows become congealed much less than with us. Thus the Germans, who are accustomed to see the panes of glass covered with a frosty arborization during the greater part of the winter, and who can with difficulty understand a Christmas feast without *eisblumen*, (flowers of ice,) are quite disappointed not to find them more frequent in America, and yet it is as cold there, and even colder, at Christmas-time than at Hamburg or Munich.

5. Alongside of these experiences, which belong



GROUND PLAN OF CIRCULAR HOUSE.

to ordinary life, there are others which relate to *hygiene*, and which everybody feels in his own person. I will cite here but one example—the influence which a residence in the United States has on the hair, which, at the end of a certain time, loses considerably its glossiness; hence, a greater want of pomatums and of oil, and consequently a much larger number of wigmakers. Many young men who, in Switzerland or Germany, would have cried out at the very idea of pomatum or Macassar oil, afraid of looking effeminate, gradually approach the wigmaker's shop, after they have sojourned a short time in the United States.

The experiences which have resulted from the exercise of different arts and occupations are not less significant. Here are a few examples, which I gathered from intelligent and trustworthy persons:

1. Builders do not know the necessity of letting their houses dry, during a season, before they deliver them up for the purposes of dwellings. The mason is hardly out of them before the tenant enters, without any fear of catching the rheumatism, or any of the infirmities incidental to us who enter newly-constructed buildings.

2. House-painters can apply much more rapidly than with us, a second coat of varnish or of paint, without the quality of the work being affected by it.

3. As a counterpoise, workers in ebony, and particularly musical instrument-makers, are obliged to be much more careful in the selection of wood which they use. Wood which in Europe would be considered sufficiently dry, would not be admitted in the work-shops of Boston or New York, where it would crack in a very short time. It is to this cause we must attribute the great success of American pianos, whilst those of Vienna, although they are highly thought of in Europe, soon become deteriorated.

4. Joiners are also obliged to make use of a much thicker glue than that which they use in Europe.

5. On their part, tanners make the remark that skins become dry much more easily than in Europe, which enables them to maintain a much larger stock on hand, within a comparatively given time. They are, moreover, astonished at the rapidity with which desiccation operates itself in the winter season.

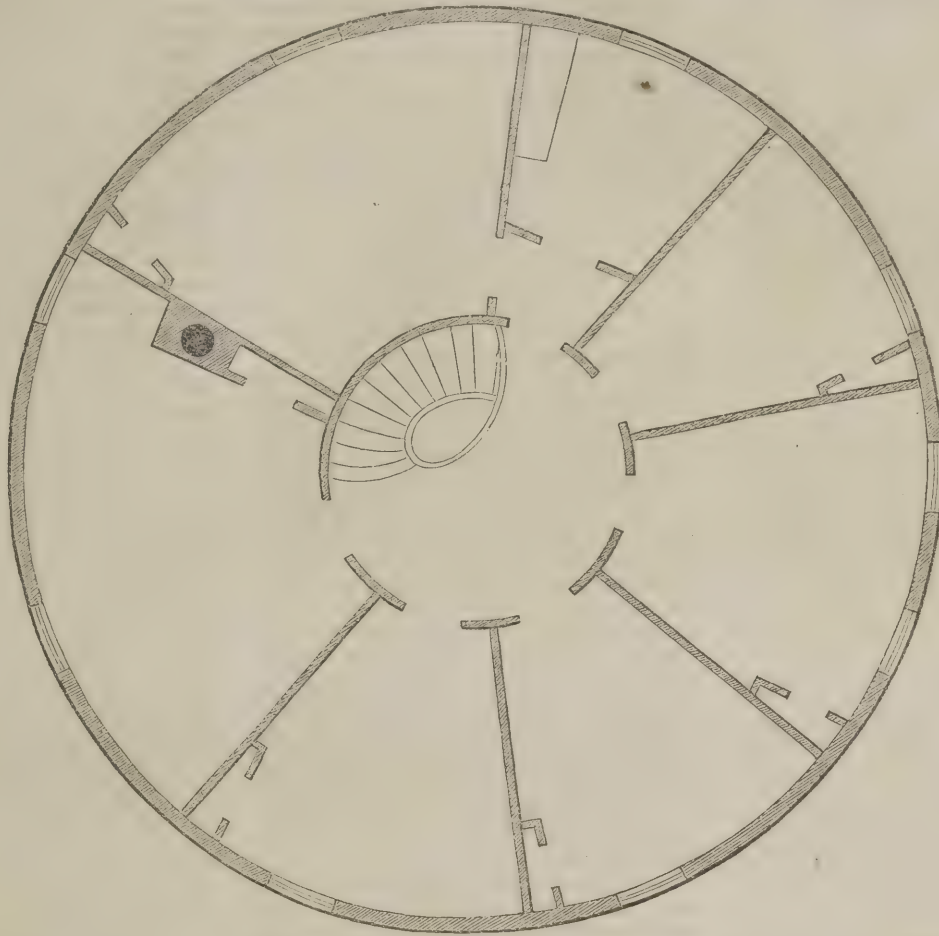
6. In fine, I can cite a fact, drawn from my own experience as a naturalist. You all know what trouble we have in Europe to secure our collections of Natural History against dampness; it is only by spreading lime or other absorbents in our galleries, that we succeed in destroying the effects of dampness, particularly in new buildings. At Boston I saw a collection of birds and mammiferous animals placed in apartments which

the plasterer had just left, without ever thinking of placing absorbents there. When I made the remark to the keeper, and expressed my solicitude for so many precious objects which ran the risk of being spoiled, "You forget," said he, "that we are in New England, and not in Europe."

All these different phenomena are referable to one and the same cause, which you have already divined—the greater dryness of the air in the United States. It might even appear useless to insist as much as I have done on this peculiarity in the American climate, if, apparently, this result were not in opposition to the meteorological knowledge we possess relative to that country. "You pretend," has it been often objected to us, "that the climate of the United States is drier than that of Europe; and, nevertheless, we know that it rains there neither less nor less often than it does with you."

In fact, the quantity of water which falls in the United States in the form of rain or of snow, is not only not inferior, but equals, and even surpasses that which falls in Europe.

* The number of rainy days in the United States is not, moreover, less than what it is in Europe, with the exception, perhaps, of the British Isles and Norway. In return, it seems to be more considerable than in Eastern Europe. It is necessary for me to observe that the contradiction



SECOND FLOOR OF CIRCULAR HOUSE.

which ensues from this information is so only in appearance, and that notwithstanding this greater quantity of water, the climate may be on the whole drier in the United States than in Europe. The reason of it is very simple; it is, that in fine weather the atmosphere is less charged with humidity than with us. The air does not maintain itself, as in England and the west of Europe, in a state bordering on saturation, but the moment it ceases to rain, and a change of wind brings fine weather, the hygrometer falls immediately, and the dew is sensibly beneath the ambient temperature of the air. There is in this respect much similarity between the climate of the United States and that of the Alps. Our mountains, you know, have given rise to results in appearance not less contradictory. Relying on the fact that it rained oftener there than in the plains, we concluded from it, with too much haste, that the air there was drier. We have thus seen in ancient manuals of meteorology, and even in recent works, the climate of the Alps placed among damp climates, whilst in reality the air there is much drier than elsewhere, of which every one of us may have had experience in a fine day. To this circumstance also must we attribute, in great part, the fact that we fatigue ourselves less in the mountains than in the plains.

The cause of this much greater dryness of the

American climate is easy to be understood. In America, as in Europe, the predominant winds are westerly winds. On our European coasts, these winds arrive charged with a humidity with which they have become saturated in their contact with the ocean. Hence it happens that they generally bring rain with them. In the United States the inverse is the rule. The westerly winds reach the Atlantic coast after having swept over a whole continent, and during their course have lost a great part of their humidity. Thus it is very seldom that they are accompanied with rain. They fill the same role that easterly winds do with us, which, from the fact alone that they come from the continent, are dry and free from dampness.

The lecturer then went on to state the effects of the climate on the personal appearance and habits of Americans. Many of his remarks being of a didactic character, are omitted; those only which are essentially interesting are given.

He says, one of the physiological traits of the American is the absence of *embonpoint*. Go through the streets of New York, Boston, or Philadelphia, and of a hundred individuals you meet, you hardly see one who is corpulent; and if you do, it will often happen that this person is a foreigner, or of foreign extraction.

Of the fair sex, he speaks of their delicate and

ethereal expression, on which the American ladies pride themselves so much. But in admitting what there is attractive in this type, which the poets, right or wrong, qualify as angelic, he believes he does not err much in thinking that the European ladies, for being a little more robust and dumpy, have not the less right to his admiration.

He traces these peculiarities to the effects of the climate; but his remarks on the impatience which it is said Americans manifest in their conduct, are too interesting not to be given in full:

"There is no European who, on landing in New York, Boston, or Baltimore, has not been struck with the feverish activity which reigns on all sides. Everybody is in a hurry—people on the wharves and along the side-ways run rather than walk. If two friends meet each other in the streets, they merely shake hands, and have no time to converse together. It is true we see something of the same kind in the ports and large towns of England; only, the activity of the English appears to me more suited to their temperament; that of the American is more instinctive, the result of habit and of a natural impatience, rather than of necessity: hence it happens that it shows itself on occasions when it is out of season; and it is for this that the Americans have been oftentimes reproached."

He accounts for this national characteristic, which most writers have observed, by saying:

"An impatience so general must, necessarily, have its source in some general cause. Although we do not yet possess much precise information as to the manner, humidity in the air works more or less on the nervous system: we do not believe we err in attributing this nervous irritability of the people of the United States to the dryness of the American climate. Can we not cite in support of this opinion the less durable effect, but not less constant, that the easterly wind produces with us? The inhabitants of the Jura know too well what effect it has on the nerves, and even on the disposition of the mind, to such an extent, that when the easterly wind blows for a long time, people feel a sort of uneasiness, of irritation, which oftentimes degenerates into bad humor; so much so, that in certain localities it has become a common saying, that the easterly wind makes women wicked; and I have heard more than one make the remark, that they would invite no person to their houses during an easterly gale.

"If, therefore, dry winds produce such marked effects amongst ourselves, where they only occasionally blow, we may imagine that their influence must be much greater in a country where they are the prevailing winds all along the Atlantic coast."

M. Desor's paper abounds in highly philosophical deductions from well-known facts, and is exceedingly interesting. We have not space to give more.

Psychology.

MAGNETISM BEFORE THE DAYS OF MESMER.

It might be distinctly proved that a knowledge of the influence modernly known as "Animal" or "Human Magnetism," together with its proper mode of application in the cure of disease, is almost as old as human history, inasmuch as distinct allusions to it are found in some of the earliest writings. It is not, however, our purpose, in this brief article, to trace back its history beyond the eleventh century of the Christian era, when, as it appears, it first began to be employed by the kings of France and England as an agent in the cure of scrofulous tumors. King Edward I. (of England,) surnamed the Confessor, is said to have been the first who healed this species of malady by the touch, and the circumstances of his first case of the kind are said to have been as follows:

A certain woman had a swelling in her neck under her chin, which was very troublesome, resisting all ordinary curative applications. She was finally admonished in a dream to present herself to the King and make known her difficulty, and was given to understand that speedy relief would be the result. She accordingly addressed herself to King Edward, who washed and manipulated the tumor, making upon it, as it is said, the sign of the cross. After this the sore speedily suppurated and healed. It is said that while Edward lived in Normandy he healed many persons of the same disease. Peter of Blois, in writing from the court of Henry II. in 1180, stated that it was the custom of the King to touch persons in this same manner; and the practice was also pursued by each of the subsequent kings and queens of England down to Queen Anne.

The kings of France appear to have been no less successful in the cure of scrofula by this same method. They accompanied the process with the form of words, "*Le Roi te touche et Dieu te guérit.*" ("The King touches thee, and God cures thee.") Louis the Big, in the first half of the twelfth century, was said to have successfully employed this mode of cure in numerous cases; and it is added that Philip, the father of this king, lost the power of performing such cures, by his crimes. Philip of Valois is said to have cured no less than fourteen hundred persons of this species of disease, by laying hands upon them; and "Francis I. touched for this distemper at Bologna, in presence of the Pope, in 1515, and while he was a prisoner in Spain."* It was from the fact that this malady was cured in this manner by kings, that it took its name of "king's evil," which name it has retained to this day.

It was, undoubtedly, a superstition which attributed to kings the exclusive power of healing the disease in this manner, and this is further proved by the fact of its possession by others. Perhaps the most remarkable example illustrative of this fact, is found in the history of that extraordinary man, VALENTINE GREATREKS, an Irishman, who flourished about two centuries ago.

The following account of him I find in a curious old work entitled "*Saducismus Triumphatus*," written by Rev. Joseph Glanvil, and published in 1682. The account is contained in a letter to Glanvil, written by Rev. Dr. Dean, an intimate acquaintance of Greatreks, and characterized by Glanvil as "a person of great veracity, and a philosopher."

The statement which the writer received from Greatreks himself, concerning the discovery of his own powers, is to the following effect: He was seized with an inward impulse which continually suggested to him the words, "I have given thee the gift of curing the evil." This impression continually pursued him, with little regard to outward circumstances, and whether he was alone or in company, at his business or at his devotions, and he finally complained to his wife that he was "haunted." He however resolved to try an experiment which would determine whether there was any truth in the suggestion, and a neighbor of his, a lady, being grievously afflicted with the king's evil, he selected her for his first subject. The experiment perfectly succeeded, and he was thus emboldened to try his powers on others similarly afflicted, and met with equal success. "For about a twelvemonth he pretended to cure no other distemper; but then the *ague* being very rife in the neighborhood, the same impulse, after the same manner, spoke within him, 'I have given thee power to cure the *ague*;' and meeting with persons in their fits, and taking them by the hand, or laying his hand upon their breasts, the *ague* left them. About half a year after, the accustomed impulse became more general, and suggested to him, 'I have given thee the gift of healing,' and then he attempted all diseases indifferently. And though he saw strange effects, he doubted whether the cause were any virtue that came from him, or the people's fancy. To convince him of his incredulity, as he lay one night in bed, one of his hands was

struck dead, and the usual impulse suggested to him to make trial of his virtue upon himself, which he did, stroking it with the other hand, and then it immediately returned to its former liveliness. This was repeated two or three nights together."

This was from Greatreks' account of his own experiences, and the author of this letter declares that his well-known sincerity was such as to free him from the suspicion of relating any thing which he did not believe to be strictly true. But the same writer addresses another letter to Mr. Glanvil, in which he speaks of wonderful cures performed by Greatreks, which he personally witnessed himself, and which were notorious in the part of the country where he dwelt. "I was," says he, "three weeks together with him at my Lord Conways's, and saw him, I think, lay his hands upon a thousand persons, and really there is something in it more than ordinary; but I am convinced it is not miraculous. I have seen pains strangely fly before his hand till he has chased them out of the body; dimness cleared and deafness cured by his touch; twenty persons, at several times, in fits of falling sickness, were in two or three minutes brought to themselves so as to tell where their pain was, and then he hath pursued it till he hath driven it out at some extreme part; running sores of the king's evil dried up, and kernels brought to a suppuration, by his hand; grievous sores of many months' date, in a few days healed; obstructions and stoppings removed; cancerous knots in the breast dissolved, &c."

Mr. Glanvil adds that "many of those matters of fact" connected with the healing practices of Greatreks had been "critically inspected and examined by several deep searchers of the Royal Society, whom we may suppose as unlikely to be deceived by a contrived imposture as any persons extant." The history of the marvellous cures performed by this individual, therefore, may be considered as perfectly authenticated, and as reliable as human testimony in any case can be; and did the doctrine of Animal Magnetism need any defence against the now almost extinct powers of that scepticism which seeks to found it upon the supposed charlatanism of a Mesmer, and the enthusiasm or dishonesty of his followers, it might triumphantly point to the foregoing facts in proof of its existence long before Mesmer lived.

We have given prominence to these facts in the life of Greatreks, because they are so well established, are of such high intrinsic interest, and have not hitherto been generally known. But numerous instances might be given in which the magnetic power has been *instinctively* employed with similar sanative results, by ignorant, unsophisticated, and sometimes even superstitious persons, who never heard the name of Mesmer, and who knew not even the meaning of the word "magnetism." For instance, many years ago an acquaintance of a friend of mine had a tumor, or some other kind of sore, growing on his wrist, which was very troublesome. After it had for a long time resisted every attempt to cure it by ordinary methods, the gentleman consented to allow a simple-hearted and ignorant man to operate on it, who pretended to cure by the touch, and by muttering a few words. The operator led him forth in the evening, placed his hand upon the sore, and then looked at the crescent

* See Colquhoun's "*Isis Revealed*," vol. 1, p. 87. Also, Bailor's "*Lives of the Saints*," v. 1, iv. p. 161.

moon and slowly uttered these words: "Let what I see grow larger, and what I feel grow smaller." Though the gentleman was incredulous, he acknowledged that from *some* cause the tumor, after that, daily diminished in size, and finally disappeared. Now, the philosophy of this cure is very plain, although at the time it was not understood either by operator or subject. By an unconsciously-exerted magnetic force by the operator, the nervous currents, and hence molecular motions, on which the sustenance and growth of the tumor depended, were altered or destroyed, and the tumor receiving no further deposition of particles, dwindled, and finally disappeared, as a matter of course. The only effect of the magic words that were muttered was, perhaps, to concentrate more perfectly the mind both of operator and subject, and thus to render the magnetic action more potent. The patient, moreover, may have been led by that means to watch the nightly increments of the moon with reference to his cure, and thus unconsciously performed a self-magnetization which was favorable.

I have been credibly informed of many cases of external disease, and even of some serious cancers, being cured in a similar way, by this class of magic practitioners. Most of those who have tried their hand in this method of therapeutics, have been induced to test their powers from the fact that they were *seventh sons* or *seventh daughters*; but unless it can be shown from the laws of human gestation that there is any thing necessarily different in the essential constitution of a seventh from what there is in a first or a fortieth son or daughter, the idea that they possess essentially different magnetic powers may be set down as a mere fancy.

W. F.

CURIOUS PSYCHOLOGICAL PHENOMENON.

I HAVE the following from the lips of Dr. J. R. ORTON, of Brooklyn, in whose experience the phenomenon herein described occurred. The narrator stated that some years ago he was one evening writing on a deeply metaphysical subject—a subject which required all his mental powers—and he became deeply abstracted and mentally excited. After being in this state for some time, he suddenly found himself separated, as it were, from his own body, and standing several feet from it, and looking upon it as it sat by the table with the pen in its hand. It occurred to him that the mental effort he had been making was too great for his own safety, and with an effort of will he returned again to his deserted frame. Not, however, feeling the worse for what had occurred, he resumed his writing, and was soon as deeply absorbed as ever, when he a second time found himself divested of the physical organism, and standing and gazing upon it, as before. He again returned to it by a volitional effort, but the reentrance this time was more difficult than it had been before, and was attended with severe pains in the spinal column. Warned by these occurrences, he ceased writing, and diverted his mind to other subjects, and the next day he was not conscious of any bad results as arising from these experiences. This is one among the thousands of phenomena which might be related as proving that while the soul is nor-

mally connected with the body, and is in a great degree dependent upon it, it still may exist as a *separate entity*, entirely independent of the physical organism.

W. F.

Agriculture.

WHOEVER makes two ears of corn or two blades of grass to grow where only one grew before, deserves better of Mankind, and does more essential service to his country, than the whole race of politicians put together.—SWIFT.

APRIL.

FARM WORK TO BE DONE.

BY H. C. VAIL.

DELAY in the operations of this month cannot be remedied by any amount of future industry. No time can now be lost in hurrying on the work in a rapid but effectual manner. Do nothing unless you do it well. Plants just starting require that the soil should be properly conditioned for the extension of their roots, and that the proper food for them is present in the soil—for upon this the future success of your plants depends. Be assured that unless a plant have a *perfect mechanical structure* at its first stages of growth, it will not succeed in perfecting itself.

The following should be the motto with every farmer: "*Every thing must be commenced at the right time, be properly done when done, and the most assiduous care be observed that nothing while growing suffers from neglect.*"

Review last month's labors: see that all has been well attended to. Plough light lands, and such as are fitted for it by the underdraining and subsoiling of last season. Clayey soils must never be ploughed or worked in any way when wet. The action of the plough will tend to consolidate the particles of soil and form a stiff mass, almost impenetrable to the roots of plants, and will prevent the free circulation of the atmosphere. Plough all lands as deeply as the surface will admit, turning up no more than an inch of the subsoil at one ploughing; unless the subsoil be of the same character as the surface soil. Instead of deepening the soil at one operation, to the injury of crops, make free use of one of the most approved patterns of the subsoil plough—which is of light draught, and may be run to a great depth with the additional expense of one team. By this means the atmosphere will circulate freely, and deposit its carbonic acid, moisture, and ammonia; thus partially changing the subsoil to surface soil before being elevated. The advantages of deep and subsoil ploughing are so numerous as to forbid more than a passing remark at this time.

By deepening the soil, a greater surface is presented for the extension of the roots in search of food. In times of drought they can extend down deeply enough to escape from its effects, while the more freely the atmosphere is admitted among the particles of soil, the more rapidly will the reparation of the food for the crop go on, and consequently we reasonably expect the grain to be more solid and plump, and the straw to become stronger. The character of a soil is sometimes entirely changed by deep and subsoil ploughing, so that what was once a poor and almost barren soil becomes fertile.

Lands already ploughed should be run through with the cultivator, burying down weeds and destroying such seeds as may be about germinating. The ridges, thrown up last fall on clayey soils, should be opened with a two-way plough and prepared for crops. The soil will be light and pulverulent, and much more readily worked than similar soils which were not so treated last fall. If about applying compost or barnyard manures, bury them as deeply as possible, so that the superincumbent soil may detain all escaping gases resulting from their decomposition, whereas if spread on the surface they will escape into the atmosphere and be entirely lost to the farmer.

This is the usual time for sowing plaster on grass lands. Try some of Mapes' *Improved Superphosphate of Lime* this year: say at the rate of one to two hundred pounds per acre, mixing it with once or twice its bulk of fine damp soil previous to sowing. In it you will find the components of plaster, viz., sulphuric acid and lime, together with phosphoric acid, ammonia, potash, soda, etc., existing in the bones and guano used in its manufacture; also sow it on winter grain, at the rate of two to three hundred pounds per acre. It cannot fail to give greatly increased crops, as the phosphates have nearly all been removed from our soils by the crops carried off.

Open dead furrows and water-courses, and see that all drains are in good working order and capable of discharging a full volume of water. Spring wheat, barley, and rye, should be sown without delay. Latter end of the month, flax and hemp may be sown. Prepare a piece of ground by deeply ploughing and subsoiling, removing stones, sods, etc., and finish by harrowing nicely. On this, plant carrots and parsnips, being careful to supply all the requirements of the crop beforehand.

Field peas may be sown, and do not neglect sowing corn in drills at a distance of two and a half to three feet apart, to serve as fodder for dry weather, when pastures fall short. For this purpose use the variety known as Stowell's Evergreen; this gives stalks much larger than other varieties, and contains larger quantities of saccharine matter, furnishing a large quantity of nutritious fodder at small expense.

Examine peach trees, and if any signs of the worm appear, destroy him by pouring boiling-hot water on the body of the tree, about two feet above the ground. There is no fear of doing injury to the tree. The use of the salt and lime mixture about the body of the tree will sometimes prevent its attacks.

Plant corn and potatoes as soon as practicable.

The following in regard to the artichoke we clip from the *American Farmer*, but having had no practical experience in their cultivation, we can say nothing in their favor. Articles on the cultivation of this plant may be found in vol. i., p. 54 and 56; vol. ii., p. 83, of the *Working Farmer*.

ARTICHOKES.—This is a crop that we can, with a good conscience, recommend to such of our agricultural friends as may grow their own pork, or who may desire to provide succulent food for their milch cows. Any land that will bring forty bushels of corn, with manure, would, with like treatment, produce five or six hundred of the tubers of the Jerusalem Artichoke. A peck at a

meal, twice a day, mixed with cut straw and a quart of meal, or a gallon of bran, would make a cow give a full flow of milk. If the stalks be cut in the beginning of October, and carefully dried, an acre would give from two to three tons of most excellent fodder for cattle, which, when cut into small pieces, and moistened with a little salt and water, is greatly relished by them. If cooked, it is still better. Where hogs may be intended to be fed with them, all the trouble to be sustained, after the stalks and fodder are removed, is, simply to turn the hogs into the lot, where they will do their own digging and eating. When thus feeding, they find *water* enough in the artichokes, so there is no need to give them any; it is, however, necessary to keep them at all times supplied in a trough with charcoal, rotten wood, and ashes. Thirty hogs would find food on an acre of artichokes for a month, not only to subsist them, but grow fat upon; while they would leave *seed* enough in the ground to stock it the next year.

MODE OF CULTURE.—Manure the ground with about the same quantity and kind of manure as is given to a crop of corn when liberally fed; plough it in eight inches deep, harrow, and roll: then list your land three by two feet, the same depth as for potatoes. Have your roots cut into sets, as are potatoes, plant a set at every intersecting list, and cover the plants up. Treat them as you would a crop of corn.

QUANTITY OF SEED PER ACRE.—Fifteen bushels of roots, cut into sets, will plant an acre.

TOP-DRESSING.—After the plants come up, give them a handful of the following mixture, which is for an acre: five bushels of ashes, one bushel of plaster, and one load of rich mould or stable-dung.

SOIL.—They delight most in a deep, fertile, sandy loam.

CONTINUANCE.—If the ground be manured and cultivated annually, there will be no necessity for replanting for seven or eight years.

Biography.

JOHN THOMAS.

A PHRENOLOGICAL CHARACTER, BIOGRAPHY,
AND PORTRAIT.

THE accompanying likeness indicates great cerebral energy, and a superior frontal lobe. All the temperaments are very strong, and about equally so. That the muscular system is most powerful, is evinced by his prominent nose, and distinct muscular delineations. All his features are strongly marked, which designates equally bold and prominent features of character. Such a man could hardly live in the world without producing a strong sensation among his fellow-men.

His reasoning faculties are especially prominent. Of course all his powers must run in an intellectual, and especially in a *reflective* channel. He could not help thinking and uttering his thoughts—reasoning and arguing—all his life. And his thoughts will provoke thought in others. The moral organs are also large, and hence his thoughts run on moral and religious subjects. He is a natural theologian.

Combateness is developed even to an *extreme*. Hence the *polemical* form assumed by him. He *opposes*, contends, criticises, and discusses; and is heroic in what he considers *right*. And this is increased by small Secretiveness, which renders him too blunt and severe in his strictures, and leads him to open warfare with all who differ from him.

Approbativeness is even very large. This delights in conspicuousity, and, with Combateness and reflective intellect, seeks notoriety for new opinions, besides rendering him intensely ambitious. We were once much more inclined to criticise inordinate Approbativeness, till we observed that all men distinguished for any thing have an extra share of it. In Brandreth it is enormous. This made that “*stir*” which sold his pills. In John Quincy Adams it was also very large. This organ seeks popular favor, and thus does what will arrest attention. It acts on the other dominant faculties of our subject as a powerful head of steam acts on machinery, and goes them up to their highest pitch of action.

Firmness is very large, and Spirituality very small. His head is quite out of the ordinary run, and his biography is correspondingly unique.

His large Ideality and Constructiveness are likely to complicate and idealize his theological views and mental operations. Indeed, all the points of character stand right out in the most conspicuous manner, and this must render him conspicuous, because full of peculiarities and idiosyncrasies.

His wearing the beard is commendable, as setting a true example, evincing independence, and promotive of health and masculine vigor. Would that many more would thus turn Samsons!

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

DR. THOMAS was born in London, in 1805. His father was from a Welsh ancestry named Llewellyn, the last of the independent chiefs of that wild and mountain region. His mother was Scotch, and died aged 71. Her father, for thirty years captain of the Young Eagle, engaged in the Greenland fishery, died in easy circumstances, aged 74. He was an honest and prudent man, and much respected. The paternal grandfather was 74, and his father still lives at 72.

Without doubt, the physical, mental, and moral qualities of previous generations reappear in children. This is illustrated in the person before us. For about four years previous to his birth, his father had devoted himself to the study of theology and logic in a Nonconformist institution, and for about a year before his birth, he added to these anatomy and surgery, in which he became deeply interested. The theological and logical, however, had prepossessed him, and obtained a stronger hold on his mentality than the anatomical and surgical, as seen in the biography of his son.

JOHN THOMAS, M. D., was, as Jacob said of Reuben, “his first-born, his might, and the beginning of his strength;” inheriting, as his phrenology and biography attest, some of the qualities of both ancestry. As a boy, he was soberminded and studious; and thought worthy of some praise, having obtained a silver medal for proficiency in drawing, and an “Encyclopædia of the Arts and Sciences” for his general progress in school literature. He studied medicine from 17 till 25,

when he commenced practice in the suburbs of London. Anatomy, Physiology, and Surgery interested him the most, and gained for him some distinction at the Medical School of St. Thomas’ Hospital, where, at a public examination, he obtained a prize, besides being Demonstrator of Anatomy for a year in a branch school of the Royal Western Hospital. How far his father’s anatomical studies at the epoch of his conception were concerned in these manifestations, let the reader determine.

Being dissatisfied with the British polity in Church and State, which he believed corrupt beyond redemption, and supposing in the United States things civil and religious were just what they ought to be, after having practised his profession about three years, he translated himself to this country, as the place of his future labors in the toils of Esculapius. He accordingly washed his hands of civil and religious factions, and sailed for the Union on May 18, 1832, as ship’s surgeon.

Having but little to do, he amused himself partly by keeping a log of the ship’s course, and studying navigation. By comparing the latitudes and longitudes of ships spoken with the reckonings of his own ship, he discovered a difference of upwards of two hundred and fifty miles between them. Assuming the other ships to be right, it placed the Wellesley near to Sable Island, while its captain imagined he was upwards of two hundred and fifty miles from it.

About 8 P. M. on Sunday, things wore a suspicious aspect. The water and action of the waves appeared as if the bottom were not far down. The Doctor was about to turn in, but feeling uneasy about the ship, warned the mate that if he held on the present tack much longer he would run the ship aground. The mate laughed at him for a timid and ignorant landsman. The Doctor retired, but soon made his appearance again, and repeated the warning, which only called forth the same fool’s argument. Finding he could affect nothing, he concluded to turn in, waiting for events; but before he had removed his coat, the ship ran aground in sight of Sable Island!

While the ship was thumping on the bottom, no one expected to see the coming day. Danger was on every side, and the sea appeared impatient for its prey. The Doctor, who had been told by Mr. Deville, a phrenologist in London, that his “*Hope*” was strong, hoped on, finding it difficult to persuade himself that he was born to be drowned so early in life; yet he was not without serious misgivings; and thoughts of the most unpleasant nature crowded upon him as to his condition after death. He had been born of the flesh into Cromwellian Independency, known as “*Congregationalism*,” of whose mysteries his parents were professors, and his father a duly authorized administrant. But the theological metaphysics of this form of English and American godliness proved, in the Doctor’s case, of no value in his extremity. They surrendered his mind to doubt and uncertainty, and to the formation of the resolution to go down into the abyss with these as his last words: “*Lord, have mercy upon me a sinner for Christ’s sake*,” as all that could be devised in the premises; at the same time, however, he determined that if he ever set foot on *terra firma* again, the great object of his life should be to find out that truth, if such there were, that could give a full assurance for the

future, that he might be no more surprised by untoward events at sea or land.

This determination shaped his future course. *Dr. Thomas in search of the truth*, is the epitome of his life for the last twenty years. He soon discovered that nothing definite and soul-satisfying was to be found among the pulpit oratory of the land. A gentleman in the West introduced himself to his acquaintance, and before many hours had elapsed, invited his attention to the inquiry, "*What is the truth?*" He taught him that the Bible was all-sufficient to answer this question; and though the gentleman was ignorant of it himself, and has abandoned the inquiry as hopeless, he gave a direction to the Doctor's investigations, by which, after years of diligent study, he was enabled to find what he sought for, *the system of truth* revealed in the Bible from Genesis to Revelation.

He commenced operations as a public writer in 1834, when he began the publication of a periodical styled the "Apostolic Advocate," designed as a vehicle for the truth to his contemporaries, as he might succeed in bringing it to light. He continued this for five years in the face of active opposition, virulent reproach, and much clamor. Theological ire, which is unappeasable, was roused against him upon two points; first, because he affirmed that *immersion, and, in fact, any religious rite, is utterly valueless where the subject is destitute of an intelligent belief of the truth originally preached by Christ and the apostles*; and secondly, that *there is no immortal essence in the universal man, derived hereditarily from the First Man; but that the immortality revealed in the Bible is LIFE MANIFESTED THROUGH INCORRUPTIBLE BODY, and promised, as one item of reward, only to those who believe and obey the truth*. These are great principles, if true; and where admitted, cannot fail to root out from the mind all veneration for the doctrines and practices incorporated in the religious systems of "Christendom."

In 1848, he revisited his native country, where he called attention to his novel and startling positions, in lectures upon the prophetic character of these extraordinary and exciting times. Thousands in England and Scotland flocked to hear him, and begged that before he returned to America, he would commit his views to print. He accordingly published thirteen hundred copies of a work, containing some four hundred and thirty pages octavo, entitled "*ELPIS ISRAEL: an Exposition of the Kingdom of God, with reference to the Time of the End, and the Age to Come*." These were nearly all sold in a month. He remained there over two years, sowing his principles and establishing his positions with unexpected success. Since his return, the notoriety of the subject-matter of this book has been widely diffused through a pamphlet styled, "*The Coming Struggle among the Nations of the Earth*," which is a badly-executed plagiarism of the third part of *Elpis Israel*; but, with all its faults, sold to the extent of nearly one hundred and fifty thousand copies. It has been republished in this country and Canada, and by some regarded as the most extraordinary pamphlet of the age.

The following, from his own pen, will give a synopsis of his views:

"The purpose of God in fitting up the earth as

described by Moses, and in bringing the world to its present political constitution by checking and restraining the full manifestation of the evil that exists, is, that He may found a kingdom and empire, literally 'universal,' under the government of which, all nations may be blessed. The Hebrew nation established in the Holy Land will be the Kingdom; and all other nations, the empire attached to that kingdom. The Jewish and other nations will constitute *a family of nations*, of which Israel will be the First-born; Abraham, the Federal Patriarch; and Christ, 'his seed,' the King. This divine family of nations will be so highly civilized, that the present state of society will be regarded as intensely dark and barbarous; for then 'the knowledge of the glory of the Lord shall cover the earth as the waters cover the sea.' The blessedness of this divine civilization is detailed in 'the gospel,' which is therefore styled 'the gospel,' or '*glad tidings of the kingdom of God*;' while the divine civilization itself is '*the Economy of the fulness of the appointed times*,' or 'world to come,' styled also, '*the Age to Come*.' The Bible is full of the glorious things pertaining to this, the real 'golden age' of the world. I cannot therefore be minute.

"The government of the nations in that period, which will continue a thousand years without change, will be such as their necessities demand—*just laws and institutions, civil and ecclesiastical; and perfect and righteous men to administer them*. To fulfil these requirements, the government of mankind will be committed to Christ, and those whom he may account worthy of association with him. The Bible expressly declares, that the rulers of the world shall then be immortal kings and priests; and however religious infidelity may cry out against the idea of mortal and immortal men living contemporaneously upon earth, no truth is more plainly and abundantly revealed in the Bible. This family of nations, of which God has constituted Abraham the father, will continue under one and the same constitution a thousand years, at the expiration of which, there will be a change. Sin, and by consequence religion, priesthood, and death, will be universally abolished, and the earth will be inhabited by immortals only; for it is written, 'the wicked shall not inhabit the earth;' and again, 'the meek shall inherit the earth.' The final state of things on our planet will be a divine monarchy of everlasting continuance, under which there will be *but one nation*, and that nation holy, immortal, and comprehensive of all redeemed from among the descendants of the First Human Pair. When this consummation obtains, the purpose of God in terrestrial creation will be accomplished—the *peopling of the earth with an immortal race which shall have attained to immortality on the principle of believing what God has promised, and doing what he has commanded*.

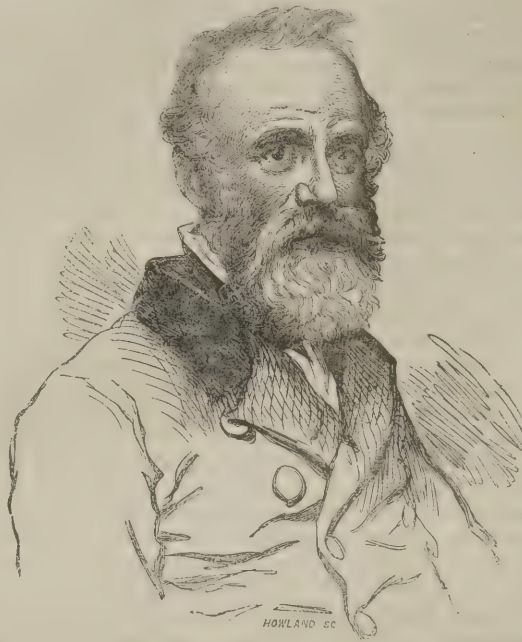
"In the gospel there is an invitation to all that believe what God has promised, to share with Christ in his kingdom and glory, on certain conditions. These are faith in the things covenanted to Abraham and David, and in those taught concerning Jesus in the Old and New Testaments; immersion into the name of the Father, Son, and Holy Spirit; and thenceforth a life of 'holiness to the Lord,' without which, none will be ap-

proved, and promoted to the honors and glory of the kingdom.

"Now, it is evident that the establishment of this divine civilization among the nations necessitates the abolition of the present civil, ecclesiastical, and social constitution of the world. The nations and the earth to its utmost bounds are 'deeded' to Christ—they are his inheritance; but for the time being in the hands of regal, imperial, republican, and ecclesiastical thieves and robbers. This patent fact and Bible truth makes a contest between Christ and '*the Powers that be*,' variously symbolized in the Scriptures by Beasts, Horns, Frogs, Dragons, Rivers, &c.—the heraldry of the Bible—an unavoidable necessity. The divine oracle is, '*These shall make war upon the Lamb, and the Lamb shall overcome them*;' in other words, '*He shall destroy them that destroy the earth*.' This is the doom of the world's tyrants—destruction, not by popular fury, which is merely an embarrassment, but by the military power of Jehovah's Servant, even Jesus, whom he has prepared, and whom he will send into the world again for this very purpose. He will take possession of the kingdoms, empires, and republics of the nations 'under the whole heaven,' and blend them into one universal empire, which will constitute the secondary dominion, 'the first dominion' consisting of the 'kingdom restored again to Israel' in the Holy Land.

"For a man, though a divine man, to take possession of the civil, military, naval, and ecclesiastical power, commerce, and riches of the world, implies *coöperation*. The Bible teaches emphatically, that this coöperation for the wresting of Christ's inheritance from 'the powers that be,' summarily and appropriately styled in the New Testament '*the Devil and his angels*,' will consist of 'the called, and chosen, and faithful,' raised from the dead, or, if living at the crisis, 'transformed in the twinkling of an eye;' these will be 'with him,' as his 'joint-heirs' and companions in arms, commanding the operations of the armies of Israel; whose mission will be, like that of their fathers under Joshua, to subdue 'the powers' combined to prevent their restoration, and the establishment of the new and divine order of things.

"The accomplishment of this mission is the Bible solution of 'THE GREAT EASTERN QUESTION' now pending, and which causes so much anxiety to the Powers, and excites so much hope in the revolutionary heart of the world. I have proved in *Elpis Israel*, that the '*secret diplomacy*' which has, contrary to its own wish, created an *imbroglio* from which there is no issue but a war that shall change the face of the world—that this Diplomatic Imbroglio is the apparent '*sign of the Son of Man in heaven*,' which indicates to the intelligent believer that he is about to 'come as a thief.' Before it came to pass, even five years before, I showed by the interpretation of the remarkable prophecy of the '*three unclean spirits, like frogs*,' that a policy emanating from the Imperial Democratic Frog-Power, or France, would operate upon the Sultan, the Emperor of Austria, and the Pope, and cause to issue forth from each of them an unclean spirit, a belligerent spirit, which three spirits, in their combined workings upon the governments of the whole Romanized world, should involve them in



JOHN THOMAS.

a general war, which shall be continued till the furtive incoming of the much-to-be-desired of all nations, who shall roll back the tide of devastation and death from the Holy Land upon the peoples of the papal west. Now, as far as this sign has manifested itself, it has come to pass according to my interpretation. The policy of Napoleon III. with respect to the Holy Places in Jerusalem originated the present Eastern Question. The Sultan granted the firman he sought for, by which France and the Papacy gained an advantage in the Holy Land, that excited the jealousy of Russia and the Greeks. This brought the audacious Menschikoff against the Sultan, with all his demands incompatible with the sovereignty of the Porte. The issue is war between Russia and the Sultan. The next stage of the matter into which diplomacy has already entered, is the *excitation of a belligerent spirit in the Emperor of Austria*. He professes a neutrality which is believed to be dishonest; and doubtless it is, for honesty is no portion of Austrian policy. France has initiated an endeavor to make the Emperor declare himself definitely on the side of the Western Powers. The result is not yet manifested. The end, however, is certain. Between France and Russia, Austria will be forced to abandon her neutrality, and declare war on the side of Russia. French policy will stir up the Pope to the same result, and so all Europe will be in flames.

"In this wide-spread conflagration, Europe and Asia, from the German and Atlantic oceans to the eastern confines of Persia, will be Russianized. The Russian empire will become a colossus and stride the world. Its head will be of gold; its breast and arms of silver; its belly and thighs of brass; its legs of iron: and its feet and toes part of iron and part of clay. When it attains

to this magnitude, its last Czar will be the last representative of the power styled 'the king of a fierce countenance, doing according to his will.' The last object of his ambition in the extension of his dominion, will be the conquest of Jerusalem and the Holy Land; which will be the last field of battle among 'The Powers' for the dominion of the Old World. The invasion of this country will bring Russia and Britain face to face as the last principals in the war. Ere this, the French empire will have vanished, and France again Bourbonized under Russia. In the end, Russia will overrun Egypt and Syria, and take Jerusalem. This is her last conquest. She will have acquired the Holy Places her superstition now prompts her to covet; while Britain will still hold the ancient countries of Edom, Moab, and a part of Ammon, on the east and south of Jordan and the Dead Sea. This relative position of Russia and Britain in the Holy Land, forms the *prepared situation* of affairs recorded in the Bible by Moses and the prophets. The *crisis* soon follows. This crisis is the destruction of the Russian and British hosts, which 'cover the land as a cloud,' by pestilence, hail, fire, and sword, after the example of Sennacherib's, so that of the Russian forces only 'one sixth-part' escapes to proclaim its mysterious disaster. This extraordinary overthrow is the shattering of the colossus by the Stone of Israel, as set forth in Daniel iii. 34, 44, 45. Jerusalem and the Holy Land being thus delivered, Christ and his associates proceed with the work before them, as exhibited in what has already been expressed.

"The things presented in this outline will be regarded incredulously by many. Let such produce a more scriptural and reasonable exposition of the tendency of things, if they can. I am

prepared to show that the Bible teaches no other consummation of human affairs than this; and by consequence, that, as no two truths are antagonistic, all 'theology' not in harmony with this sketch is but Gentile 'philosophy and vain deceit.'"

Poetry.

PHRENOLOGY.

BY DR. A. CRANE.

In a few brief years, this great modern science
May renovate the earth, and bid defiance
To rogues and rascals! for, beyond a doubt,
The phrenologic test will find them out;
And quacks in law, in physic and theology,
Will be exposed and cast down by Phrenology.
No longer then in legislative halls
Will shouting orators burst forth in squalls,
And while the nation suffers day by day,
Talk loud and long for nothing but their pay.
The candidates for Congress then will not,
As now, with headache visit every spot
Where vegetates a voter, and with bow and smile
Shake the old lady's hand and kiss the child;
Make promises he cares not to fulfil—
To dig canals, or introduce a bill
To clear the bayon, knock down every bridge,
Send steam-cars thundering o'er every ridge
'Twixt here and yonder; raise the price of cotton;
Declare that banks and bankers are all rotten,
Their charters broken, *quo warrantis* just,
And make these soulless corporations bite the dust.
The time comes when all things vile and base
Shall to the pure, the good, the great give place.
A brighter day is dawning o'er mankind,
And onward, onward is the march of mind.
Some ten years hence, a phrenologic court
May tell to each his own peculiar forte;
And men ambitious of the toils of state
Must show by heads that nature makes them great.
In education's halls you then may see
The learned, profound professor of Phrenology:
Not *his* the task to wrangle or dispute,
But teach the young idea how to shoot,
Or how to not; in other words, he will
Suppress bad bumps, raise good ones higher still,
Shove the brain forward while the head is soft,
And make the intellectual organ tower aloft.
Have you a son you would a general see,
Valiant, courteous, generous, brave and free?
Then our professor raises Concentrativeness,
Firmness, Combativeness, and diminishes Vitativeness;
Straightens his shoulders, and, when he has done,
Returns your boy a future Washington.
Young man, you want a wife: here again you see
The ase and beauty of Phrenology;
Stand up for right of search, and never wed
A girl who will not let you feel her head.
If language be too large, look out for thunder;
Adhesiveness too small, my friend, knock under;
That such will seldom be the case, we know,
For women are all angels—save a few;
But they are devils, and it would be wise
To look before you leap—nor trust your eyes
Alone, for oftentimes without Phrenology are they
By lovely features carried quite away;
And the soft hand you love to press too soon
Shows the cat's talons after honeymoon.

New Orleans Crescent.

BUILDING MATERIALS.—Simplicity and efficiency characterize every work of nature. Her building material will therefore be simple, durable, easily applied, everywhere abundant, easily rendered beautiful, comfortable, and every way complete. All this is true of the GRAVEL WALL. It is made wholly out of lime and stones, sand included, which is, of course, fine stone.—*Home for All*.

New York,

APRIL, 1854.

THIS IS TRUTH, though opposed to the PHILOSOPHY of AGES.—GALL.
Truly, I see, he that will but stand to the TRUTH, it will carry him
out.—GEORGE FOX.

TEMPERANCE,
AND A PROHIBITORY LAW,
AS ENFORCED BY
PHRENOLOGY AND PHYSIOLOGY.

SECOND ARTICLE.

5. RIGHT OF LAW TO PROHIBIT THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC.—May not the State body politic vote on whatever affects the State pocket, as much as a railroad board or business firm on what affects their pecuniary interests? Has not law an undoubted right to regulate taxation, promote public prosperity, and interdict whatever is injurious? And does not intemperance affect taxes and the public interest an hundred-fold more than could the policy of either political party? But for it, pauperism would be unknown. Its two causes are strong drinks and sickness, and the latter consequent mainly on the former. Even most of our idiocy and lunacy are caused by parental intemperance. A recent legislative investigation traced six-sevenths of all our pauperism directly to grog.

Nine-tenths of all our crimes are traceable to intemperance. And every culprit must be tried, which costs heavily; for whoever can, by any pretext, thrust his hands into Uncle Sam's pockets, dips deeply. Judges, lawyers, sheriffs, turnkeys, jurymen, all must be paid. Murder trials are enormously expensive. What but criminal prosecutions are at the public cost? Staying the liquor-traffic, by forestalling crime,² will obviate all taxes for criminal trials, building and tending jails and prisons, &c., and State works would pay State expenses.

Alcoholic drinks curtail public and individual wealth by preventing human labor. Behold how vast an army of bloated, broken-down "dead-heads" loiter around public-houses, who work only for grog, contributing nothing to the public wealth! Reader, how many such hang on to each "tavern" in your vicinity? Then how many around all the hotels in our land? *Hundreds of thousands!* Yet, but for alcohol, all would be creating their dollar per day of national wealth. By disabling only one hundred thousand workmen, it annually loses the nation more than thirty millions of dollars! enough to support all our State and national governments, if economically administered. Enough to govern our nation and all our States, or build a Pacific Railroad in a short time! All now lost! The "bars" of villages are their greatest bars to prosperity.

IT DIMINISHES TRAFFIC. Render all drinkers temperate by contrabanding alcohol, and how vast an amount of property would they create and circulate! How lighten taxes by increasing taxable property! How multiply and cheapen all articles of human consumption! But for the grain distilled, how much cheaper would be both the "staff of life" and all kinds of provisions! Putting "to let" on the six thousand New York city groggeries would greatly cheapen its rents. If these average only ten dollars per day, (and some average hundreds,) they annually swallow

up over eighteen millions! Lost, as if consumed by fire! Then what monstrous sums are engulfed by the liquor-bills of all England! By the RACE! How vast the amount of food-material and labor now sunk in its manufacture and sale, giving back only vice and misery! All this, besides over one hundred million dollars, now lost by alcohol annually *killing off twenty thousand workmen!* In these, in many like ways, does it injure, pecuniarily, every member of the body politic. And yet, forsooth, temperance freemen have no business to bring this issue to the polls! No political question whatever affects the public or private purse, health, morals, and even LIFE, at all to compare with this. None equally our national character at home, or standing abroad. Ballot-box action, then, on so vital a national subject, is not only a patriot's right, but paramount DUTY. To neglect it is virtual treason. Freemen, awake, and assert it. Let the liquor-traffic rule no more. RAZE IT TO THE GROUND. Scatter every stone. By all that is sacred, we, the august majority, will not let you few dealers ply your deadly gain at our cost. Above all, we will not protect you in this picking-our-pocket, and demoralizing-our-children-and-neighbor-traffic. No longer will we license you to slaughter workmen, impoverish families, torture wives, make vagabond children, and saddle on us a generation of paupers and criminals.

"But what right has law to infringe individual sovereignty by prescribing even the very diet and drinks of freemen?" Yet that same right of law to license gives it a like right to PROHIBIT. License is based in the law's assumed and conceded right to prevent all except a few from selling. Then why not this few also? Its admitted right to limit, necessarily involves its right to suppress.

Besides, law rightfully claims, in license fees, a part of the profit. Then why has it not the same right to take all? This alone would kill the traffic. Prohibiting all but a few, allows them to extort several hundred per cent. profit. Prohibition cuts off these enormous profits. This alone renders sellers so rabid against it. Law may, does require, prohibit, whatever public good demands. It orders teamsters to "turn to the right," punishes men for wearing female apparel, removes nuisances, regulates markets, the sale of powder, arsenic, &c., prohibits whatever injures the public health or morals, enforces quarantine regulations, and prescribes and proscribes whatever affects the public weal. Then may it not also prohibit alcohol, especially since it injures the public ten-fold more than all combined?

At all events, the "MAJORITY" may rule. This final tribunal is our country's only law, only constitution, sole bond-principle. It alone is our king, lords, commons, and statutes. Its sovereign mandate alone makes and unmakes lawgivers and laws, presidents and law executors. First constituting all law-making bodies, this final arbiter, in them, enacts and repeals whatever laws it likes. A two-thirds majority—only one in six over a plurality—overrules even the presidential chair, that most august seat mortal man ever filled.

On this holy root alone grows every blessing conferred by our ever-glorious institutions. Since, then, this national principle constitutionally works out such incalculable good, of course its blessings must be coextensive with its application. If "all right" when applied to other political issues, why not also when applied to temperance? Only tyrants hinder its action, or curtail its application. All we want is a test vote. If the majority say, Sell, we bow to it till we can reverse its mandate. But it is out and out for prohibition. We dare our opponents to meet us at the ballot-box. Yet this is just what they dread! Great republicans they! Almost as great as Russia's autocrat. Come, own to your tyranny, or else let us vote. But, let or no let, we will bring this issue to the polls. And the longer you push us back, the more completely will we sweep your traffic with the besom of the august majority beyond our borders. The Empire State has had a strong prohibitory majority for

years, yet been disfranchised by its city wire-pullers. Though stifled, it has just as emphatically "instructed" its majority to frame a prohibitory law. An overwhelming majority of Massachusetts freemen overawed and compelled their Legislature to enact a prohibitory law, and instructed three Legislatures to tighten its reins. The majority in Vermont is prohibitory, and becoming more determined. Wait only a little longer, and even lukewarm Connecticut will follow. Rhode Island voted prohibition, but was disfranchised by her judiciary. Wait a bit. Desperately has this battle been refought in Maine, but only every time to reincrease its stringency, though all her own, all Massachusetts, and especially all Boston dealers bled profusely to bribe her ballot. One New Bedford dealer gave \$100. Then how much did altogether give? What said Michigan? Forty-three thousand ayes, to only twenty-one thousand noes! *Ten thousand above a majority!* Over two to one! And they sustain it. Wisconsin's last popular vote ordered prohibition. So did even Minnesota, but her freemen were trampled on! Delaware is bringing it to her polls. A very large majority of the Western editors—God bless them!—nail this flag to their mast-head. Even Texas has nine for to three against it. Did ever any new subject triumph so soon, so signally, or maintain its ground so uncompromisingly? Our whole country all ripe for it, because the miseries inflicted by intemperance on all are so many and appalling. Bitten so long, so terribly, by this monster viper, they are now everywhere rising to strangle him. God speed the work! In its overwhelming majority consists its constitutionality.

6. INTemperance TRAMPLES ON THE BALLOT-BOX.—Has not all Connecticut kept open bars on several "license" or "no license" election-days? Is not this practice universal? And what is that but buying up votes with grog? Does not each party, when it catches the other bribing for votes, "give it fits?" Yet, when the liquor interest actually controls elections—placing such a bloated, rowdy minority over such a majority—ye shades of revolutionary martyrs, behold the scene! Your grandsons allow the ballot-box to be trampled on! And this palladium of liberty is republicanism. Arise, ye worthy sons of those noble sires, and put down this ruffianly minority?

Especially, let us establish temperance in high places. Let us purge the "White House," and purify our congressional halls. Did not a recent Congress negative a bill to remove its grogery from under our "Capitol's" august dome? thereby virtually saying: "No, we will have our grog at our elbows, so that we can 'wet our whistles' without wetting our boots!" And is not this the real cause of those fights of Congressmen so disgraceful to our nation at home and abroad? Did not Congress lately veto a bill allowing sailors to commute their "whiskey" rations, thereby forcing them to drink their grog or lose it? Are not wines and liquors furnished at Presidential levees, and on all state occasions, at public cost? Our chief magistrates setting tippling examples before our whole nation! Our public functionaries, even naval and military officers, furnished *ad libitum!* And at our expense! We, temperance freemen, footing the liquor-bills of our HIRED MEN! Why not dismiss our legislative workmen who drink, as we would any other drinking workmen?

7. LAW SHOULD PROHIBIT CRIMES AND THEIR CAUSES.—For what but to prevent crime are all jails, prisons, criminal laws, and punishments ordained? This prevention all concede to law, and demand of it. Why even hang murderers, but to deter others from murdering? Since, then, law may resort to this, the very utmost extreme, solely to forestall crime, it may at least also prevent it by interdicting alcohol. Especially since its natural effect is to throw drinkers into a criminal, murdering frenzy.⁴ Indeed, is not law even bound to remove all existing causes of murder as much as of pestilence? How supremely ridiculous to try to suppress murder by hanging, yet legalize that very traffic which alone engen-

ders the murderous spirit!¹⁴ How infinitely more wise and efficacious to save both murderer and murdered by contrabanding alcohol!

An Indian, after having received several annual bounties on litters of young wolves, when asked if there was not an old *she-wolf* up where he lived, replied, "Oh yes." "And can't you kill her?" "Yes, many times." "Then why don't you?" "Because me got no more bounty-money then." Here society is paying and losing untold sums to rid itself of these criminal whelps of intemperance, yet licensing their old alcoholic breeder to keep on producing all she can! Equipped with the sure ballot-box gun, plenty of just indignation-powder, buck-shot arguments, and combative percussion-caps, let us *riddle her through*.

"But '*moral suasion*' alone can reform drinkers. Prohibition only provokes them to drink all the more." Let the rabid frothings with which "the trade" gnash their teeth at it, attest its efficacy, and silence this quibble. If it *increased* drinking, would they not go as dead-set for, as now *against* it? While we talked only "moral suasion," they chuckled, but prohibition infuriates them. They besiege the lobby, blockade the judiciary, bully, threaten, move heaven and earth, and even *defy law* to prevent—what *increases* their sales! Are they so verdant, or is it you? What could *demonstrate* its efficiency as conclusively as their deadly hostility? It ruined a Boston wholesaler from Maine, where his customers lived. It will break up all wholesalers, for their "capital invested" is their bond to obey the law. One in New York owns ninety, another sixty, retail "stands." Such "responsible" men are too knowing to expose all their "stock" to be emptied out at any hour by the resistless authority of law. First appealing to them not to break the laws of so good a country, nor to set youth law-breaking examples, we can next make them tremble with, "But you *shall* stop, else we will stave in your casks, and *send you to jail*." Fear, shame, cupidity—three most potent human motives, embodied in the impending rod of law—will scare and drive from the traffic all but a few poor desperadoes—especially the Vermont phase of locking up all in liquor till they tell *where* they got it; while shutting resorts where men treat and drink, by obliging them to steal separately into dark rooms, drink alone, and sneak out, will soon both break up this habit and stop its formation.

8. THE LAW SHOULD PROTECT HUMAN LIFE.—Indeed, this is its *first great cardinal* mission, because life is so infinitely precious. How only one untimely death rouses coroner and police to ferret out and prevent its cause! Then, when alcohol, by public accidents and private deaths, by inflaming and diseasing the organic tissues,² by infuriating bad passions, rendering broken-down topers difficult of cure, and predisposed to cholera, and other acute and also chronic maladies, is *ACTUALLY MURDERING* from eighty to a hundred per day, year in and year out, shall we not "cry aloud" for its extermination? It powerfully inflames stomach, brain, nerves, and entire being,³ and all inflammation *necessarily* exhausts and destroys. All SEE and KNOW that it destroys life. It is a *rank poison, constitutionally hostile* to the *very life-principle* itself.*

Then what higher duty does man owe to man, than to prohibit, by the severest penal laws, its deadly ravages on soul as well as body? A famishing bear, coming down in spring into a friend's hill-pasture, gave chase to a bullock, whose bellows of distress roused the cattle in surrounding fields to dash through ravines and bound over fences, to protect the life of their kind. This was but brute instinct. And when they saw bear chasing bullock, *they chased bear*, overtook him, *gored him to death*, strewed his entrails from their horns upon surrounding bushes, and stamped on and roared over him with infuriated madness. Then shall not human instinct protect human life as much more fiercely as man excels brute, by doing to the liquor-traffic what the cattle did to the bear? How long would law allow marksmen to shoot at an "almighty dollar," so placed that every bullet hurt or killed men ignorantly standing beyond, but in direct range of their fire? And what do to those who persisted? Then, since dealers *cannot sell without* killing, and actually do kill, and on so vast, so cruel a scale, can law do less than stop them? Would it not *hang* all who did the same thing by any other means? Worse yet! In killing 30,000 husbands and fathers, it first desecrates, then desolates as many family altars, breaks as many widowed hearts, and bereaves *one hundred thousand* orphans, whom it compels to struggle on, alone and despised, through life, in self-support. It discourages, humbles, hardens, alienates, brutalizes, and frenzies *five hundred thousand husbands*, whose wives, chained as to disgusting carcases, love yet loathe. Devoted yet abused. Herself and children even *beaten*! Fireless, suppelless, almost shelterless, and naked. Rendered so, seller, *by you*. Behold what every inebriate's family was, but is, and would *now have been*, but for drink. From what to what is it perpetually reducing millions! In the name of every principle of human nature, who, what is perpetrating all this on our brethren and sisters? You, sellers, and your diabolical traffic. Its very nature is to do it. Nor can you sell one glass *without* doing it. Oh, stop! or, by all the sympathy of noble-hearted man for suffering woman, *we'll make you*. Are we gallant men, or only heathen dogs, that we can coldly see you thus torturing lovely females? And who but a barbarous heathen *could inflict* all this? Plead not ignorance. You know in what beastly states you send home, oh, how many tipsy husbands, late, in cold, in storm, to their naturally refined wives!

Yet her husband's death finally delivers her from these horrors, only to impose new ones. Brought up tenderly, perhaps luxuriantly; once father's darling pet, but now compelled to work incessantly or starve—to eke out her own life through weary days and sleep-bereaved nights, or see her *children* perish; forced to toil all day and half the night to earn a mere pittance; pay high rents for mere holes, and buy on the extortionary three-cent scale, she toils on, suffers on, till a little one, only half-fed or clad, falls sick. Oh, distracted woman! Maternal yearnings how intensely agonizing! Compelled to starve the well or neglect the sick! her crushing labors now redoubled; distracting anxiety superadded, she sinks. Her neighbors are summoned to help. Her darling dies! She, too, would die, yet maternal yearnings cling desperately to life, that she may yet wear on, wear out, for her little ones. Oh, pitiable woman! But who *reduced her from that to this? You, satanic seller*. You killed him, yet made her pay funeral expenses! Your damnable traffic enticed him from her fireside, who else would have sat by, read to, supported, *loved* her and hers. Yet you, law protects; her, neglects. No redress. Out of the pale of the law. By all that is good in man and just in God, this traffic *shall* die. It shall not continue to make such havoc of men, and heap such wretchedness on woman. Who can say, Me, mine, it injures not? What man, woman, child, but is martyred by it? Then who but should help on its *utter extermination*? This monster evil *must* be blotted out. God loves his children,

and man loves his brother man, too well to let it live much longer.

Yet since nothing can be accomplished but by appropriate means, in what *way* can we kill an evil so great, and so ramified throughout society? First, BY LAW. This natural means is adopted by all civilized communities to rid themselves of all public evils, and is as appropriate to remove this as murder, or any other moral evil. Then KILL THIS BLACK TIGER, ye voting freemen, who wield this battle-axe of sovereign power. Empire State, complete your nobly-begun victory. Nor let temperance anywhere lose *one single vote* to the great prohibitory issue, because its *details* may not exactly suit. Let not trifles kill such great issues.

MINISTERS OF RELIGION, smash this dragon's head with all the thunderbolts of your sacred office. Preach, pray, labor, wrestle, overcome, and *lend your churches*.

WOMAN, labor with us. Did man *ever* accomplish any thing great or good without your co-operation? Your power is boundless. By presenting banners, by distributing tracts and votes, and inviting men to read the one and cast the other, as did Michigan women; by all those pleasing incentives which your glowing souls and ready perceptions may devise, inspire men to *enact and enforce* this law, while you sustain it by that *moral* power of which you are the natural fountain-head. Young women especially, by keeping the company of the strictly temperate only, you can win all: for nothing do young men dread as much as your displeasure, or seek as your approving smile. Oh, wield wisely but effectually the resistless power thus reposed in you. Let rich and poor, wise and simple, men and women, one and all, each in our spheres, *do all we can*. Let the greatness of the work alone measure our exertions, as it will our reward.*

ANALYSES OF THE ORGANS.

III. ADHESIVENESS.

"Friends my soul with joy remembers:

How like quivering flames they start,

When I fan the living embers

On the hearthstone of my heart!"

LONGFELLOW.

ADHESIVENESS is the desire for, and love of, friends. The necessity of its existence needs no demonstration. The limited society of home, and the more extensive and various society beyond the hallowed precincts of home, are the spheres of its activity and enjoyment, and the most evident proofs of its existence and power.

Gall discovered its location by taking a cast of the head of a lady celebrated for the warmth and constancy of her attachments. Although she had several times been alternately rich and poor, and had passed frequently from affluence to poverty, and from the deepest poverty to affluence again, still her affection for her friends remained constant and unshaken by all her reverses of fortune. This formed the basis of further investigations, and the existence and location of the organ was not determined until after numberless observations. It is situated on each side of the upper portions of Philoprogenitiveness and the lower portions of Inhabitiveness, and, when large, imparts a fullness and breadth to this region of the head. It is larger

* "Then why has it not killed A, B, and C, who have drunk hard twenty years, yet are hearty?" Because their powerful bodies but sluggish brains render them less stimulated by it. It injures those most who are most susceptible. A polite fly once, alighting on the horn of an ox, courtously inquired, "Am I burdensome?" "Not at all. I did not even know you were there," said ox. Now if your minds, as compared with your bodies, are as utterly insignificant as the fly to ox, drink on. Alcohol will not hurt you, because it will "not know that you are there." And, if it don't hurt, it is because you "ain't there;" far, just in proportion as you are there, it will ferret out and damage you. Boasting that it don't hurt you is really boasting how stupid you are!

"But God created alcohol for man's use." Chemistry proves that neither millions of bushels of grain nor of any other natural product contain one particle of it. Yeomans shows it to be the return of particles to death. Fermentation alone generates it, by decomposing and re-adjusting nature's arrangement of particles. And what is the fermenting but the rotting process; or alcohol but the distilled essence of rottenness! No wonder it produces such corrupting effects.

"But Christ turned water into wine." Gentle reader, wine made out of water will not hurt you. Nor will new wine nor sweet cider, for only fermentation generates alcohol. New-pressed fruit juices, used with bread as milk, and jellies as butter, are as healthy as d-d-licious. The human system must have acids. Then give it delicious fruit acids, instead of poisonous alcoholic acids. And that invention which shall preserve these juices unfermented, will be the greatest of temperance instrumentalities. For such a plan, see "A Home for All," by the Author.

* Reader, whether you can or cannot vote or lecture, you can at least circulate this tract. FOWLER and WELLS will furnish it at cost of paper and printing. One dollar will circulate two hundred copies, and reach one thousand or more readers. Who but can afford to give as much to treat a score or two of his fellow-men to this tract, as a drinker to treat himself and friend to a social glass? How can you so effectually promote, at a cause by as little sacrifice? Are there not many who can afford five, twenty, or even fifty dollars to put one in every family in their town, or furnish them to Societies? Will not Editors publish it in place of a love-story.

F. & W. also supply, at this price, like tracts by Greeley, Trull, Dow, Barnum, and others.

in women than in men, and in gregarious animals than in those which are solitary.

Children are endeared to parents by the activity of Philoprogenitiveness, but as they grow up to adult age there are added to this the workings of Adhesiveness. Children, while they ever remain children in the eyes of the parent, become, as they advance in years, companions and friends. They are therefore doubly dear. This it is which accounts for the lasting intensity of the parent's love, and the too frequent inconstancy of the children's. The child is regarded through the medium of both parentiveness and friendship, while the parent is regarded by the child only through the medium of the latter. Consequently, if the latter be of weak power and of medium activity in the child, he feels but little, very little, of that intense affection which the parent cherishes for him. It is rarely that these two organs are both weak in the parent: hence their undying love. But this love has its modifications. If parentiveness is large and friendship small, the child, while it ever claims the fond regard of the father and mother, loses half his claims as he increases in years, until he is almost entirely supplanted in their affections by a younger or more infirm brother or sister. But if the reverse be the case, if Adhesiveness be large and active while parentiveness is small and dormant, the child, as such, is regarded with comparative indifference, but receives more and more of the parents' favor and love in proportion as it increases in years and comes within the province of the activity of friendship, by becoming an intelligent companion, and a confiding, consoling, and advisory friend. I know many instances of the truth of these remarks even in the circle of a limited acquaintance. One lady friend of mine in particular, a woman of large understanding, of a commanding and almost masculine intellect, told me that her children, as long as they remained helpless and unintelligent, were regarded by her with a feeling akin to indifference, but that her love and affection for them had its birth in the first gleam of intelligence which dawned from their eyes, and kept on increasing in intensity and fervor as they advanced in intellectual power and attainments, and found its maximum of strength when they arrived at the maturity of their powers, and became her equals or superiors in mental strength and cultivation. I found parentiveness comparatively wanting, while Adhesiveness almost equalled in strength and development her commanding intellect.

Persons similarly, though not so extremely developed, are apt to fasten their affections upon their most intellectual child, not unfrequently neglecting those less highly endowed.

The organ under consideration has much, very much, to do with the future of the child. If the moral organs predominate, it will desire to devote the child to the ministry of the Church, and will consequently draw around him high-minded and noble friends to further the end in view. Combined with intellect, it seeks a path of intellectual greatness for the child, now doubly dear as a companion and friend, and surrounds him with all the ennobling influences of intellectual associates and aspiring friends. It thus gives a permanency and perpetuity to parental love which it would not, in very many cases, otherwise pos-

sess. And it exercises a powerful influence upon all. It demands and must have objects of regard and love. If intellect predominates, it seeks the intellectual and the cultivated; if the moral organs rule, the choice falls upon the morally great, whether they be intellectually great or no; if the selfish and animal propensities are most powerful, the mind is naturally low and grovelling, and the low, the abandoned, and the vile are instinctively sought as companions and friends; thus proving the truth of the adages, "Birds of a feather flock together," and "A man is known by the company he keeps."

We not unfrequently see persons who are unhappy away from each other, and equally unhappy in each other's society. In them we find a few strong points of similarity in which they sympathize with each other, and many strong points of antagonism in which they perpetually disagree. Among the former of these attractions will be found large or very large Adhesiveness, which grieves at the absence of the object of its regard, but is still insufficient to produce household harmony when that object is long and continually present. There is scarcely a neighborhood which will not furnish a case or more to the point—husband and wife parting and reuniting many successive times; equally unhappy away from and in the presence of each other.

The loss of friends causes the deepest grief through wounds inflicted upon this organ. Combined with intellect and ideality, it rears the monument to the departed friend, erects the costly cenotaph, and gives an intense desire on the part of the dying to be buried by the side of those dead, in love and friendship. It is this feeling which prompts the formation of cemeteries, adorns the graves of the departed with garlands and flowers, and gives to the grave, the tomb, and the vault their sacred character.

The influence of friendship is strongly marked in Tom Moore's poetry. There is scarcely a single fugitive piece of his which does not bear its impress. This faculty wounded, enabled him to produce those fine lines so frequently quoted, and thus recognized by all as the offspring of natural feelings and emotions; for no poetry deserves the name, or attains to a lasting popularity, which has not nature as its basis, which does not flow directly from the soul of the writer and appeal to the sympathies and experiences of the reader. Says Moore:

"When I remember all
The friends so linked together
I've seen around me fall
Like leaves in wintry weather,
I feel like one who treads alone
Some banquet-hall deserted,
Whose lights are fled, whose garlands dead,
And all save he departed."

Mark Antony, in his oration over the dead body of Julius Cæsar—of whom he says,

"He was my friend, faithful and just to me,"—

gives many beautiful passages expressive of the warmth of his affection. In one place he says:

"You all did love him once, not without cause:
What cause withholds you, then, to mourn for him?"

But finding them slow to respond to the warm gushings of his friendship, he exclaims, partly in grief and partly in anger:

"O judgment, thou art fled to brutish beasts,
And men have lost their reason!"

And then, fearing that he might have been indiscreet in thus giving vent to his feelings, he adds:

"—— Bear with me!

My heart is in the coffin there with Cæsar,
And I must pause till it come back to me."

Says Cowper:

"And as the gem of richest cost
Is ever counterfeited most,
So also Imitation
Employs the utmost art she can
To counterfeit the faithful man,
The friend of long duration."

Physiology.

ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY OF THE SENSES.—No. V.

BY A. P. DUTCHER, M.D.

SENSE OF FEELING.

IN a preceding number we spoke of the delicacy and beauty of the human skin, and the difference which exists between it and that of other animals. We also referred you to the fact that, although it is inferior in strength and warmth, when compared with that of the lion or bear, yet in lieu of these properties, it possesses a most remarkable *sensitivity*, which is an important defence and safeguard of the body. It warns us of the slightest change in the temperature of the atmosphere, and the contact of foreign bodies; and, indeed, its sensitivity is so great, that the lightest feather cannot touch it without being instantly perceived, and the individual's attention drawn to the precise point.

THE ANATOMY OF THE SKIN.

Although the skin is so delicate and thin, it is composed of three coats or layers, namely: the *cutis vera*, the *rete mucosum*, and the *cuticle*. The *cutis vera*, or the true skin, as it is called in common language, lies in immediate contact with the flesh, and is quite firm and resisting, while at the same time it is somewhat elastic. It exhibits numerous holes, through which pass from its inner or lower surface to its upper and outer one, a vast number of nerves and blood-vessels, of threadlike fineness, which are spread out like net-work over this surface, so as to completely cover it. You will be able to form some idea of the extreme fineness of this net-work, when you reflect that it is impossible to apply a pin's point to any part of its surface, without its producing sensation, and, if carried deep enough, drawing blood.

Immediately above this layer is the *rete mucosum*, or mucous coat. It is in this part that the coloring matter of the skin appears wholly to reside, being white, or nearly so, in the European races, and black in the African. In all races the true skin is of the same color; the difference consists in the mucous or pulpy layer above it—just as if different pieces of embroidered muslin, originally all white, were each to receive a different color by rubbing over it a semi-fluid varnish, which should only cover the outside, without penetrating through, or dyeing the tissue of the muslin or the thread used in the embroidery.

External to the mucous layer is the *cuticle* or scarf-skin. This is a very thin, hard and horny

membrane; it is also transparent, so as to show the color of the layer beneath it. It exhibits numerous perforations of the hair, and orifices through which oozes out the fluid of perspiration from the minute capillary tubes of the true skin. As the part which is in immediate contact with external substances, the cuticle serves to prevent the violence of their shock, which would otherwise be attended with pain. If, by unaccustomed friction, blisters are formed on the hands or feet, and we peel off immediately the skin which has been raised up, it is the outer or scarf-skin only that is removed; the true skin, red and tender, is seen beneath. This serves to show the distinct nature of the membranes that compose the skin; and that the inner is really the important one, while the cuticle has no sensibility, is merely a shield to the former. It is therefore thinner where the feeling is most acute, as at the ends of the fingers.



FIG. 1.

This is a magnified section of the skin. 1, The *epiderma*, or scarf-skin. Its external surface is hard and sensible. 4, The *derma*, or true skin, composed of elastic tissue, abundantly supplied with nerves, blood-vessels, and lymphatics. In this layer the sensation of the skin resides. 5, Adipose cells; 6, a gland and spiral perspiratory duct; 7, straight perspiratory duct; 8, hairs; 9, short ducts, supplying nourishment to the hair from glands; 2 and 3, conical ridges of the skin, as seen in the palm of the hand. These appertain alike to the true and the scarf-skin.

SENSATION AND TOUCH.

Physiologists, in treating of this sense, have made a distinction between what is called sensation and touch. Sensation is common to every part of the body, with few exceptions, while touch is confined to parts particularly destined to this purpose. Touch does not exist in all animals, but is nothing more than sensation united with muscular contractions directed by the will. In a word, in the act of sensation, we may be considered as being passive, but in exercising the sense of touch, we are active.

The mechanism of sensation is extremely simple. It is sufficient, merely, that bodies come in contact with the skin, to enable the mind to form some notion of their properties. We can judge, for instance, very correctly of the temperature of bodies that we feel. When any body that we come in contact with abstracts heat from us, we call it cold; and when it imparts heat, we call it warm: thus, according to the quantity of caloric of which they deprive us, or which they

impart to us, we determine their different degrees of temperature.

But we are sometimes very much deceived in relation to the quantity of heat which our bodies give off or receive: we unconsciously institute a comparison between the temperature of the surrounding atmosphere and those substances which are in contact with our bodies. If an object be colder than our body, but warmer than the atmosphere, it will appear warm to us, although it abstracts caloric when we touch it. This is the reason why such places as caves and wells, the temperature of which is uniform, appear to us cold in summer and warm in winter. When bodies are too warm, they decompose our organs, and produce the sensation of burning.

In the touch, however, we find a sense more complicated and wonderful than that of mere sensation. The hand is the principal organ of touch; all the circumstances which are the most favorable to it are there found. This faculty is distributed in a measure over the whole palm; but it is at the extremity, or ball of the fingers, that it is more highly concentrated, endowing these parts with the most refined delicacy of tact, and rendering them capable of distinguishing the nature, texture, form and size of bodies, with great precision and exactness.

Some eminent writers have advanced the opinion, that the touch is the most certain of all the senses, and that it is essentially necessary in correcting the errors of the sight and hearing. This remark is, to a certain extent, true, for the organ of touch is necessarily brought into contact with the body upon which it acts; whereas, in the action of the eye and ear, the impression is conveyed by a peculiar medium, which may, and often does, affect the nature of the original impression. But although we may allow that the perceptions derived from the touch are more correct, we must admit that they are very limited, and that our knowledge would be confined within a very narrow range, were we to acquire no ideas through any other source.

Miscellany.

308 BROADWAY.

PHRENOLOGY REMOVED.

ITS NEW DOMICIL.

THE inhabitive principle appertains to *subjects* almost as much as to persons. As "the State House" is the home of State legislation, and the "White House" the presidential domicile, so CLINTON HALL has been the dwelling-place of Phrenology in America, almost ever since it crossed the Atlantic.

Old Clinton Hall has seen Phrenology in ridicule, in darkness, in triumph. It has spread abroad throughout the length and breadth of our land a vast canvas of pages, and a forest of intellectual "leaves for the healing of the nations." Long—far down in the vista of the future—will public and private libraries bear its name on

the title-pages of many of our oftenest-read volumes; and whilst we live, let us enshrine its memory in hearts alive to the blessings conferred by this science of all the sciences, because the science of *man*, "the noblest work of God."

But old Clinton Hall is doomed, because unable longer to supply the wants of its former occupants. For years, we have been cramped for room within its spacious walls, and its worn exterior requires that it be demolished, in order that it may be rebuilt. As nursery trees are improved by transplanting, so we hope to take deeper root, and in a better soil, by removing into Broadway.

New York is the heart not merely of the States, but of both the Americas. Within twenty years it is certain to be the great city—the controlling centre—of the continent. It may not have the most people, but it will have the most business, wealth, commerce. It may not show as regal palaces, but it will wield a mightier intellectual and moral influence than any other city. And what in fifty years? "*Westward* the star of empire rolls," till its New York meridian stays its course, and wields its sceptre. Great cities the West will have, but they will be her tributaries. The present ratio of property in our country, and those causes now reincreasing its increase, will render her inconceivably rich, and New York her richest city by far; and Broadway the richest street in New York. Our country will soon control, if not embrace, the world. New York is an epitome of our country, and Broadway the heart's-core, seeds and all, of New York. We have procured for the Phrenological Cabinet one of the best stands in it, near its business centre, where every promenader of Broadway must pass our door. Two blocks above the Park, nearly opposite the New York City Hospital, that venerable stone edifice which stands *back* in dignified grandeur from the street, near the head of Pearl street, that great commercial mart, and Canal street, and the principal railroad dépôts, we could hardly be more eligibly located.

In old Clinton Hall, we have worked hard and steadily, to promulgate Phrenology. In our new home we expect to work as incessantly. We know no rich, no poor, no high, no low, only PHRENOLOGY and its advancement. Our country friends will find in our Cabinet those same familiar faces which have for so many years graced old Clinton Hall. Besides new Paintings, we shall add to our collection of Busts, Casts, etc., which shall be always FREE to visitors.

One word more. REMEMBER OUR NUMBER—308—a three, a cipher, and an eight. Stop right here, till you impress it INDELIBLY on your memory. Remember how it *looks*. Remember how it *sounds*. Remember it by association.

Remember it independently. Fasten, impress, revolve, re-impress our new number, 308 Broadway, New York. 308—308. Can you ever forget FOWLERS AND WELLS, 308 Broadway, New York?

NEW MEDICAL WORK: DISPLACEMENTS OF THE UTERUS. By R. T. TRALL, M.D. FOWLERS AND WELLS. [Price, prepaid by mail, \$5.]

The above work is now in press, and will be ready in a few weeks. It is a thorough and practical treatise on the various and complicated malpositions of the uterus and adjacent organs, illustrated with engravings from original designs, showing the various degrees and conditions of prolapsus, anteversion, retroversion, inversion; vaginal, vesical, and rectal prolapse; fibrous, polypous, and hernial tumors, etc. Thousands of disabled and wretched females will find in this work an explanation of the causes of their difficulties, and a correct indication of the remedial plan. The work is, however, strictly professional, and intended mainly for the guidance of those who undertake the treatment of this much-neglected and little-understood class of diseases. Our readers may judge of the importance of the subject, when we assure them that the maladies of which it treats are everywhere prevalent, and that no work of the same or a similar nature has ever been given to the profession or the public.

Orders may be addressed to FOWLERS AND WELLS, New York.

Events of the Month.

DOMESTIC.

POLITICAL.—The leading political event of the past month is the passage of Mr. Douglas's Nebraska Bill in the Senate of the United States. After a protracted debate, the question was finally taken on the morning of March 4th, (the first anniversary of the inauguration of President Pierce,) when the vote stood—Yeas, 37; Nays, 14.

Yeas—Messrs. Adams, Atchison, Badger, Bayard, Benjamin, Broadhead, Brown, Butler, Cass, Clay, Dawson, Dixon, Dodge of Iowa, Douglas, Evans, Fitzpatrick, Greer, Gwin, Hunter, Johnson, Jones of Iowa, Jones of Tenn., Mason, Morton, Norris, Pettit, Pratt, Rusk, Sebastian, Shields, Sidel, Stuart, Thompson of Ky., Thompson of N. J., Toucey, Weller, Williams—37.

Nays—Messrs. Bell, Chase, Dodge of Wis., Fessenden, Fish, Foot, Hamlin, Houston, James, Seward, Smith, Sumner, Wade, Walker—14.

Messrs. Bright, Toombs, and Mallory were sick, but all would have voted for the bill. Mr. Allen (absent from sickness in his family) would have voted against it. Messrs. Phelps, Pierce, Cooper, Everett, Clayton and Wright, not voting.

The title of the bill was changed for "A bill for the Government of Nebraska and Kansas."

The object of the bill, according to the explanation of the framer, is not either to introduce or to exclude slavery, but to apply to the territories the doctrine of non-intervention as recognized by Congress in the legislation of 1850, leaving the people free to establish their own institutions, subject only to the Constitution of the United States. The territory of Nebraska contains 136,709 square miles, and would make seventeen States as large as Massachusetts.

A NEBRASKA EXPEDITION is being organized in Chicago. Over one hundred persons have signed the roll, and it is expected that many more will join. The expedition is to be under the leadership of Captain Gibbs, and is to start about the first of April.

GOVERNOR DORR REINSTATED.—The Senate of Rhode Island have concurred by one majority in the amendments of the House to the bill annulling the sentence of T. W. Dorr, and expunging the records of the Supreme Court.

VERDICT IN THE GARDINER CASE.—The jury in the Gardiner case returned a verdict of guilty, after twenty-two hours' deliberation, and the Court passed the highest sentence allowed by law, viz., ten years' imprisonment in the Penitentiary. Execution had been stayed till two days after the rising of the Circuit Court, to which the case is carried on a bill of exceptions, but in the course of the day Dr. Gardiner was found dead in his room. He is supposed to have poisoned himself after his conviction, having been observed to drink some water, throwing his head back, and it is supposed he took a strychnine pill. He was seized with convulsions almost immediately. After giving a letter to Charles Gardiner, his brother, he remarked that he was going before a Judge who would not pronounce him guilty, and expired in great agony. He was thirty-six years old, had the education and manners of a gentleman, and was engaged to be married to a lady in Georgetown.

CALIFORNIA.—We have recent advices from California, reaching to Feb. 16. Considerable political excitement had been raised in California in regard to the alleged attempt on the part of Mr. Palmer, of the firm of Palmer, Cook & Co., to bribe Mr. Peck, a member of the State Senate. He had been acquitted, however, by a vote of 26 to 3. The news from the mines is favorable. The latest dates from Lower California are to January 27th. Walker was preparing to march for Sonora, and had addressed a proclamation to his soldiers, exhorting them to follow him and rescue the people from the tyranny of the Mexican Government and the atrocities of the Apaches. They were to start about the 5th of February. The wreck of the fine clipper-ship San Francisco, which sailed from this port on the 25th of October last, is reported. In going in through the Heads, at the outer point of the harbor of San Francisco, she caught in the eddy, when she came in contact with a point of rocks, carrying away her jib-boom, bowsprit, head, cutwater, &c. She soon filled with water, and her hull and cargo had been sold for \$12,500. The ship was valued at \$125,000, and her cargo at \$150,000.

The following is an interesting statement of facts respecting San Francisco:—The population has increased about 8,000 during the past year, and it now numbers about 50,000. The members of the bar already number about two hundred. There are ten schools, with 1,250 scholars. Churches, eighteen, and church-members about 8,000. Of newspapers, there are twelve dailies, two tri-weeklies, six weeklies, one commercial, one French, and one Sunday paper. The Fire Department consists of fourteen companies, with twelve engines and three hook and ladder trucks. There are two government hospitals, one hospital in course of erection by a benevolent society, and an almshouse, all having together about 600 patients. The property in the city is estimated to value about \$40,000,000; and it appears that during 1853, 100,000,000 pounds of flour and meal, worth \$5,000,000; 20,000,000 pounds of butter, worth \$4,000,000; 25,000,000 pounds of barley, worth \$500,000, and 80,000,000 feet of lumber, worth \$4,000,000, were imported; and the total imports are more than \$85,000,000, or an average of more than \$100 for every person in the State. The freights to vessels coming into port during the year were \$11,752,084, and the duties collected at the Custom-house were \$2,581,975. The only exports worthy of notice were about \$60,000,000 of gold dust, and 18,800 flasks of quicksilver, valued at \$683,185. The persons arriving at the port were 35,000, and those leaving were about 30,000. There were about 1,000,000 of letters sent during the year to foreign and Atlantic ports. The arrivals for the year were 1023 vessels of 558,755 tons, and the departures were 1,653 vessels of 640,075 tons.

TERRIBLE EXPLOSION IN HARTFORD, CONN.—On Thursday, the 2d of March, the new steam-boiler in Messrs. Fales and Gray's car-factory, in Hartford, exploded, destroying the blacksmith's shop and engine-room, and badly shattering the main building. Over three hundred persons were employed in the factory, about one hundred of whom were in that part of the building injured. The entire loss of property cannot exceed \$12,000. Of the eighteen killed, seventeen leave families. Twenty-two persons have either limbs broken, or are badly bruised or scalded.

LARGE FIRE.—A fire broke out about two o'clock on Sunday morning, March 5th, in No. 8 Spruce street, which entirely consumed Nos. 8, 10, 12, 14, and 16, occupied chiefly by printers, publishers, and paper-dealers. Other buildings were much damaged by fire and water. By this calamity the proprietor of the *Independent* loses \$8,000, Messrs. Harper and Brothers, \$5,800, and Messrs. Carter and Brother, some \$5,000. The total loss is estimated at \$250,000. Insurance, \$125,000. During the time the fire was spreading with alarming rapidity, officer Allason, of the Chief's office, was severely burned about his face and hands by a gust of flame bursting forth just as he was entering a room to save some property. The unfortunate man was left nearly blind, and his associates hastened with him to the office of the Chief of Police, where his sufferings were alleviated. He was then removed to the residence of his family. It was rumored that there were lives lost by this terrible fire, but the report proved to be unfounded. All the stereotype plates of the valuable tracts of the American Temperance Union were also destroyed.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE.—At a meeting held on the 6th ult., for the purpose of choosing a new Board of Directors for the Crystal Palace, the following ticket was elected:—Jacob A. Westervelt, Thomas B. Stillman, Dudley Perse, William O'Brien, Edward Haight, John T. Farish, William B. Dinsmore, John H. Cornell, Henry Hilton, P. T. Barnum, John H. White, Mortimer Livingston, James B. Brewster, George B. Butler, Warren Leland, Erastus C. Benedict, Watts Sherman, Charles H. Haswell, William Whetten, Theodore Sedgwick, Charles W. Foster, Samuel Nicholson, Charles Butler, Horace Greeley, Wm. Chauncey. After a highly-exciting canvass, P. T. Barnum, Esq., was elected President by a handsome majority; and it is understood that measures will at once be adopted to place the affairs of the Institution in a prosperous condition.

FEMALE MEDICAL COLLEGE.—The third annual Commencement of the Pennsylvania Female Medical College took place at the Musical Fund Hall, in Philadelphia, on Saturday, March 4th, in presence of a large assemblage. The degree of Doctor of Medicine was conferred upon Mrs. Lucinda R. Brown, of Galveston, Texas; Miss Elizabeth H. Bates, of Morris, Otsego co., N. Y.; Miss Elizabeth G. Shattuck, of Philadelphia, and Miss Minna Elioger, of Germany.

BOSTON AND NEW YORK.—From recent published statistics, it appears that the tonnage of the port of New York surpasses that of the ports of London and Liverpool combined. That of Boston is about one half of the tonnage of New York; and these two cities wield over one half of the total navigation of the United States. The great excess of the tonnage of New York over Boston, consists in its immense fleet of European packets, and of ocean and inland steamers. In many great branches of commerce, such as the East India, African, Pacific, South American, and Mediterranean trade, Boston has the largest tonnage employed.

BINGHAMTON.—The census of Binghamton, which has just been taken by private enterprise, gives that village a population of 9,094, of which 1,500 are adopted citizens. The colored population numbers 208. These figures show an increase in the population, since 1850, of over 4,000. Binghamton is a flourishing town, and after its railroads now in progress are completed, it will soon call on the Legislature for a city charter. It is destined to take a stand among the great towns of the Empire State.

FOREIGN.

THE TURKISH WAR.—Our latest advices from Europe confirm the anticipation that she is soon to be involved in a general war. At Kalafat both parties were anxiously waiting and expecting decisive operations. It was supposed that it would be attacked by 65,000 Russians, as the Emperor had sent orders for every effort to be made to drive the Turks out of Lesser Wallachia. The Russians were evidently preparing for a series of attacks against the whole line of the Danube, and it was feared that before assistance could arrive from the allies, in the event of Omer Pasha being defeated, irreparable mischief might be done. Up to the 27th of January, the Russian corps had formed a semicircle, the extent of which was about thirty-

five English miles, around the Turkish position at Kalafat; and it is said that the bad weather has alone prevented the attack. Omer Pasha, however, was strengthening his position. The fort is now garrisoned by 80,000 troops.

Russia is using every device to give the character of a holy war to the hostilities, and the soldiers are told they are on the way to rescue Christ's sepulchre from the infidels.

The Czar is levying additional troops; and, wanting money very much, is about pressing a forced loan on the mercantile classes in his empire. His health is said to be very bad.

Lord Raglan was about to start for Turkey, as commander-in-chief of the British forces. He declined commanding a less force than 20,000 men. In addition, there will be 140 cannon. In every battalion, 250 men will be armed with Minte rifles. The British Government has chartered thirteen steamships to convey troops to Malta. At Portsmouth, Plymouth, Woolwich, Chatham, and at all the naval stations, the preparations for war were on a stupendous scale. The Baltic fleet, consisting of thirty-six ships of various classes, chiefly of line-of-battle ships and powerful screw frigates, would be ready by the 6th of March, and was to assemble in the Downs on that day, where they would be joined by ten French ships of war, of one hundred and twenty to eighty guns each; and the whole fleet, under the command of Admiral Sir Charles Napier, would then be held at disposal for operations in the Baltic and against St. Petersburg. Altogether, the squadron will carry two thousand guns, and its steam-power will be such as will make it the most formidable and destructive fleet that ever encountered an enemy. The fleet will also be the most formidable one ever sent out by Great Britain. Although the British were slow to believe in the possibility of actual hostilities, the war has become quite popular. John Bull's spirit is up, and recruits are abundant, especially from Ireland.

THE POET BOWRING.—Dr. Bowring, the poet, who has published translations from nearly all the modern languages of Europe, has just been knighted by the Queen, on the occasion of his audience to take leave, he having been appointed Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Hong Kong, and Chief Superintendent of British rule in China. Sir John Bowring, who is now sixty-two years old, was the friend and biographer of Jeremy Bentham, and conducted the *Westminster Review* for several years. He sat in Parliament for some years, as ultra-democratic member for Bolton, and the Whigs sent him to China, some years ago, as much to get rid of his too liberal harangues and principles as to provide for him.

JAPAN.—A letter from Hong Kong, December 11, says that the United States squadron, comprising the *Susquehanna*, *Powhatan*, *Macedonian*, *Plymouth* and *Vandalia*, were then in harbor, and were preparing for departure northward. Commodore Perry was expected over from Macao in the *Mississippi*. At Canton were the storeship *Supply* and chartered steamer *Queen*, and at Whampoa the storeship *Southampton*. The *Sea Witch*, at Hong Kong, was about to proceed to Nampoa to ship laborers for the Panama Railroad.

The Admiral of the Russian Japan Expedition arrived at Shanghai, November 27, in the steamship *Vostock*, leaving his frigate, the *Pallas*, and a brig of war under the *Saddle Islands*. He had just arrived from Nangasaki, where he had awaited a reply to his mission to the Emperor of Japan. It was said that, finding longer delay fruitless, he had looked in at Shanghai for supplies and news from Europe. He was thought to be bound to Manila.

Doubt is thrown upon the reported death of the Emperor of Japan. The report is explained by the circumstance that the death of a Japanese monarch places the Court in mourning for three years, during which time no foreign Embassy can be received.

DWELLING-HOUSES.—One of the most conspicuous defects in the present style of common dwelling-houses is the universally narrow dimensions of the bedrooms. They are constructed in a manner which would lead one to think that the designer supposed that people do not breathe when they are asleep. If one occupies a large bedroom, he can ventilate it by opening a window with impunity. But if he occupies one only nine feet square, he will be partially suffocated if he does not open a window, which, if opened, admits a current of wind so directly upon his bed as to endanger his life.—*Beverly Citizen*.

Education.

THE PEOPLE'S COLLEGE.—We find the following questions with their accompanying answers in the *Tri-bune*, and cheerfully copy them, in the hope thus to help on the good work. *We must have the People's College! Who will help to furnish the necessary material basis?* Enclose in a letter your ones, fives, tens or fifties, as the case may be, and direct to Tracy R. Morgan, Treasurer of the People's College, Binghamton, Broome co., N. Y., upon the receipt of which he will issue a certificate to each person for the amount, which entitles the holder to vote at all times and upon all questions to be determined by the stockholders, either by proxy or in person.

1. What advantages will students in the People's College have over other colleges now in existence?

It is proposed to raise a sufficient amount of capital to furnish the student with machinery to work with, and land to work on free of expense, and thus enable him, through a course of four or five years, to pay all his expenses. To charge reasonably for tuition, board and clothing, if he wishes to purchase at the institution, and give him credit for all labor performed. To enable him to graduate a sound man, by imposing upon him from two to four hours' labor each secular day, not as a sort of drudgery, but as a part of his education. To educate students for the business they wish to pursue, and grant diplomas only for the studies thoroughly mastered. To shorten the course of apprenticeship in the trades, which may be taught by a popular classification of the students as well as a proper division of labor. While we are aware that other colleges prepare their students for the professions, we have none that prepare students for many of the trades, as well as for practical agriculture. The People's College seeks to do both, and its charter makes ample provision for the classics.

2. How are you to control a sufficient amount of labor at all times to conduct a farm successfully?

It is proposed to set the farm and machinery at work, and then make provision for the literary and scientific department. Other manual labor schools have started the book machinery, and then invited farmers and mechanics to start business beside them, that they might let their students to them for so much per hour, thus giving the proprietor of the farm or shop the profits of the student's labor. In this college it is intended to give the student the profits of his own labor. To illustrate, suppose the collegiate year to be divided into two terms:

First term the student runs behind	\$50
Second term the student runs behind	80
Third term the student runs behind	20
Fourth term the student runs behind	10

If the student enters college at the age of fourteen years, and we can make an accomplished workman of him in two years, he can begin to pay back some of the above deficiency the fifth term:

Fifth Term, say	\$10
Sixth Term	20
Seventh Term	30
Eighth Term	50

Total \$110

Now the student is eighteen years old, and if he comes up to the above, his account is square with the college. But suppose he is behind one hundred dollars. Is he not better off for the labor he has performed, even in a pecuniary point of view, to say nothing of the physical training? Where can he do better than to remain in college until he is twenty-one years old? How many men remain in College seven or eight years, and then leave with a debt to pay for tuition and board of \$500?

NEW YORK CENTRAL COLLEGE.—We have received the "Minutes of the Sixth Annual Meeting of the New York Central College Association," and take this occasion again to call attention to the Institution. As a Manual Labor School, and an attempt at something like *integral* education—development of the whole man, physical, mental and moral—it deserves a liberal patronage at the hands of all true reformers.

The tuition for college studies is \$20 per annum. Higher academic studies, and such as are preparing for college, \$15 per annum. For common English branches, \$12 per annum. In the Primary Department \$4 per term.

Room-rent in the College buildings, \$5 per annum; in the boarding-hall for females, \$3 per annum. The rooms are furnished with a stove, table, bedstead and chairs; all else furnished by the occupant.

Tuition, room-rent and half of the board-bill is expected in advance.

There are one hundred and fifty-seven acres of good land connected with the institution, upon which the students may labor at a fair compensation. The female students do the labor in the boarding-hall. There are no workshops yet erected, although some are contemplated.

There is no distinction of sex among the students with regard to privileges enjoyed or honors received.

Neither is there any such distinction in the Faculty with regard to rank or title.

Its location, near the village of McGrawville, Cortland co., N. Y., is a very healthy one, and very free from influences calculated to contaminate the morals of students. It is about three miles from the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, so that when that road is completed, as it will be next summer, it will be easily accessible from all parts of the country. For information in regard to the school, address Rev. W. Tillinghast, Corresponding Secretary, McGrawville, Cortland co., N. Y.

AGRICULTURAL INSTITUTE.—A Prospectus of the Loudon County Agricultural Institute and Chemical Academy, situated near Aldie, Loudon co., Va., informs us that this institution was opened on the first of March last, and that the first term will close on the last Friday in July; after which the regular sessions will commence on the first of October and end the last Friday in July. We make the following extract from the Prospectus:

The course of instruction will be thorough and practical, embracing the application of Mathematics, Mechanics, Chemistry, and other sciences to farming and farm purposes. The students will be examined in surveying, plotting, mapping, laying out and dividing land; levelling, planting, pruning, budding, grafting and cutting fruit trees; management of watercourses; principles of irrigation, drawing, &c.; management of compost piles; application of fertilizers; management of manure; principles of raising, feeding and fattening stock; proper construction and necessary care of agricultural implements; construction of outbuildings, and calculations relative to the quantity, cost and dimensions of lumber; principles to be observed in proper and judicious experiments; management of the garden, &c.

An experimental farm of three hundred and forty acres of excellent land will be cultivated according to the true principle of science. A great variety of interesting and important experiments will be tried. And efforts will be made to obtain seeds from all parts of the United States, and from foreign countries. And particular attention will be paid to choice fruit. Address Prof. Benjamin H. Benton, Principal, Aldie post office, Loudon co., Va.

LYONS UNION SCHOOL.—We learn from the Annual Register of this Reformatory School that it is in a flourishing condition, and doing a good work in elevating the standard of education. The aim of the course of instruction pursued in this school is to attain a symmetrical and salutary development of all the powers of the mind, by first directing the attention to the study of *things* and *principles*, and by allowing the scholar to pass over nothing which he does not fully understand. Address John T. Clarke, A.M., Principal, Lyons, Wayne co., N. Y.

Chit-Chat.

AMERICAN CLIMATE.—We desire to call special attention to the article on the Climate of the United States, translated for our columns from *L'Athenæum Français*, which will be found in another department of our paper. The facts of M. Desor are undoubtedly correct, but we doubt some of his inferences, and those of other European writers on the subject. We do not believe that the race is destined to deteriorate in America from the effects of the climate. If it is a fact that we are more dyspeptic, bilious or consumptive than any other people, we believe the result is due to our *habits* rather than to our climate. An exchange remarks upon M. Desor's article as follows:

No evidence of a lack of muscle can be shown in the people of the United States, aside from the want of that plumpness which depends upon the fatty deposit. On the contrary, in strength and endurance, where Americans and Europeans are placed side by side in toil, we think every one must concede the palm to the Yankee. On a removal from Europe to America, the changes which occur in the course of two or three generations may be summed up as follows: There is a loss of physical fullness or plumpness, and a loss of clearness of complexion; but, on the other hand, there is a gain in size and solidity of bone, muscle, and tendon, and a gain in activity of nerve, and size and activity of brain. To this it must be added, that there is too often also a loss of the tendency to an equal and uniform condition of health; which is to be referred, in part, to our free living, especially our excessive animal diet; and in part to causes which M. Desor has noted—an over-activity and development of nerve and brain. How much of this over-development or excitability is depending on our dry climate, we cannot say; doubtless some of it is, but more, we apprehend, on the full

supply of mental food, and that unrestricted play which is given in America to the human mind. That a dry climate alone is not unfavorable to life and health, is abundantly shown by the extraordinary longevity enjoyed by the inhabitants of the dry, sandy plains of Arabia and other parts of Asia.

A correspondent of the *Tribune* suggests that the extremes of our winters and summers have more to do in forming the American character than the dryness of the air; for in New-England, with the sterile soil and severe winters, activity is necessary to existence, as it were, and the activity and industry thus induced have become habitual and constitutional. It may be that, with our extreme activity, we may not last so long or be so fat as the more phlegmatic Europeans; though we should be compared with the French and Spaniards as to location, and not with the inhabitants of the British Islands and Northern Germany.

We trust this subject will receive the attention it deserves from the scientific men of this country. What are the legitimate physical and mental effects of the American climate or climates upon the various races which inhabit the country?

WOULD YOU LIKE TO SELL GOOD BOOKS?—Young men who wish to engage in a pleasant and profitable pursuit, to acquire a knowledge of the manners and customs of people in different sections of the country, to study geography practically, to "see the world" before settling down in life, to defray expenses of travelling, and at the same time to do good—to be, in fact, a home missionary—may accomplish all this by engaging in the sale of new and VALUABLE BOOKS, published at the office of this JOURNAL. A small capital, say from \$20 to \$30, will furnish books enough for a commencement, and soon give, by profits realized, enough to double the quantity. With this small stock, in a common travelling-trunk, with a carpet-bag in hand, the principal villages in every county may be visited, and hundreds of hearts made glad by the happy privilege afforded by reading these most useful books.

Clergymen, physicians, teachers, superintendents in manufacturing establishments, and other local agents, may also engage with profit to themselves and great benefit to others in this humane enterprise. They know individuals who would be especially benefited by the reading of a particular work found in our list. Of another, who needs a different one; which they, knowing, might recommend. But while local agents can reach only a few, comparatively, the TRAVELLING AGENT goes before a multitude in quick succession, and can, therefore, find a ready demand for these useful works. Is a man building, or about to build? show him a "HOME FOR ALL," which is full of valuable suggestions, and would be worth many times its cost to any reader. Is he ill? show him our works on Physiology and Hydropathy, where he may learn the laws which govern Life and Health. Is he a Temperance man, combating error, in want of irresistible and conclusive arguments on the point? show him our Temperance Documents. Is his memory poor, and would he cultivate his intellect? show him "Education Complete" and other works. Is he a narrow-minded, prejudiced bigot? open and expand his mind with the truths contained in our works on the Natural Sciences. Is he a Reformer, working single-handed and alone, show him our numerous reformatory volumes, which will help him, strengthen and sustain him; and thus, while being read by his neighbors, the work of Reform is taking root, growing, increasing, till finally he is surrounded with working apostles, and the whole community reformed, educated, developed, improved. This is what may be brought about by the circulation of good books. Shall the wheels of progress revolve; or shall they stand still? Will young men take hold and go ahead with this work; or will they hang on behind? Will they make, each one for himself, a personal effort, to do something and to be somebody in the world; or will he do nothing, be nothing? There are choice spirits who whisper, The world must be redeemed. Voices of THUNDER, IT SHALL be REDEEMED. Let us go manfully to the work. Influences like these are thus set in motion which will eventually reform the man and the world.

The most liberal terms will be offered to those who may wish to join us in planting the principles of PHYSICAL, MORAL, INTELLECTUAL REFORM AND IMPROVEMENT everywhere in every mind. FATHERS AND MOTHERS! will you help us? YOUNG MEN, WILL YOU SELL GOOD BOOKS?

UNIFORMITY OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.—The *Scientific American* urges the adoption of the decimal system of weights and measures for our whole country, and

says that this is the mode adopted in France. The suggestion is a good one. Every thing pertaining to the science of weights or quantities should be ascertained and computed by a decimal system. We should have *ten inches* to the foot, *ten ounces* to the pound, and so on. The systems in use with us are as nonsensical as our system of orthography.

[We heartily endorse this proposition, and recommend its adoption. It will then correspond more nearly with our mode of reckoning currency, etc.]

IMPOSTORS.—A reliable friend writes us from Vernon, Ohio, as follows:

Wherever I go, I have to encounter at the start a great deal of prejudice caused by the doings of a man (?) by the name of *Gillette*, who travelled all over this country some three years since, representing himself to be an agent of the "American Phrenological Society." In the town I visited yesterday, he commenced a course, and before he got half through, was notified by the citizens that he could have six hours to leave town in, or be treated to a ride on a certain sharp and stiff-spined animal, vulgarly called a Rail. The man certainly lacks ordinary prudence and discretion, and I think, honesty.

J. B., JR.

We have exposed this person before, and cautioned the public in regard to him. The above *confirms* reports which reach us from various quarters where he has afflicted the people with his pestilential presence. He has no connection whatever, nor has he ever had, with the AMERICAN PHRENOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

STRAWS.—I. I have just examined a merchant doing a wholesale business on Milk street, I believe. He wanted to know what church he would be most likely to attend, and what ticket he would vote in politics? My answer was: You attend *Parker's* preaching and vote *Free Soil*. "That is a fact—both true. Phrenology is 'some,' I must confess."

2. Henry Ward Beecher did Phrenology justice before the "Mercantile Library Association" a few evenings since. He talks Phrenology *right out*.

3. A few evening since, Andrew Jackson Davis said in one of his lectures in Tremont Temple that "George Combe and the Fowlers have done more to teach man his true nature than any other men that ever trod the globe."

Boston.

D. P. B.

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.—We postpone our second article on "Terrestrial Forms" to make room for the facts and speculations of M. Desor on "The climate of the United States," which will be found worthy of an attentive perusal.

A PHRENOLOGICAL SOCIETY is to be formed in Newark, New Jersey.

J. H. COOK has been lecturing to the people of Chester county, Penn. Complimentary Resolutions were passed, and Mr. Cook commended as a practical phrenologist.

P. T. BARNUM, of the American Museum, has been elected President of the New York Crystal Palace Association. This will give new life to this great American enterprise. The Palace will remain open to visitors during the present year, and a visit will *richly* repay the visitor. Go to the Crystal Palace.

THE BRITISH PROVINCES.—Persons sending clubs of subscribers from the Canadas and the other British Provinces must remit, in addition to the subscription price at the advertised rates, six cents on each subscription for the postage, which we are obliged to prepay.

NEBRASKA.—This Territory, about which so much is said at the present time, may be said to include the whole vast region lying between the States of Iowa and Wisconsin on the east and the Rocky Mountains on the west, the area of which is about five hundred thousand square miles—enough to make a dozen States. It is now mostly in the occupancy of various tribes of Indians.

WHISKEY-DRINKING never conducted wealth into a man's pocket, happiness to his family, or respectability to his character—therefore whiskey is a non-conductor, and it is best to let it alone.

Literary Notices.

FRUITS AND FARINACEA THE NATURAL FOOD OF MAN. By JOHN SMITH, Esq., of England; with Notes and Illustrations by R. T. TRALL, M.D. FOWLERS AND WELLS, Publishers, New York.

This work is now in press, and will be issued in four numbers, at twenty-five cents each. It discusses the question of vegetarianism in all its aspects and bearings. The philosophy of the subject is presented in a remarkably clear and comprehensive manner. Reason, Revelation, Human Experience, Natural History, Chemistry, Anatomy, and Physiology, have been searchingly investigated, and their evidences lucidly recorded; whilst an immense amount of important statistical data has been compressed into the smallest possible compass, and presented in an admirably systematic manner. In a word, it is precisely such a textbook as the age, the times, and the state of the public mind in reference to diet demand.

The first number will contain a full examination of the scriptural argument, and a complete exposition of the facts and arguments deducible from comparative anatomy, with illustrations by Dr. Trall, whose long experience in the management of invalids, in connection with vegetable diet and hydropathic appliances, gives a peculiar value, at least to the American reader, to his observations and suggestions.

The subsequent numbers will present the Chemical, Experimental, and Physiological arguments, with answers to all the known objections urged against the theory of vegetarianism. Further particulars will be given in our next.

INTEMPERANCE AND DIVORCE; or the Duty of the Drunkard's Wife. By MRS. C. I. H. NICHOLS. New York: FOWLERS AND WELLS. [Price, 50 cents a hundred; \$5.00 a thousand.]

This is an eloquent plea in behalf of woman, as a wife, in her relation to the questions of Intemperance and Divorce, in the form of a letter to the Executive Committee of the Woman's New York State Temperance Society, and making a handsome tract of ten pages. Mrs. Nichols takes ground against accepting intemperance as a ground of divorce—"first, because it is not the first step in order; and second, because, when the steps first in order shall have been taken, the evils for which divorce is claimed to be a remedy will have ceased, and with them the demand."

The tract is worthy of a wide circulation as an efficient temperance document. Will friends of the cause help to circulate it?

CLASSIC AND HISTORIC PORTRAITS. By JAMES BRUCE. [Price, prepaid by mail, \$1 25.]

One of the most interesting features of a good biography is that which gives us a knowledge of the personal appearance and manners of the great man or woman whose actions and experiences it records. And these personal matters are far from unimportant, aside from the gratification of curiosity, the destinies of the world being very often strongly influenced by them. The author of this exceedingly pleasant and instructive volume has endeavored to supply the lack of this personal description in the ordinary biographies of some fifty or sixty famous men and women, from Sappho to Madame de Stael, giving us all attainable information in regard to their features, forms, dress, habits, tastes, &c., separated as far as possible from their often-told life-history. The work is written in a charming style, and does not, disappoint the reader, either in regard to manner or matter.

LEWIE; or, The Bended Twig. By COUSIN CICELY, author of the "Silver Lake Stories," &c. [Price, prepaid by mail, \$1 25.]

The *Albany Atlas* very aptly characterizes this story as one of the domestic sort; speaking of home, dwelling upon home affections and family character, and the incidents of common life, yet as deeply interesting as the most romantic narrative. It has not been paraded before the public with ostentatious praise; but it will be far more acceptable to the reader than many works that have thus attracted interest in advance, without being able to meet and repay it.

THE RELIGION OF MANHOOD; or, The Age of Thought. By DR. J. H. ROBINSON. [Price, prepaid, \$1 00.]

The greater portion of this work was written or spoken under the influence of what the author believes to be spirit-

and beings—in other words, by inspiration from the supermundane sphere. We have found time to read but little, except the author's Introduction, the tone of which we like very much. It is candid and moderate, but earnest, and will command the respect, at least, of the unprejudiced reader.

THE STUDENT, formerly published by us, will hereafter be conducted solely by N. A. CALKINS, its editor, to whom all remittances should be made. The work is about to be enlarged to thirty-six pages, and will sustain the same high character as heretofore. We most heartily commend it to the kind patronage of all, believing that it will be worth many times its cost to any family where there are young persons.—See Prospectus in advertising columns.

THE RURAL NEW YORKER, advertised in the present number of our Journal, is one of the most spirited and earnest, if not enthusiastic agricultural newspapers published. While the editors are enterprising and progressive, adopting and commending all new and *really* useful agricultural inventions and improvements, they are scrupulously careful not to give currency to any unreliable pretension, nor to excite false hopes. We commend the paper, as every way worthy of the large circulation and liberal patronage which it enjoys.

A HOME FOR ALL, or, the Gravel Wall and Octagon Mode of Building, (six times cheaper than brick, wood, or stone.) New edition, illustrated with plans, views, etc. Price, prepaid by mail, 87 cents. FOWLERS AND WELLS, publishers.

AGENTS would do well to engage in the sale of this work. A liberal discount made by the Publishers, when fifty or a hundred copies are taken. The book will be thankfully and readily bought wherever offered. Those who have tried it, have succeeded beyond their expectation. One young man in Sandusky City, Ohio, sent for one hundred copies at a single order, and expects to find a ready sale for many thousands. His profits will amount to a very handsome sum, while conferring a lasting benefit on those whom he furnishes with that nicely-printed, beautifully-illustrated, and elegantly-bound "HOME FOR ALL."

Notes and Queries.

BONE MANURE FOR FRUIT TREES.—A. D., Clinton Hollow, N. Y., writes:

"Can you give me any practical information as to setting out fruit trees, and the application of bone-dust, if you deem it advantageous to apply it to the root? In what quantity should it be applied? I have no difficulty in making or obtaining a rapid and apparently healthy growth, but they do not bear.

"I have waded through Patent Office reports and agricultural journals, in search of practical hints, but find so much contradiction, that I take the liberty of addressing you, hoping to get, at last, something *practical*."

Our experience in this matter is, that our fruit trees have borne uncommonly young, and in remarkable abundance. This is especially true of our pear trees, usually so very late in coming into bearing. Downing describes the Dix pear as very slow, yet trees of this kind we set out in 1849, bore abundantly in 1853; while very many of them have borne every year from the setting. Under each of these trees we placed some four to six slugs of horns, and sometimes a beef's head, and have attributed their fine bearing to this fact. In other respects they have received but little attention. If any kind of bones could be procured, even at several times the prices usually paid, we should set out no tree without them. And any kind will do.

As to the bone-dust, we care little about the form or state, so that the bone material is there. Still we *decidedly* prefer the bone entire, because under the tree it will decompose slowly, and thus annually, for fifty or more years, will yield to the tree the elements evolved by its gradual decomposition. Ground up into particles, it decomposes faster, and spends its strength much sooner than if in one lump, and, in our estimation, the latter is on that account far preferable. If a tree were an *animal*, we would advise the dust; but as it is to bear fruit for an age or more, let us set it out accordingly, so that, even if neglected in the future, it may be supplied with so necessary an element, especially when a sixpence-worth, or even a penny—horn slugs costing only about

three cents per dozen—is sufficient for a tree. A tree once fairly established, is of great value; and of several times more value, when well provided with all the bearing elements, though not thus provided. Set out no tree poorly. Give every tree *all* the conditions it requires—a large hole, a rich soil, or else manured to start it well the first season, and do not set too deeply. Take pattern from forest trees, whose roots branch off even with, or even above the ground.

To two other points we may call attention—to the need of heading back the tree when set out, and to its liability to become stunted the first season. In taking it up, a very large proportion, say three-fourths or more, of its tender rootlets are necessarily broken off. Of course an equal proportion of the top must also be amputated. The roots correspond with the stomach, and leaves with the lungs. To reduce the number of the former, and disturb even the few left on, robs the stomach; yet the top ncut, leaves all its foliage to go on, feeding itself from the vital constitution of the tree itself. We repeat, cut off at least three-fourths of the top.

Secondly, if a tree receives a pull back the first year after transplanting, it is injured *for life*; but if well set, it will grow all the better for the removal. If it becomes stunted, it sends out suckers, and decays—at least becomes spongy and dead at the heart, from which it can never recover. Do not neglect a tree in setting, or in its first year or two. Once fully established, with little care, it will bear abundantly every year, as long as you live. When men can have so much fruit in return for so little pains, how foolish that they do not *set out trees*; and how wise those who set out *many trees well*!

MATHEMATICS, MIRTHFULNESS, ETC.—J. M. P., Williamsburg, L. I., requests answers to the following questions:

"1. Are the reasoning powers increased by *following*, in the mind, a train of argument? On the true answer to this inquiry depends, (as you will readily perceive,) in great measure the utility of mathematical studies.

"2. Is Mirthfulness, or the power of *producing* wit, if already full, increased by the perusal of witty, humorous, and sarcastic writers, as Addison, Sterne, Canning, Hood, and Cervantes?

"3. Can the *nervous temperament*, strictly speaking, and the *activity* of the brain, if already more than full, be sensibly and materially increased?"

1. Yes. Any exercise of Causality, whether in following out the reasonings of others, or in studying them out by ourselves—all application of cause-and-effect principles—increases its power. Yet we are of late coming more and still more to the conclusion, that the most effectual mode of disciplining this organ is by studying *nature's* adaptation of ways and means to ends, as in anatomy, phrenology, and the application of natural laws to the production of given results, rather than in logical studies. The study of all *truth* exercises and disciplines this faculty; that of mathematical truth and laws, of course; which we recommend most cordially to all, as one of the best means of disciplining reason.

2. Yes. Any exercise of Wit increases it; the perception and appreciation of the production of witty authors, of course.

Yet we doubt whether the real *spirit* of this faculty is often appreciated or exercised. Its distinctive office is to perceive and laugh at every departure from nature. Thus the old dialogue, which commences with—

"What child was that your aunt was seen carrying through the street in her arms?"

"A child, did you say? Do you suppose my aunt would be seen carrying a *child* in her arms? It was her lap-dog."—is intensely witty, because it ridicules the idea of a woman of too proud to be seen carrying a child in her arms, yet willing to carry a lap-dog—willing to be seen in public to bestow philoprogenitive caresses on her lap-dog, yet disdaining to be seen in the street bestowing them on her child. That is, it ridicules the *perverted* exercise of Philoprogenitiveness, because turned out of its natural sphere of loving children to loving pet dogs.

A person who, by misunderstanding a matter, becomes very angry without cause, places himself in a ridiculous light, as do those who laugh at others without due cause. All departures from nature are therefore ridiculous. Tight lacing is ridiculous, because such a departure. So are long dresses, sopping through the mud, or a part held up, and the balance trailing, because a violation of Causality and good taste, just to comply with a foolish fashion. The world is full of such follies. The best way, therefore, to cultivate this faculty is to be ever on the look-out for such absurdities

ties and imperfections in others, to "twig" them wherever we find them, and laugh to ourselves over them, and when we can genteelly laugh others out of them, to do so. Yet Benevolence, good taste, Approbativeness, Friendship, and other faculties, would teach us to make fun only where we can thereby improve others by laughing them out of their faults; yet we may laugh *inwardly* all we like, without injuring them, and with benefit to ourselves, by enabling us to avoid their errors, and by the limbering-up influence such laughing has on mind and body.

But those who live in glass houses must not throw too many stones. Unless we are about right ourselves, we may not properly hold others up to ridicule too freely. But our special object in these remarks is rather to introduce our inquirer and readers into that wide field of "fun alive" which spreads out before us everywhere, that, by enjoying the sport, he may cure himself of his own errors.

3. Most assuredly both.

COLOR.—T. H., Sheshequin. "Is the organ of Color well developed in those born blind? If you answer in the negative, I wish to ask whether each organ is not developed solely by education—I mean education in its largest sense."

I have yet to see one born blind with Color even moderate. Of course it, like all our other faculties, is weak at birth, and *remains* so, because its exercise requires sight, the *absence* of which prevents its growth.

As, in vegetable growth, both seed and soil are required, so the development of a faculty requires both the faculty itself, and its culture. As, without a kernel of corn to plant, you could have none to cultivate; so, without a phrenological faculty to start with, you could have none to educate. To the complete development of every faculty, therefore, we require both a large faculty by nature, and this faculty brought to its highest pitch by cultivation.

HYDRAULIC CEMENT AND THE GRAVEL WALL.—

F. B., Ruma, Ill.—"Please inform me, through your PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, whether Hydraulic Cement can be used in the Gravel Wall mode of building. By answering the above, you will confer a great favor on one who has an extensive quarry on his premises."

In building my pillars I used a little hydraulic cement, and also in my outside finish. I think, mixed with lime in the proportion of one-fourth, or even one-half, it might be useful; at least my pillars are solid enough. It also helps to set the work quicker than lime. A Mr. Coe, mason and builder, in Newark, N. J., has built several gravel-wall houses, using about a third cement, as he thinks, to advantage. And he is clear-carried away with the success of the gravel-wall plan. In damp atmospheres, and in cellar walls, it is obviously useful. Yet having seen no trial of *all* water-lime, I can make no positive assertions, only give an opinion; yet it is easily tried. Build some small structure with it, and report the result.

A MODEL HEAD.—D. W. wishes the measurement of a model head, taking the opening of the ear as a starting-point, thence to Self-Esteem, Individuality, Veneration, etc.

On measurements we have never placed any great reliance, and therefore give none. A model head should be about evenly developed in all its parts. Especially it should be high, and long on top; should have no hills, no hollows, but be fully developed throughout.

LANGUAGE.—M. A. J., New York, who subscribes herself our "Bashful Friend," desires to know the best way to develop the organ of Language.

Simply by its exercise, in communicating ideas by conversation and writing. Write as many and as elegantly-composed letters to friends as possible, and talk as much and as well as you can. See analysis of Language in FOWLER ON MEMORY.

SECRETIVENESS.—E., Cold Spring, asks how we reconcile with Phrenology the fact, that the Indian, who possesses so much Secretiveness, is seldom known to tell a falsehood.

To secrete is one thing; to falsify, quite another. The former is the normal function of Secretiveness, while to falsify is its *perverted* exercise. In Indians it is large, yet not perverted. In white men, though less, it is often perverted, and hence his falsehoods. And, be it for ever remembered, that every human vice results, never from any extra *size* of

any organs, but from their *perversions*: no matter how large they are, so that they are exercised in accordance with their natural function.

INCREASING SIZE OF BRAIN.—H. H. J., South Hartford.—In the possibility of increasing both the size of the head as a whole, and of each of its organs, we fully believe. This doctrine we have taught from the first, in all our works and lectures. But we would hardly encourage readers to hope to increase the size as much as from 22½ to 23½. The difference between the amount of power in the two cases is very great. To increase the size from 22½ to 23, would be a most desirable achievement. Your age, bodily vigor, and other conditions seem favorable. Try your best, and report the result. We incline to the belief that the power of mind may be doubled, and even trebled, partly by increased size, but especially by increased *disciplines* or *efficiency*. Thus, as by going to work in a blacksmith's shop you would double the strength of your arms, yet not double their size—the major part of the increase being due to increased efficiency—so mental exertion increases the strength of the mind far more relatively than its size.

Of course, if single organs can be increased in size, all can be by the same means. And any facts which go to demonstrate to what extent this increase can be carried, will be most acceptable.

MUSIC.—D. B. J. wishes to know what organs must be large in a "first-rate musician," and how to cultivate them if small.

Answer: First, Tune; next, Imitation, Language, and Ideality; yet, having most of all, a musical TEMPERAMENT, or a fine-grained, susceptible, emotional, exquisite organization. He then requires other organs, according to the kind of music to be made. Thus, the social affections are requisite to social music, the moral to sacred, the animal to martial music, sublimity to grand overtures, mirthfulness to comic music, and so of other combinations.

And the way to cultivate musical talent is simply to *exercise* this sentiment—to throw your very soul into it, and into the kind of music desired to be cultivated.

CHOICE OF OCCUPATION.—"A Friend" virtually answers his own question, by showing, incidentally, that his aversion to mercantile pursuits arises from "the expense of a good conscience" he mentions; and this is the fault of his being in a store not governed by conscience. A legitimate business ought never to smother or violate this faculty; nor ought a clerk to wheedle or coax customers, but simply, politely to offer goods, and truthfully to describe them. Perhaps, also, the phrenologist did not look clear through and study out all your characteristics in all their bearings. That, rightly applied, it will most certainly point out the natural avocation of any and every person, and show in what they cannot either succeed or enjoy themselves, is unquestionable; but to apply it requires much more deep thought, as well as accurate phrenological knowledge, than is usually given to phrenologists. Such an opinion, if reliable, is worth a hundred dollars to any young man. *Thorough* examinations are worth infinitely more than cursory ones. Indeed, while a fully reliable one is worth more than money can well measure, one not reliable is worthless.

STARTING AT SUDDEN NOISES.—H. R. C., Newbern, Iowa, wishes to know why it is that we start at an unexpected noise, as the firing of a gun, or the springing up of a quail or pheasant suddenly at our side. He thinks it is not caused by excessive Cautiousness, as his Cautiousness is only average, yet he is easily affected by such things.

Disordered nerves have much more to do with this than Cautiousness. Dyspeptics are usually thus easily startled, because of the preternatural irritability, not of nerves merely, but of all the other functions, such as Combativeness, Amativeness, and all the other faculties.

But what is more important, disordered nerves render all the phrenological faculties irritable, flashy, and liable to agitated, irregular action. It is to this kind of abnormal action, evidently, that your question refers. Cure your nerves by obeying the health laws, and you will, doubtless, cure the evil complained of.

ONE-SIDED DEVELOPMENT.—N. W., Vt.—Doubtless the inequalities you mention were caused by your being carried or laid more on one side, in infancy, than on the other. It need not alarm you; nor need you do any thing

to correct it. Think no more of the fact or its cure. Our prices for written opinions are three and five dollars.

TATTLING AND FALSEHOOD.—R. C. N., Guilford, N. Y.—The traits you mention are the natural manifestations of Secretiveness. Small Secretiveness desires neither to know nor tell secrets, while large Secretiveness both desires to find out and spread abroad private personal incidents, which Ideality easily magnifies and envy distorts, so as make them seem to be worse than they really are. To deny the truth, and stand to a lie, is another function of Secretiveness, when large and *perversed*. Yet normal Secretiveness simply conceals, but does not falsify.

SPIRITUALISM.—J. K. C., Burlington, Vt., writes to us as follows:

"Will you give your opinion of the (so-called) 'Spiritual Manifestations,' rappings, &c.? That such things do exist, I positively know, and think that no one can deny—none at least that have given the subject much attention; yet I believe that the alleged 'spiritual' part of it is all humbug, and that the rappings, table-movings, &c., can, or soon will be, accounted for on philosophical principles; the '*modus operandi*' is what we want."

Our correspondent has decided for himself, in advance, that "the alleged spiritual part of the manifestations is all humbug." We are not particularly anxious to disturb him in his opinion on this point, or in the belief that the rappings, &c., "will soon be accounted for on philosophical principles." What he wishes to know is, the *modus operandi*—the *how it is done*! That is exactly what we should like to know. We have yet to learn that *anybody* has the information for which our friend is seeking. When we receive any new light on the subject, we shall be very happy to communicate it.

HYGIENE.—J. K. C., Burlington, Vt.—Probably the mountain region at a distance from any large body of water would be more favorable to the health of the person referred to, all other things being equal. The best climate for the consumptive is found along the southern slopes of the Alleghany Mountains and the Blue Ridge, in the States of Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Georgia, and Alabama. The disease is almost entirely unknown in those regions. The vital and motive temperaments are increased by active outdoor exercise and general obedience to the laws of health. The life of a sailor would have the result you suggest, but is not in other respects a very desirable one.

VENTRILOQUISM.—J. J. B., Red Mount, Tenn.—The word *ventriloquism* is compounded of *venter*, the belly, and *loquor*, I speak; and implies, etymologically, that the factitious sounds proceed from the belly. Modern investigations seem to show, however, that they are formed in the inner parts of the mouth and throat. Ventriloquism is not a science, but an art, requiring the application of scientific principles, and does not depend upon any peculiarity of organization; though, as in the case of any other art, some perhaps can, doubtless, acquire it more readily than others. Persons you would require the instructions of a practical ventriloquist, and a good deal of experience, in order to practice the art successfully.

ALCOHOLIC STIMULANTS.—To suppose any thing can be actually gained to the healthy system by Alcoholic stimulation, is the grossest delusion. So long as action and reaction are equal, and nature strives perpetually for compensation, so long will Alcoholic excitement work its own retribution—the transient heightening of vital activity affording only an extra momentum for sinking its powers to the lowest state of prostration. Alcohol can, therefore, minister to the enjoyment of the present hour only, by plundering the future.—*Youmans on Alcohol*.

MARRIAGE AND HOME.—Especially ought every MARRIED pair to secure a PERMANENT residence for themselves and children; for, without it, one powerful mental faculty must suffer perpetual abrasion, and many more, diminished and interrupted action and pleasure. This "moving" is ruinously costly, alike destructive of property and pleasure, cripples husbandry, prevents planting trees and vines, and obliges tenants to frequent the grocery, with money in hand, for a thousand little things which, if landowners, they would *raise*.—*Home for All*.

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General Notices.

PHRENOLOGY IN THE COUNTRY.—Intelligence the most gratifying comes to us from our co-working friends in the great field of human reform and development. Wherever and whenever a competent lecturer holds forth, he is thronged, listened to with marked attention and respect, and liberally patronized by anxious inquirers after the truth as it is in Phrenology. But, while we rejoice over our increased success and encouragement, we regret there are so few lecturers and examiners to supply the increasing demand.

Besides several courses of lectures delivered in New York and neighboring cities by the Brothers Fowler the past winter, courses have been given, in various parts of the country, with great acceptance, by Butler, Wagner, Gibbons, Brown, Drew, Bourne, O'Leary, Gibbs, Needham, and others, and yet not half the States have been visited; while every settled county in all the States should be supplied with a PHRENOLOGIST, a Lecturer, and competent Examiner. But we must wait.

We subjoin extracts from resolutions passed by the audiences at the close of lectures given by John Brown, Jr., and by H. B. Gibbons, as follows:—

JOHN BROWN, JR., having closed a course of lectures on Phrenology and Physiology, at Hartford, Ohio, the Rev. BENJAMIN FENN was called to the chair, and the Rev. D. Gibbs, Matthias Christie, and L. C. Jones, Esqs., were chosen a committee to draft and present resolutions. The following were presented and passed *unanimously*:

Resolved, That, having attended the course of lectures by Mr. John Brown, Jr., we are clearly of the opinion that *Phrenology is a science deserving the earnest attention of every mind, as embracing principles of the greatest importance to life, health, and the well-being of mankind.*

Resolved, That we hereby tender our thanks to Mr. Brown for the very interesting and instructive course of lectures on Phrenology and Physiology, and that we extend to him our confidence as a well-qualified and interesting teacher of these subjects.

Resolved, That we commend Mr. Brown to the inquiring minds, as a gentleman who, by the attractive manner in which he imparts needed and important information, his successful delineation of character, and the lucid illustration of his subjects, will amply compensate all who may attend.

BENJAMIN FENN, Chairman.

The following commendatory resolutions were received from the citizens of Cherry Valley, N. Y.:

Whereas we have listened to a course of eleven lectures on Phrenology by Prof. H. B. GIBBONS, and have been members of his private class for teaching the practical application to the delineation of character; therefore be it

Resolved, That we regard Prof. Gibbons thoroughly acquainted with the science on which he lectures, and as possessing a peculiarly happy faculty in elucidating and developing those principles; that the attentiveness of his crowded audiences, their numbers constantly increasing to the last, proves his powers to entertain and instruct.

Resolved, That his private lessons have confirmed our confidence in him as a practical teacher.

Resolved, That as a public and popular lecturer, a private teacher, and as a man, we cheerfully recommend him to the public as every way worthy of their confidence and patronage; and that in parting, we tender him our best wishes for his success, happiness, and prosperity.

Resolved, That copies of these resolutions be presented to Mr. Gibbons, to the *American Banner*, and to the *American Phrenological Journal*, for publication.

Cherry Valley, N. Y., Feb., 1854.

LECTURES IN PHILADELPHIA.—Agreeably to promise, we now have the pleasure to announce a course of ten or more public lectures, to be commenced in that City of Brotherly Love, on Monday evening, March the 20th, by O. S. FOWLER, of New York.

The course will embrace the following subjects:

Signs of Character; Principles and Proofs of Phrenology; its Philosophies, Facts, and Moral Bearings; Self-Improvement; the Management of Children; Memory; the Intellectual Faculties and their Culture; Matrimony, or Love, Selection, Courtship, and Married Life; Woman's Phrenology, Sphere, Rights, Wrongs, and Improvement, &c., &c.

For particulars, as to place and hour, inquire at 231 Arch street; and see daily papers.

THE PHRENOLOGICAL INTEREST IN BOSTON is daily increasing; so much so, indeed, that the number of applications, though large a year ago, is now almost doubled. Merchants, clerks, mechanics, apprentices, students, and others, seek advice and direction from the hand of the Phrenologist. Employers ask for a phrenological opinion instead of other recommendation, and decide accordingly. Parents wish to know how and for what to educate their children. PHRENOLOGY furnishes the data, not only as to the most ap-

propriate pursuit, but also for personal development and improvement. We go to a physician for a prescription; to a lawyer for counsel; to teachers of Astronomy, Geology, Botany, Chemistry, &c., &c., for instruction; and why not to a professional Phrenologist for advice on a subject of the most vital importance by which we may "know ourselves?" The time has come for our NOBLE SCIENCE to take its place *first among all the sciences.*

CHARACTERS WRITTEN OUT FROM DAGUERRETYPE LIKENESSES.—When not able to apply in person, a DAGUERRETYPE LIKENESS furnishes an excellent substitute, by conveying a good general idea of the organic texture and phrenological formation, to which may be added whatever facts touching the influence of education and circumstances on the direction of organs, you please to append. They will be sent and returned by mail or express; a chart, numbered by us, will also facilitate.

As writing involves labor, time, and expense, our charges are, for the ordinary descriptions, \$3; but extra in proportion for more lengthy and elaborate descriptions, not exceeding \$5.

It will be necessary to prepay postage on likenesses, when sent to us. We prepay return package.

All letters and packages should be directed as follows: FOWLERS AND WELLS, New York.

GRAVEL-WALL BUILDERS WANTED.—Applications by hundreds have been made to us for architects who can superintend the construction of houses on the new gravel-wall plan. We know where hundreds, if they understood it, could find employment at liberal salaries. Indeed, so pressing has been the demand, that should a sufficient number of applicants signify their desire to learn, we will form a class early in June, to show all about both the mode of fixing the boxboards, and mixing and depositing the mortar and building the walls. Whatever else we well can teach, we will; yet, not being architects, we propose to teach the gravel-wall primarily, and other things only incidentally, as experience has taught us. Tuition fee, \$20. (And if we could have attended such a school, it would have saved us many times this sum.) Applicants can stay longer or shorter, and be furnished common board at country prices. Address, prepaid, FOWLERS AND WELLS, New York. When enough apply, we will notify all by letter.

PHRENOLOGY IN PHILADELPHIA.—The editor of the *Daily Register* of that city gives the following commendatory notice:—

We have heretofore spoken of the Phrenological Cabinet recently opened by FOWLERS, WELLS AND Co., at 231 Arch street, but had not seen nor formed any acquaintance with the resident member of the firm. We had avoided making his acquaintance until it was convenient for us to step in and test his skill as a phrenological examiner. A few days since, we dropped into their office, a stranger, and had a full written description of character, as taken down by a phonographer, and our family aver that it is a perfect daguerreotype of our character. Certain it is, that several very important points of our inner life and consciousness, which are unknown to the world, were most strikingly accurate in the delineation. We cordially commend Mr. Sizer to our citizens as an accomplished examiner. To show that we are not alone in this opinion, we subjoin with pleasure the following from the *New York Tribune*, which recently appeared in its editorial:

"*Progress of Phrenology.*—We notice that FOWLERS AND WELLS, the popular phrenologists of this city, have opened a branch house in Philadelphia for the promotion of their favorite science. It is under the care of Mr. Nelson Sizer, who has had great experience as a phrenological examiner, and is well known as an effective lecturer. The City of Brotherly Love is said to have numerous adherents to the doctrines of Gall and Spurzheim, and will no doubt extend a cordial and friendly hand to this new enterprise."

With such a man to manage this branch house, with frequent aid from the Fowlers themselves, which we learn is to be given, it cannot fail of success, and must soon become one of the prominent places of resort for our citizens.

NEW PUBLISHING-HOUSE.—James C. Derby, of the late firm of Derby and Miller, of Auburn, N. Y., has lately removed to this city and established a new publishing-house at No. 8 Park Place. Mr. Derby is a liberal, high-minded, honorable, and successful business man, and has the fullest confidence of the public. We cordially welcome him among us, and wish him the largest measure of success.

The business of the old firm of Derby and Miller will be

continued, in all its branches, in this city and in Buffalo, under the firm of Miller, Orton and Mulligan, who purchase the entire list of Publications, Plates, Copyrights, Stock, &c., of the old firm.

PHONOGRAPHY.—We have on hand a few copies of back numbers of the *AMERICAN PHONOGRAPHIC JOURNAL* and the *UNIVERSAL PHONOGRAPHER*, of different dates—but not complete volumes—which we will send in packages of 12 numbers, each different, prepaid by mail, for 50 cents. They are printed from copper plates, in the corresponding style of Phonography, and contain much valuable information relative to the writing reform to be found nowhere else. Each number is complete in itself, and is just as valuable as though they formed complete volumes. We have but a few of them, and think they will not last long at 50 cents for a dozen numbers. Address FOWLERS AND WELLS, 305 Broadway, New York. Postage-stamps received in place of small change.

BOUND VOLUMES OF THE JOURNAL.—Subscribers wishing to preserve the last volume of the *JOURNAL* can have the numbers bound in embossed muslin, lettered on the back, for fifty cents, by sending them to the Publishers. Those wishing for a portfolio in which to keep the numbers during the year, can obtain them at this office for twenty-five cents.

ALL SORTS OF CARPETS are advertised in our present number by Mr. HIRAM ANDERSON, 99 Bowery, New York. His assortment comprises every variety of American manufacture, and the choicest and cheapest of imported goods. The catalogue, with particulars, to which we refer the reader, is the most complete and satisfactory. Those in want of such goods may here be accommodated.

A WRITER in the Vermont Statesman, referring to the Boston Phrenological Establishment, says: "I can say from experience that, as a safeguard against illness and misapplied effort, a written phrenological examination by Mr. Butler, of 142 Washington street, Boston, is worth more than the advice of ten colleges of doctors, or the administration of ten cords of drugs."

So we should think.

A NEW MAGNETO-ELECTRIC MACHINE, for medical purposes, has recently been invented, and is now offered for sale in New York,—see advertisement in this *Journal*,—which is said to be a great improvement upon all others now in use. It was invented by the builder of Prof. Page's great machine, for which our Government appropriated twenty thousand dollars.

We give in another part of the *JOURNAL* a list of Books, with prices, *prepaid by mail*, from our Publication Office. The list embraces most of our works on Phrenology, Physiology, Hydropathy, etc., etc., from which the reader may select such as he most needs. We commend these works to Families and Individuals. YOUNG MEN can hardly be more usefully or profitably employed, than in circulating them in every State, county, town, and village. Liberal terms will be given by the Publishers.

RAILROADS IN AMERICA.—Looking upon the great railroad enterprises now going on, and considering their effects upon society, we deem it a part of our duty as public journalists, to give a brief history of the rise, progress, effects, and present condition of RAILROADS IN AMERICA. We may also take a prophetic view, and, basing our opinions on established principles, evolve some interesting probabilities concerning the future destiny of our nation, as affected by these arteries of physical intercourse, commerce, and public utility.

We propose to give a history of each railroad in each of the States, and, at the same time, notice all new projects now in contemplation; and, as far as possible, give the cost, business, and prospects of each. We hope to render this feature of the *JOURNAL* interesting and useful.

THE MANUAL OF DIRECTIONS, with illustrations, for using the New Pocket Syringe, by Dr. TRALL, is sold only with the instrument. Price of the syringe, with extra vaginal tube, including the Manual of Directions, \$3.50. Address FOWLERS AND WELLS, New York.

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AMERICAN PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL.

AND

Repository of Science, Literature, and General Intelligence.

VOL. XIX. NO. 5.]

NEW YORK, MAY, 1854.

[\$1.00 A YEAR.

Published by
FOWLERS AND WELLS,
No. 308 Broadway, New York.

REMOVAL.

THE Office of the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL has been Removed to 308 Broadway, two blocks above the Park.

Our address will hereafter be,

FOWLERS AND WELLS,
308 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

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EARLY TO PRESS.—In consequence of our "moving," we were compelled to send the present number to press, and away to subscribers, a few days in advance of the usual time, in order that it might not partake of the "noise and confusion" incident to such an interesting event. Our usual publication-day is on the 10th of the month *preceding* the date. Thus, copy for the June number was put in hand early in April, and we shall commence printing early in May. Advertisements, and other matter, should therefore be sent in accordingly. Address the Publishers, 308 Broadway, New York.

BOOKS BY MAIL.—We will send by return of "THE FIRST MAIL," postage prepaid, any work to be had in this market. Enclose the amount, and direct to FOWLERS AND WELLS, 308 Broadway, New York.

General Articles.

PHRENOLOGICAL JOTTINGS.

No. II.

BY LEVI REUBEN, M.D.

THE AWAKENING OF GENIUS.—A genuine poet becomes aroused to the appreciation and capability of poetry, by the first really poetic effusion that falls in the way of his boyhood. He is aroused because he is a poet. Genius, of some stamp, but well developed and proportioned, was slumbering there, needing no creation, but only awakening. We are told that Cowley traced his poetical predilections to a chance perusal of *Spenser*; John Clare credited his bent in the same direction to the reading of "*Thomson's Seasons*;" and Thomas Holcroft, to "*Chevy Chase*." But while thousands have read *Spenser* and *Chevy Chase*, very few Cowleys or Holcrofts have ever arisen from the perusal. By no means does a chance treat of poesy beget in the young mind a love and ability not previously to be found there. The poet within responds to the poet without. The appreciation only proves what was already within. The principle so long ago uttered, apparently dogmatically, by the great Roman orator and philosopher, in his defence of the poet Archias, proves to have been no dogma, but a veritable and deep intuition. "*Poeta nascitur, non fit*"—the poet is born, not made—is a truth reaffirmed by Phrenology. Indeed, its ablest defender could not have expressed more happily this fundamental principle of the system than did Cicero, nearly two thousand years ago!

If we take the word *poet* in its larger sense, as the creator of whatever is beautiful, and the maker of whatever is noble, thus including all the grand efforts of mind in literature, art, and invention, we find that the same principle still holds true;—equally so, indeed, in that widest signification, in which *every man* is the artificer (*poet*) of his own fortune.

Another thought: Cicero, and many more, anticipated Gall in one of the results of the system of the latter, though not in the processes that led to it. May we not learn from this that we are apt to overrate the importance of the reasoning faculties, and to undervalue *intuition*? *Reason must wait patiently, perhaps for thousands of years, until slow-paced Observation furnishes her with data; but a keen intuition vaults in one moment over the obstacles of centuries of toilsome inquiry, and brightens the darkest of the ages with light stolen from the Millennium.*

IMPORTANCE OF INDIVIDUAL FACULTIES.—A little knot of brain—*ganglion*, a knot, or what we call an organ—varying in size, perhaps from that of a small pea to that of a good plum, may be the ruin of all the rest of a man's brain and body. How many are carrying about now, in that wonderful intra-cranial mass, and providing for and feeding with great care, some such knot of brain that is destined, if not well understood and carefully watched, and perhaps even in spite of the most untiring watchfulness, on some particular future day, under some peculiar combination of circumstances, to prove the death of their earthly success and happiness; perhaps to terminate their lives; perhaps, as far as that is possible, to blight and deform the immortal spirit itself! The gift of each single human faculty imposes an immeasurable responsibility. The possession of each brings with it boundless possibilities, and warrants unbounded expectations, thus necessarily exposing it to infinite dangers and losses.

MENTAL ATTRACTION AND REPULSION.—These are seen in every day's observation, and felt in almost every day's experience. The phenomena corroborate in a striking manner the truth of Phrenology; and they will teach him who studies them many curious and practical lessons. "*Halt-ing between two opinions*" has become a saw; and it is a very expressive one. A man acted on by two motives, of equal force but in opposite directions, is in the same predicament with a mass of dead matter, similarly acted on, and of course he shows the same result. Neither force

overmastering the other, he cannot move towards either; and so, very naturally, "*halts between.*" Throw in an overweight on either side, and he flies to that as nimbly, and as *irresistibly*, too, as the pith ball leaps to the electrified surface, or as the overloaded scale springs towards the earth. It is astonishing how easily one gets out of a quandary thus! The man who hesitates long over a bribe of five thousand, is inevitably mastered by an offer of *ten*. Indeed, it seems almost cruel to blame him. He has obeyed the stronger attraction. If a man, with virtue and character at stake, wavers doubtfully, we pity him. He is in fearful danger. But if another, with no great principles in the balance, boggles and queries long without a decision, we despise him. We say, truthfully enough, "He cannot *make up* his mind;" that is, his faculties are pulling, some this way, some that, and he has not disciplined them so that they can measure with promptitude the attractions respectively acting on them, and "*make up*," as friends after a discussion, with a consent to move at once in the direction of the strongest motive.

Novelists make great use of the principle now under consideration. Probably never did genuine hero or heroine escape their clutches without being once, or many times, "torn by contending emotions;" and we are no way surprised to see even their minor characters—the mere "filling-up" of their dramas—very often "on the fence!"

Some facts may be added that show this principle even more plainly. A child wishing to go to a stranger, but fearing at the same time to do so, *stands still* in its place, but shows the struggle within by some sort of bodily contortions. If the attraction be greatly increased, as by the offer of some tempting gift, but fear will not yield, then the child moves in a circle round the stranger—a very fair exemplification of the effect of *centripetal* and *centrifugal* forces. So, put to a man on a sudden a request he does not wish to refuse, but which is very unpleasant to some of his faculties, and, unless he is extremely shrewd or well schooled in the world, he is invariably rendered speechless for a few moments; while the working of his features or limbs attests the discord into which the mental elements have been thrown. When the esoteric tumult subsides a little, the winning faculty speaks out, and you get the man's decision.

MOTIVES.—"I impugn no man's motives," said a Rev. Dr. W. in my hearing, in a late discussion. Now, the judgment of his auditors did not confirm the truth of this assertion. It was evidently the dictate of a full and active organ of Cunning, and uttered to win approval on the speaker's side. But it shows that truth is somewhere; and we may draw a lesson from it. *Why* is it praiseworthy to "impugn no man's motives?" Is it not because a well-developed Intellect recognizes in motives a *necessity* of our being, and Charity (large) forbids our regarding as criminal or blameworthy in our fellows, the right exercise of aught that is indispensable to their well-being, even though it be found on the physical, animal, and less honorable aspect of their nature?

But how far shall this charity go? Certainly not to the extent of injustice and injury to those who may be the objects of wrong motives in another, and the sufferers by them. The highest

charity will show itself towards both the offender and the victim as far as it may, but will surely *not* shield the former from blame to the detriment of the latter. It is thus that we do most strenuously impugn the "motives" of men, under many circumstances, and that necessarily and justly. The "motives" of the assassin, the thief, or the slanderer, are promptly and pertinaciously assailed. Indeed, there seems to be a mistaken conception of honor, or politeness, or charity, in the rule that would assail no motives of man, under any circumstances whatever. Too lamentably true is it, that these motives are *often* wrong. In the cunning pressing of private ends, or in the bigoted or interested advocacy of erroneous doctrines of religion, duty, and social life, they may be working deeper and wider wrongs than the assassin's knife, or the venom of the slanderer's tongue. Then true Charity gives her consent; and motives may be justly impugned. The hopes, and toilings, and possibilities of many souls, outweigh all the claims of selfhood in the one or the few.

Social Reformers are too often (and, in view of the principles here laid down, it would seem very unjustly) charged with being *uncharitable*. Is it real *uncharitableness* that makes a genuine republican wish ill to Russia, in her contest with the Turks? Is it *uncharitableness* that denounces the conduct of the dramseller? Is it *uncharitableness* that condemns the grasping policy of capital, and pronounces the common laborer in most or all communities, as communities now are, an injured man? Is it *uncharitableness* that exposes the land speculator—that *gambler* in one of God's best gifts, the soil—to the indignation of the thousands robbed, by such as him, of a large share of their birthright? Is it *uncharitableness* that marks the many heartless despotisms of an imperfectly developed state of society, for animadversion, opposition, and final extinction? Towards evils such as these, *it is Charity's self that makes us sternly "uncharitable."* or rather, we should say, *implacable*; for the other word is plainly, here, not rightly used. He that most deeply loves man, will most deeply hate every form of tyranny and fraud.

USE OF PHRENOLOGY IN CONTROVERSY.—A skilful, phrenologically-educated controversialist might, in many cases, annihilate any untruthful arguments on the part of his opponent; not by attacking the substance of those arguments, but by showing under the promptings of what faculties his opponent was impelled to resort to arguments of *such* a sort. Thus, by exposing the bitterness of the fountain, we should show the true character of the stream. By unveiling the "motives" of the calumniator of right, we should place his sophistries at their true value. This would explain away the force of a false ratiocination, built, as it so often is, on premises in themselves true. But where false arguments seemed to grow out of an ignorance of facts or principles, it would be necessary besides to give the information for want of which the erroneous conviction might seem plausible. Thus we should establish a conclusive negative mode of reasoning. The plan proposed does not imply a descent to what are styled "personalities." It may set aside the man, and judge his arguments by his *cause*. Thus, when we have proved every form

of alcoholic liquors a *poison*, we place the vending of these liquors in the catalogue of robbery and murder. No argument, however apparently well based or logically conducted, can make such acts right, or even venial. The labored apologies or arguments of the dramseller only prove the extent of his own profit, and of the public wrong he is inflicting; and thus, rightly interpreted, they become the strongest possible arguments against the further sufferance of his nefarious traffic.

PRACTICAL PHRENOLOGY.—Within a year past, after attending church one Sabbath with a friend, I called his attention to a person who had sat near us, and told him I was convinced, from a brief observation of the man's craniology, that he must be a very stubborn, mulish character. He had a very marked head, and an expression of countenance that would naturally be the offspring of such a brain. The head, in the coronal region, was so high as to constitute a deformity, sloping very abruptly both before and behind; forehead low; Benevolence, Ideality, Humor and Humanity almost altogether wanting! The face was narrow, long, rigid, deeply wrinkled, every feature seeming to have been set forcibly *down*; the mouth, particularly, running down at the corners almost in a perpendicular direction. My friend informed me that this was Mr. H., a deacon of the church; and that for years he had, by his overbearing obstinacy, kept the society in a broil, and still does so. I certainly never saw elsewhere, on a pair of living shoulders, so much dogged pride and mulishness with so little humane, social, or intellectual brain to enlighten and mollify these offensive traits. I could not help thinking that surely the Spirit of Christ is meek and lowly, that will take up its abode even in some of the unpromising craniums of these transition generations!

Every one should make Phrenology practical in his own intercourse and business with men. Those who have heads low in the coronal region, will do well to avoid coming under the influence of developments like those above referred to; and those who have heads narrow from ear to ear, will rue the day they put themselves in the power of such as are broad and full in the same region. But we have not the time for all the applications of this principle; and a hint alone must suffice. Every person who understands Phrenology *should study the relations of his own mentality to that of those about him*. He should discover, as near as he may, how the excesses or deficiencies of his own organs place him in a plus or minus attitude to the excessive and deficient organs of those with whom he must meet; with what characters they will constitute his strength, and with what others his weakness. He should do this, not to take unjust advantages, but to prevent suffering them. Crafty men may pervert knowledge, while but few possess it. But when knowledge becomes perfect and universal, all men will be honest perforce, because all will be openly read and judged of all. The application of the science here recommended would constitute a new department, and might be termed Relative Phrenology; as the study of individual developments, apart from any such relations, is Absolute Phrenology.

FREE AGENCY.—The study of man, through his

cerebral organization, furnishes the means of unravelling many of the riddles which have, in all ages, puzzled the heads of philosophers and divines. Of these, that of "free agency," so styled, is among the most prominent. I shall venture to apply the phrenological "key" to this mystery. *Human will is always free*, when the man is not under physical compulsion, because he chooses for himself, and not another for him. This freedom of choice we are all conscious of, and it forms the strongest argument for our free agency. But stop a moment. If human will is *free*, are not also *all the faculties* which may, and do, constantly overcome, or rather prompt; and in themselves, for the time being, *actually constitute this will*? Is not Benevolence, in action, "will?" And are not Acquisitiveness, and Destructiveness, and Amativeness, and many other faculties, "*will*," as really and effectually so as Firmness, which more commonly gets the credit of being "will?" And what becomes of the Firmness-will when the Benevolence-will, the Amativeness-will, or any other, is predominantly developed or excited? Thus we see that man's will is, indeed, wholly and entirely free, and that at the same time he is nevertheless the *veriest slave of circumstances*. The two opposing faiths, that have battled so valiantly through ages, are both right, and neither exclusively so! Predestination and free agency are, after all, harmonious.

To set this in another light. Man's will is *free*—free to choose just what, in any case, he most strongly desires. But what he most strongly desires, he will inevitably choose. By the very constitution of his nature, he must choose that, and can choose for the time nothing but that. He is thus a "born thrall" of the *strongest motive*; and hence, he is a creature of destiny in spite of, and, indeed, in accordance with, his entire free agency!

Biography.

SOLON ROBINSON.

PHRENOLOGICAL CHARACTER, BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH, AND PORTRAIT.

"THE noise in the world" which the work entitled "Hot Corn" is just now making, is an inducement to do what we have for some time contemplated doing, and that is, to give a phrenological and biographical sketch of its author, whose name heads this article. To the readers of agricultural journals, the name of Solon Robinson has been as familiar as any other household word for twenty years, and to many of them his face and general appearance are familiar; but a more particular acquaintance will be none the less acceptable to those who have seen him than to those who have not, while to the purchasers of fifty thousand copies of his first book, who have had a glance at his appearance seen in the rough of one of the wood-cuts, the present correct likeness and biographical sketch will be particularly acceptable. The personal appearance of Mr. Robinson, as seen in the street, is that of an old man; his head is gray, and his beard, which he wears long under the chin, entirely white. He is six feet high, stoop-shouldered, long-limbed,

awkward-gaited, walks with a long stride and always with a cane, and is never over-well dressed; we believe always in black, with a somewhat quaker-looking hat, of which might be sung,

"When this old hat was new."

A stranger would suppose, to see him passing rapidly through the thronged streets of New York, that he saw nothing but his boots; yet few of the quick young eyes of the crowd see more than he does, for he searches to the bottom of every thing he looks at, almost at a glance.

PHRENOLOGICAL CHARACTER.

His is a vital-mental temperament in predominance, which gives him a decided mental, rather than physical cast of life. He is inclined to think, reason upon the cause, and understand every moral or intellectual subject which he applies his mind to analyze. His nature inclines him to live a moral rather than a sensuous life; his head is high in proportion to its width, yet the organ of Combative-ness is sufficiently developed to impel him ahead in whatever he undertakes, right or wrong; but happily for him and his fellow-creatures, the organ of Benevolence is his guiding power. His first impulse, according to the science of Phrenology, would be the knock-down argument, but the sense of justice drives that impulse away before it can act, unless it does so upon a sudden emergency; yet the overruling of the action of the organ of Combative-ness does not make him a coward. We said to him in our examination, You do not suffer much from fear. "I have never felt that sensation. I cannot realize what men mean when they talk of trembling with fear. With me, the greater the danger, the stronger the nerves and power to act."

His head indicates a man possessed of great power to make his words and actions felt by others. He is not a sensualist, yet he was "born to love and be loved" by women and children. He appreciates taste and refinement, and loves beauty, whether in woman, a picture, a mountain or rural scene, a pretty child, a statue, or a fine house. Friendship with him is a strong passion. His love partakes more of friendship than any other feeling. Long before his character was developed in that direction, we had recorded of him: "You lend your full energies of heart and soul for free schools, and whatever will elevate and improve mankind. You love children, but it is not a gingerbread-and-candy love; you love to improve them, while at the same time you love to make them happy, and make them love you. This comes from the organ of Approbation, which is large. This makes you ambitious to excel. You like to drive a strong team, and go ahead, and never turn back. You have Firmness and Conscientiousness large, and this keeps your team in the right track."

Neither Veneration nor Hope are large, but his sense of justice is strong. His organs of observation give him a ready knowledge of facts and of language, a powerful descriptive faculty. Locality is very large. It is this which gives his descriptions of countries travelled over such force. He can describe places he has seen but once, and that many years ago; and if he should return upon a road once travelled over, prominent scenes would be all familiar.

His powers of discrimination are strong. He looks in a man's face and reads his character almost at sight. His own is a great original. He is naturally a critic of every thing; is a good judge of acts as well as looks, and would have made a good actor of original characters—he never could copy others. In the phrenological character which we gave him years ago, when we had not the most distant idea who we had under examination, we find this passage:

"If you are a writer, your style is your own, entirely distinct from others. Your sense of physical beauty is strong. You have less tendency to produce works of imagination, than to daguerreotype things already existing. Your love of the sublime is strong, and that, with love of approbation, will incite you, if you ever write a book, to write one that will be read, while benevolence will prompt you to make it do good, and your power over language will give you success in all these branches."

This will seem to some persons prophetic. It is not, it is *science*—phrenological science. Solon Robinson is a true specimen of Yankee character—a versatility of talent. He could build a ship or a log cabin; write a philippic or a sermon; "set the table in a roar," or draw tears from a "full house." His nature is an odd compound of seriousness and mirth. His voice is soft enough for a parlor and quiet conversation, or full, clear and distinct enough, when he speaks, to be heard in the open air by three thousand people. His eyes are blue but very sharp; his hair was a soft dark brown, and his skin fair, in all of which he resembles his mother, as well as in form and stature.

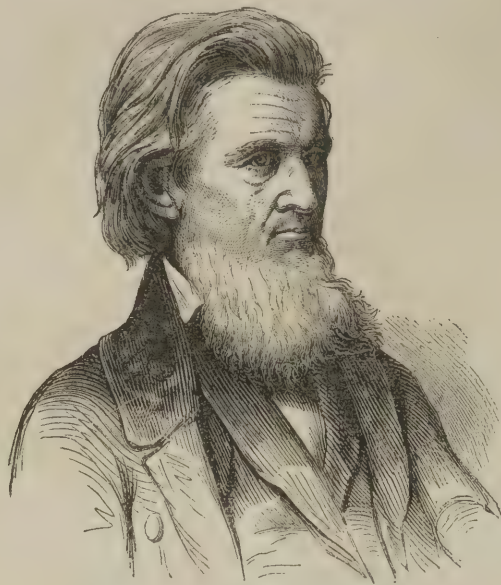
His nature is truthful and candid. If he likes you, you will know it, and if he does not, you will not be long in doubt. He is too plain and blunt to be popular. The vicious will always hate him. Those who read his book will see that he is no friend to vice, particularly that which makes the world vicious, the rum traffic. His aim is to build up, not pull down society to his own level.

We spoke of his versatility of talent. It is this which has surprised a good many people, that a man who could write so well upon farming, could give such graphic reports as he does every week of the cattle and horse-markets of New York; should also have the power to draw tears from the million with the story of "Little Katy." They think, perhaps, as one did of old: "How can he get wisdom that holdeth the plough, and that glorieth in the goad; that driveth oxen and is occupied in their labors, and whose talk is of bullocks; who giveth his mind to make furrows, and is diligent to give the kine fodder?"

Yet the subject of this sketch got all the wisdom he possesses amid just such scenes and occupations; for he was born and has always lived amid the green fields, and has followed after the plough and fed the kine, until within a few years past; and has not yet done talking of bullocks, having made the Reports of the New York Cattle-market a prominent feature of the *Tribune*, which he has been connected with the past year.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

SOLON ROBINSON was born October 21, 1803, about a mile south of the village of Tolland, Connecticut. His father, whose name was Jacob,



SOLON ROBINSON.

the son and grandson of Jacob, and lineal descendant of James the Puritan, whose son came over with the Pilgrims, was born in Scotland parish, a few miles east of the scene of the great bullfrog fight, or fright, which has made their native town of Windham wide-world-renowned.

Solon's mother was Salinda Ladd, of Coventry; his father, a small farmer of the hard lands of that part of the State, and a cooper, died when Solon, the fourth son, was about six years old; and his mother, who gave birth to a fifth son after her husband's death, found herself, as many a widow has, obliged to sell every thing to pay debts, and to put her boys—Solon among them—out to places with farmers who would teach them to hold the plough and talk of bullocks.

After a second marriage, and a sixth son, she died, and his three oldest brothers subsequently, with a similar pulmonary complaint. Solon has several times been "given up by the doctors" with the same complaint; once to be cured by electricity, and once by cold water.

His education was just such as might be expected in the old school-house at the corner of the cross-roads, where he used to attend some part of the time of the two months stipulated that apprentices shall attend school every winter, upon the teaching of a man at "eight dollars a month and board round." At fourteen he closed this course of study, with ability to spell the hard words of Noah Webster's spelling book, but does not recollect ever to have seen his dictionary in school, and with a knowledge of the multiplication-table, and ability to write his name in a good "round hand."

After that he went to learn the trade of a carpenter, his master finding him exceedingly useful when an old roof was to be mended, or new one built, as he could go anywhere that a cat would venture. This trade he had to quit on account of not possessing a constitution of sufficient strength; but he gained in the six months that

he worked at it, knowledge that has been of eminent advantage to him in his log-cabin life in the West.

After leaving this trade, he did what a great many other Yankee boys have done, went through the country from house to house, peddling such little articles of merchandise as are most needed in families. After that he was in a store and the business office of a cotton factory. Then for six months upon his back in one fit of sickness, when about twenty years of age, during which he suffered paralyzation of the lower extremities, forcing him to use crutches a year or two, and, but for the energy of his nature, would have consigned him to the poor-house. Disgusted with those he thought ought to assist him to get upon his legs again, he entered into some speculations, buying and selling books, we believe, which enabled him to travel; and in December, 1825, he started for "the far West," then somewhere in Ohio, making a winter voyage which would make a railroad traveller now-a-days shudder to think of. The route he chose was in a boat to Newburg; then in a stage four days to Binghamton, where he called upon an uncle still living there—Doctor Tracy Robinson, well known and much respected; then four days more by way of Ithaca and Geneva to Buffalo; and thence by the stage route through the Cattaraugus woods, among the Indians, and that miserable town of Erie, with rather more difficulty in December, 1825, than travellers found at the same place in December, 1853, though the character of the inhabitants remains unchanged—unchangeable. In the spring of 1826 he reached Pittsburg; this was before the time when steamboats were built to run over shoals with less than one foot of water; but being determined to get nearer sundown, he took passage on a raft, which landed him at Cincinnati in twenty-six days. Here he remained till February, 1830, when he moved into the woods of Indiana, about seventy miles farther

west, having married and begun to multiply and replenish the earth.

While in Cincinnati he commenced writing for the press, and for a long time wrote strictures upon the performances in the old Columbia Street Theatre, of which he was Treasurer. These were published in the *Cincinnati Gazette*, and some of them, actors thought, were very piquant. While thus connected he wrote several successful plays—one from Cooper's Red Rover.

In Indiana he built log cabins, cut down the forests and planted corn, and read more books and papers than a hundred of his neighbors. Here he made the first effort in the cause of Temperance. He determined to raise a log cabin without getting his neighbors drunk, then an unheard-of thing. They determined he should not make such an innovation into their ancient customs. They refused to a man to come to the raising. Three friends from a distance came, and these, with himself and hired man, went to work and put up the cabin. A few weeks after, he made a second raising, and sent round his invitations just as though the first had not been refused. The inquiry was made if he would furnish whiskey. "Not a drop." "Then his logs may rot on the ground." "Then they shall, sooner than be raised with whiskey." This was a heavy raising, and he did not know how he was to get it up, but declared he would never yield to furnish men with liquor. The day came, and with its earliest hour, some Quaker friends from a distance, who had heard of the difficulty, began to arrive, with the quiet expression of, "Friend Solon, we have come to put up thy stable for thee: we do not want any whiskey." Before noon, such a host of men have seldom been seen at a log-cabin raising; for the whiskey boys, finding opposition to such a man useless, came in and took hold, and for very shame at their refusal, worked the harder. He never had any difficulty after that about raisings, or log-rollings, or harvesting, without whiskey. When he got his building up, he took another stand; he opened a roadside house of entertainment, and advertised, "No whiskey." His best friends prophesied that in this he would fail. He did not. His house, which was on the road from Madison to Indianapolis, became one of the most frequented, and most comfortable to the traveller who used to plod over that weary road, in those days of mud and corduroy railroads. Many of our readers will undoubtedly remember pleasant nights spent in these log cabins; the first ever built upon that road without being steeped in whiskey and polluted with drunkenness.

During his residence here he was postmaster, and part of the time special agent of the Department.

In 1834, having sold his farm and moved into Madison, he left there and settled in the north-west county of Indiana, among the Pottawatomie Indians, fifteen miles from white neighbors, and forty from church, mill, store or post-office.

His first night on the prairie, when his tent took fire, and his first trip to mill, occupying eleven days, were published in the *Albany Cultivator*, and elicited almost as much notice as some of his Hot Corn stories. His powers of description, as we intimated in the phrenological portion of this sketch, are great, and the style simple, unique, and fascinating to the common reader,

who does not discover faults of composition which might pain the scholar, or tell him that the thoughts flowed from an unpolished pen—from a mind whose early education was neglected.

An anecdote is told of the postmaster at Michigan City, to which place Solon ordered his mail matter, which illustrates his propensity for reading about those days.

Six weeks from the time he left Madison elapsed before he went to the post-office. He inquired if there were any letters or papers.

"Sir," said the postmaster, "is your name Solon Robinson?" "Yes." "Have you a large bag? If you have, you can walk in and empty the office; there is nothing else but Solon Robinson here. You have enough to last you through the season. I hope you will have a good time reading during the winter." So he did. He arrived on the prairie, which afterwards took his name, the first of November, built a round-log cabin sixteen feet square, with a big fire-place on one side, which, filled with hickory logs, gave a most comfortable glow over the split log floor, and under the roof of split "shakes"—there was not a sawed board in the house: and here he did have a "good time" reading his newspapers, and writing letters descriptive of the country and its prospects.

In the spring he enlarged his premises and began to fence and plough the prairie, which had a beautiful undulating surface of soil as rich as garden-mould, which was not long destined to lie idle and uncultivated, for if he had no neighbors in the fall, he had no lack in the spring.

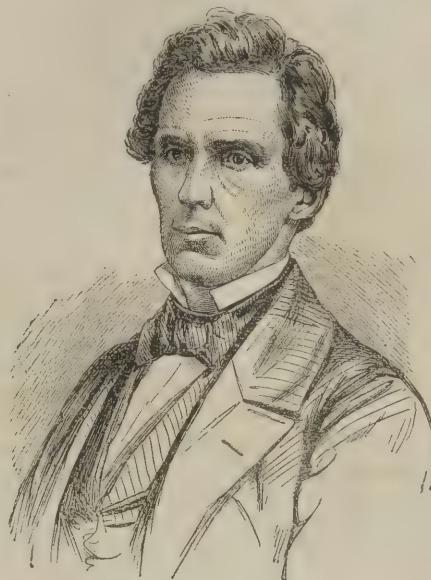
Here he was farmer, merchant, Indian trader, postmaster, Clerk of the Court, and Justice of the Peace, *et cetera*, filling each in its turn with ability. With the Indians he was a great favorite, always dealing with them with strict integrity.

All the north parts of Indiana and Illinois were partially settled by families upon the government lands, who were under great apprehensions of losing their improvements at the land sales, by being outbid by the "land-sharks," as the speculators were called. To prevent this, Solon took a very active part in organizing the settlers, and for which the sharks gave him the title of the "squatter king." Very well, says he, then like a king I will protect my subjects: let no one dare to buy the home of the poorest one among them. If peaceable means will not prevent it, forcible ones shall. It is needless to say the settlers got their homes.

While intimate with the Indians in that part of the State, Solon gathered many incidents of character and tradition, and wrote several "Border Tales of the West," which were very popular. Among these were "The Will;" "The Last of the Buffaloes;" "Mike the Hunter," and several others. He also became well known as a writer for agricultural papers; an advocate of temperance by his lectures and numerous songs written to promote the cause, and as one of the first Sons of Temperance in that part of the State.

In 1840 he was a prominent Harrison man, and one of the writers of the many Tippecanoe songs of that campaign.

He resided in that part of the State some fifteen years, where he has children and grandchildren still living; and then, being obliged to leave on account of his health, he spent several



LEWIS M. PEASE.

winters travelling through all the Southern States, acting as agent and correspondent of an agricultural journal and house in New York. For several years he has been connected with the press in this city, and in August last he wrote the first "item" in the *Tribune* under the head of "Hot Corn," with no more idea of what was to grow out of the few grains thus planted, than "Little Katy" had that she was so soon to become famous in song and story.

The author of Hot Corn was soon solicited by several prominent publishers to write enough to fill a volume, which he finally consented to do for Messrs. De Witt and Davenport, but without the least expectation of producing a work which would outsell any one heretofore published, as this has done during the first few weeks after its publication. Of the attacks made upon this work, some of them are characterized by a degree of bitterness and want of truth, truly surprising. That it would be attacked, the author expected; because it attacked some of the darling institutions of society, and traced some of the worst cases of wretchedness back to their true source, the fashionable wine-cup. But that he should be accused of a wicked motive to corrupt young minds, no man, woman or child who has read the book, ever did or can think. It is evident the book was not written for popularity. It is an index of the fearless character of the man; fearless in his attacks upon crime and what he conceives to be the principal source of crime, the traffic in intoxicating liquors.

PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL AND WATER-CURE JOURNAL.—It is good for sore eyes to look over the beautifully-printed pages of these periodicals, and as good for sore constitutions, both mental and physical, to read and digest the important "laws of life" and principles of hygiene, so ably developed therein. Only \$1 per annum for each work.—*Georgia Citizen*.

LEWIS M. PEASE.

PHRENOLOGICAL CHARACTER, BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH, AND PORTRAIT.

MR. PEASE possesses a strong and vigorous physical system, and an irregular and uneven development of brain; some faculties being too large, and others too small. The larger faculties are sharply developed, indicating great activity and intensity of action.

He is ambitious to do good; and is willing to exert himself to the utmost to secure success, and to excel in pursuits. He is democratic in the tendencies of his mind, and rather lacking in personal dignity and pride of feeling. But he is spirited, resolute, and firm, and always adheres rigidly to what he thinks is right, requiring the same in others; and severely intolerant of all wrong-doing, though actuated by the tenderest springs of compassion towards the erring, and especially the unfortunate. His sympathy with misfortune is so keen and intense, that he has been known to pull off his coat or his boots, to clothe a suffering wretch, when he did not possess a second article of the kind. He can never resist the appeal of want and woe: even his prudence is not always duly proof against it; and his hand goes to the bottom of his pocket without a thought of consequences.

He is hopeful, enterprising, sanguine, and enthusiastic, though never extravagant in his views; and his imaginative and sympathetic mind lends the vivid hues of poetry to the description of scenes which would be dull and commonplace from the lips of an ordinary narrator. He has great love for poetry and oratory, and for the beautiful and sublime wherever found, in art or in nature. He is impatient and restless in his nature, and almost always in a hurry, from a habit of keeping the work of several men on his hands at once.

Mr. Pease has great executive power, and is never at a loss for means to accomplish his ends. He has strong resentments, but is not fond of quarrelling. His attachments to wife and children are strong; but his general friendship takes the form of philanthropy, rather than of attachment to particular persons. He has a warm sympathy for all mankind, and especially for the suffering and degraded poor.

He is not credulous, but rather apt to doubt. His Veneration is fairly developed; but he has little respect for rank or position of men. His religion mainly consists in doing good. He is living too fast; doing more than his strength will safely permit; and should husband his resources, and take more time for relaxation and enjoyment, in order to be able to "hold out" a long time in his present field of labor.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

Among the notable working missionaries of the day, there are few more successful and indefatigable than the subject of the present sketch. His unassuming character, however, is strikingly illustrated by the fact that his labors were continued for years in the very heart of New York, comparatively unknown even to the citizens of the metropolis, and almost wholly so in the country, until the accidental acquaintance of two or three members of the daily press with the remarkable character of those labors, led to the publication of the "Hot-Corn Stories," and other articles, giving Mr. Pease and his mission a notoriety which makes him a character whose biography will be read with much interest by the fifty thousand subscribers to the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL.

Lewis M. Pease was born in Lisle, Broome Co., New York, Aug. 25, 1818, in one of the rough log-cabins of the pioneer settlers of that region, where his father, whose name was Philo, had settled about a year and a half previous. His ancestors were from Canaan, in Columbia Co.; and, at the time of his "emigration to the West," as moving beyond the Catskill Mountains was then called, the woods were infested with bears, panthers, and other wild animals, including some rare specimens of the biped race, known in that region, in those days, as "Susquehanna lumbermen."

We are inclined to think that Lewis's father was not among the most domestic of the race, and that he did not possess any very peculiar notions upon the subject of education, different from the majority of settlers in a new country, who usually put off the business of schools for their children, and religion for themselves, to some more convenient season.

At any rate, the elder Pease was not a religious man; and though by name a farmer, was more fond of trading horses than working them; and contented himself in the old log-cabin and its surrounding small clearing, and to let his children grow up about as wild as the country of their habitation. He had one great virtue, however, which descended to Lewis—he was temperate.

As there was no school near home, Lewis was sent away, when five or six years old, to the "Caldwell Settlement," some four or five miles from home, one winter, where a vain effort was made to instil into his mind the advantages of learning the rudiments of the English language;

but, notwithstanding he had an Angell for a teacher, he was quite unable to comprehend what advantage such abstruse sciences as reading, writing, arithmetic and English grammar, particularly the latter, would ever be to him.

In this, we believe, he was not a very singular instance of that genus of creation known under the general appellation of "boy."

It is not disputed that he used to look forward to Saturday, and a journey home through the woods, and a quick run to keep out of the way of the bears, with more satisfaction than ever he did to his Monday morning excursions over the same road.

We have said that Mr. Pease has the organ of Locality largely developed. This is proved by one of his schoolboy capers.

One Sunday evening he was required to accompany the schoolmaster back to the hated locality of spelling-books and birch twigs, one night before his time. In vain he plead to remain till Monday morning, knowing, as he did, that the expected return of his father would bring some gratification of the appetite which he was unwilling to forego. But higher law prevailed, and they started, and plodded on along the narrow sled-path about three miles, the snow lying some three feet deep through the dark woods upon each side. As night came on, he felt the yearning for liberty growing irresistible, and made a bold leap from the path, and shot off into the depth of the forest. Of course the master followed and cried Stop, and told him what he would catch, and was answered with, Catch me first. This was not an easy job, for there was a crust upon the snow strong enough to bear the fugitive, but which proved insufficient to sustain the master: his greater weight constantly let him down almost out of sight. Finding force useless, he tried to compromise the matter and coax him back; but Lewis understood the value of compromises better than some others in his native State have since, and kept his advantage and onward course till dusk brought him to think that he was in a tract of woodland of many miles in extent, and no one to guide him out.

"As the thought of getting lost in this wilderness of snow," said Mr. Pease, narrating this adventure, "just as a cold winter night was setting in, came upon me all of a sudden, and I stopped running and began to look about me, I would have retraced my steps; but I would not turn back to meet my angry teacher, who, I was sure, would give me a taste of hemlock; I had rather perish with cold, or trust to the tender mercies of the wildcats. But I had no idea of giving up; I traced with a stick upon the snow the line of road I had left and my own course from it, and calculated the angle which would bring me back near my father's house, and struck out boldly on the course which brought me safe out of the difficulty."

A boy who had none of that peculiar faculty indicated by the organ of Locality, might have perished under similar circumstances. Will, progressiveness, stubbornness, if you please, indicated by several other prominent traits in his phrenological character, all served to aid him in this, as they have, and always will, in other emergencies.

These early developments of character were

further exhibited in the fact that at the age of seven to nine he was often intrusted with driving of horses or oxen, making a journey of fifteen or twenty miles from home, and transacting business with ease and confidence, so far as the management of the team was concerned; yet towards mankind, in all his youth, he was extremely timid—bashful. He always preferred a ramble alone into the dark ravines of the hills near his father's house, rather than among the dwellings of men or sports of youth. He would study and understand nature, while he could not comprehend a word of grammar, or the necessity of learning the multiplication-table; and as to a boy taking pleasure in books, or in the study of arithmetic, that was utterly beyond his comprehension. Still he liked to read things that he could understand; the difficulty was, that he found so many words of whose meaning he knew nothing, and no teacher ever thought of giving any explanation; and a dictionary was about the last book to be looked for in a country school-house.

At fifteen, the desire to read and understand grew strong, and he used to gather pine-knots to make a light when candles were scarce or denied him for such an extravagant purpose as reading in the evening, or before daylight in the morning.

Happily his organ of memory is strong, and all he read and understood was never lost. We say memory is strong; yet it may strike those who know him as remarkable, that he never remembers names of persons. This is often the case with those who never forget things or localities.

Ambition is a strong trait in his character. In youth, his whole mind ran upon the idea of becoming a soldier, and every thing that treated of war was read with a gusto. He always felt that he should live to do something, and not die in obscurity. Hence, he felt little fear of death. Once a tree fell and crushed two sap-buckets he had just set down, brushing him in its fall, and yet he felt no fear, for he felt that he was not thus to die. His remark was, "Old fellow, you didn't do it that time." This was in allusion to an idea that the Devil meant to kill him, but why he knew not, as at that time he was as good a friend as the Devil could desire: he never went to Sunday-school or meeting, if he could help it, and never prayed except in a thunder-storm or some emergency.

At the age of seventeen he got caught in a meeting, and to get clear of the minister, he promised that he would pray every day. He kept his promise, but determined not to be caught again in a Methodist meeting; but before he was eighteen, he had become one of the most zealous members. Away went all his plans for a military life, and he began to think that he was better fitted for a preacher than a soldier. In some of his first attempts to "talk in meeting," he got as far as "My dear brethren and sisters, I feel —," they never knew what, for there he stuck. Then he went into the woods, mounted a stump, fancied every tree an auditor, took a text, and went through the whole ceremony of a meeting, from opening prayer to benediction, to which every tree nodded an approval, and the wind sighed Amen, and Self-esteem said, "Very well done."

To this dumb auditory he practised till, as in other things, practice makes perfect, and then he

tried it before a listening one, and succeeded; and at twenty, he was "the young preacher."

When about eighteen, his father died, and he went out to work on a farm at ten dollars a month to support the family, and at the same time earn enough to assist him in gaining an education, the necessity of which he now saw in a different light from what he did when he ran away from his old friend Angell in the hemlock woods.

After a hard summer's work, he started for Cazenovia with twenty dollars and a coarse suit of homespun, to get an education that would fit him for the new phase of life opening upon him. He hired a room, and found himself often living day after day upon potatoes baked under a small iron basin on top of the stove. When his money was gone, he went to work till he got twenty dollars more, and then came back to his old quarters. The next winter he took a school, and was successful as a teacher.

It was while thus engaged in Clockville, Madison county, N. Y., that he formed an acquaintance with the lady whom he afterwards married.

"Getting religion" had the same effect upon the mind of Mr. Pease that it has upon many who are never taught that religion is love, and that God loves a cheerful spirit.

In 1841, he taught school at Fishkill Landing, where he had a brother who did much to drive the notion out of his mind that he must always wear a sober face, and never anger God with a smile. It is strange how one who has the organ of Mirthfulness so strongly developed could ever school himself to suppress one of the most prominent traits in his nature.

At the age of twenty-five, he joined the New York Conference, with the design of becoming a missionary. The Presiding Elder recommended him to get married, as that would be in his favor in making an application for an appointment; but he found, after it was consummated, that none but unmarried men were wanted. In 1842 he was stationed at Hyde Park, Dutchess Co.; in 1843, at West Taghkanic; in 1844, at Copake, in Columbia Co., which had the reputation of being one of the wickedest places in the world. It was given to drunkenness, horse-racing, gambling, and all its accompaniments. Here his character and power in a work of reform first developed itself. Here he labored for good two years, and accomplished much.

In 1846 he was stationed at Canaan, the birth-place of his father. The next year he was superannuated with "ministers' sore throat," but in the fall went to Lenox, Mass., to fill a vacancy a short time, and remained two years.

During these years spent in this vicinity, he made several visits to New York, and spent much time looking into the abodes of misery among the poor and criminal.

"After his return from these visits," said Mrs. Pease to us, "I used to hear nothing for days but his plans for rescuing those poor creatures, and particularly the children, from their certain fate. 'Oh,' says he, 'if I only had the means, I would go and gather up a hundred of the poor little things, and bring them out here amid the green fields and woods, and make useful men and women of them. Where they are, they must perish; for they are not looked upon as of as much value as dumb brutes!' Night after night he would lie

awake, telling me of the distressing things he had seen in the city, and the good that he could do there, where there are thousands of worse cases than the worst at Copake, when we first went there; and children wandering the streets half-naked, begging, and stealing, and starving, and perishing, body and soul. I used to think, then, that he was wild in his notions, and little thought that I should ever become a resident in the very centre of the wretched locality that he had described."

In May, 1850, he realized the dawn of hope in this direction, for he received an appointment from the Bishop to the destitute poor of New York City, the ladies of the Home Missionary Society undertaking to provide for his salary of \$900 a year.

His idea had been, when he first began talking upon the subject of reforming that class of human beings which he had come to labor with, that the most effectual thing would be to provide them with employment—some means by which they could earn bread, so as not to be driven to crime to obtain it—and children must be fed before they can be taught any thing useful in this life or beneficial to them for the next.

He moved to the city in May, and lived in Henry street till August, when he succeeded in getting possession of the house now occupied by him, No. 3 Little Water street, in the very heart of the Five Points, flanked by the Old Brewery, Farlow's Court and Cow Bay, and filled with such inhabitants, in every tenement, as the author of "Hot Corn" has pictured to the world.

"When I came," said Mrs. Pease, "and saw the house we were to occupy, reeking in the filth of its late tenants; almost every door and window broken; and all the adjoining houses filled with just such squalid wretchedness as had lately inhabited this one, my heart sank within me. I knew the perseverance and determination of Mr. Pease, and the power of his indomitable energy, and that when he willed a thing to be done, it was half accomplished; but I could not think that within three years I should see him in possession of this whole row of houses, and all the miserable tenants reformed or dispersed; and the Old Brewery pulled down, and replaced by a structure worthy of a site in Broadway; and such a general renovation of the neighborhood as has taken place, all growing out of the little Sunday-school planted upon the corner of this street."

It is no wonder that she could not see in her mind's eye the fruit that has ripened from that small seed. It is not probable that Mr. Pease saw it himself; though it is owing to that feature in his phrenological character which bids the possessor hope and believe in things which he wills to come to pass, and which he is enabled to accomplish by large Combativeness—not a combat for, but with, sin—aided by the power which Benevolence, Philoprogenitiveness and Ambition give to do good, as he has done in his mission to the heathen—heathen as benighted as any to be found in far-off foreign lands.

CALHOUN MONUMENT.—The Legislature of South Carolina having very wisely refused to erect a monument to the memory of her idol, John C. Calhoun, the ladies of the State have undertaken the task, and we wish them much success. All such things should be done by voluntary contributions

Phrenology.

PRACTICAL PHRENOLOGY.

ITS VALUE.

—
BY NELSON SIZER.

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NUMBER III.

THE Prophet Nathan said to King David, "Thou art the man," and the erring monarch was immediately awakened to the enormity of his transgression. Until then, he had felt totally indifferent respecting his great crime. He listened with eager interest to the prophet's hypothetical case of the man who had robbed one of the King's subjects of his only "little ewe lamb," and his righteous indignation burned vehemently as he said, The man that hath done this shall surely be put to death. Had he not been told "Thou art the man," he would have executed vengeance upon him who had merely stolen a ewe lamb, and felt little if any compunction for his own crimes of adultery and murder.

So clergymen, editors, and authors may preach, write, and print against crime and depravity in general, and people will hear and read for *others*, and be as ready as was the King of Israel to inflict punishment on everybody else for crimes and misdemeanors, without taking any of the reproof *home to themselves*. They have conscience enough to recognize unrighteousness in the abstract, but not enough to balance their self-love and lead them to see themselves as others see them. Clergymen there are, albeit of ability and learning, and a sincere desire to reform mankind, who have preached to a congregation for twenty or forty years, yet the great majority of the people live under the dominion of the selfish propensities, ready, as opportunity offers, if not to steal a "ewe lamb," to commit offences against themselves and society which mar God's image in their own nature, and debase and corrupt the world.

The truth is, precept, to be effectual, must be made *individual* in its application. The trite fact, "all men have sinned," applies to everybody in general and nobody in particular, and the declaration falls dead to the ground: nobody is convicted—nobody is reformed. Direct, personal influence has done more to move and reform the world than all the generalizing, wholesale teaching, multiplied by fifty.

We wish to apply this doctrine to the practical teaching and influence of Phrenology. In our private, professional examinations, we address our words directly to the individual. We tell him his faults "to his teeth," and impress them with all the force of science. He listens for himself, and not for others. "Thou art the man," comes home to him with almost the authority of a divine command. We are permitted to arraign him for his delinquencies, his pride, selfishness, avarice, inordinate ambition, anger, malice, hypocrisy, irreverence, stubbornness, or sensuality; and because we utter our reproofs and urge our criticisms as deductions of science applicable to *himself*, he not only admits their truth, but is not offended, because he knows we do it neither from captiousness, pride, anger nor

selfishness. His minister or his mother would not be permitted to use such language as we may not only use with impunity, but he gives us his thanks and his warmest respect for our plainness.

Another is timid and sensitive to a fault. To such we utter words of encouragement; explain the cause of his timidity and sensitiveness, so that he feels its truth and understands its philosophy. Then we point out the remedy in a manner equally plain, and he often leaves us with a new idea of himself, and confidently sets about a course of successful self-reformation.

Suppose a clergyman's congregation to average five hundred hearers. To these he preaches, publicly, during a lifetime; but his teachings, though truthful in the abstract, and pungently earnest, are listened to by the multitude and acknowledged to be true; but each hears for his neighbor and goes away without special personal benefit, because self-love prevents each individual from applying the truth to himself. He thinks, "It don't mean me." It does not come to him with directness, "Thou art the man," and he becomes impervious to the truth, and hugs his errors till he dies.

Now suppose a practical phrenologist, located in New York, Boston, or Philadelphia, or constantly practising the science as a travelling lecturer, to examine five thousand persons, phrenologically and physiologically, in a year—and this number is not above the mark for a man who is competent to command respect. In these examinations the phrenologist comes in contact with ten times as many people in a year as the average of clergymen; and his hearers change every year, while those of the clergyman remain nearly the same for ten years, which gives the phrenologist a sphere of influence, reckoned by numbers, one hundred times greater than that of the gospel minister. Then add to this, that the teachings of the phrenologist are direct, personal and pointed, on the principle, "Thou art the man;" and we may form some idea of the power for doing good involved in the profession of the practical phrenologist.

To give some idea of the every-day effects of this personal mode of pointing out the defects of men, and the necessary advice for individual reformation, enforced with all the sanctions of science and natural law, involved in the teachings of every true phrenologist, we give from the mass of facts which mark our experience, a few instances of radical reform; reforms, too, of which persons may have read or heard from the pulpit, the press, or the lecturer; but the hints having come to them like shooting at random into a ten-acre forest to kill birds, they have never been benefited by the precepts, because they have never been singled out as the very ones to whom the teachings were applicable.

A few weeks since, a lady of this city came to our office for a written description of character, and we told her that her digestive powers were deranged, her nervous system prostrated; that she needed air, light, a cold bath, and four hours' exercise in the open air daily, and eight hours' sleep. She said she kept herself from light and air, (just as most ladies erroneously do;) dreaded the cold bath, and used it only as a means of cleanliness; that she exercised very little in the open

air, and slept but about five hours, and was exceedingly nervous. I told her that she must deny herself one other indulgence, viz., the use of tea and coffee, especially the latter. "Oh dear," said she, "I can't possibly live without it. It is my chief support." I replied, "So says the rum-drinker. His hand trembles, and he drinks to steady it; but, poor man, he is not aware that the trembling is produced by former indulgence. So you feel faint at the pit of the stomach; can hardly take a full breath or hold up your head until you have your strong coffee; and because the faintness and fluttering subside after imbibing it, you suppose it does you good, when, in fact, it originated the symptoms and only temporarily allays them." "If this be true," said she—"and it looks reasonable—I will follow all your directions, and make a thorough reform."

At the end of three or four weeks, she came to our office with a grateful smile and said, "I have undertaken a thorough reform. I take a cold bath every morning; have abandoned coffee and tea; I let the light and air into my rooms, and spend nearly half my time on the streets, walking from three to ten miles in a day; and oh, I cannot tell how much better I feel in all respects: and I assure you, I will send to you fifty of my friends as soon as I can, by words and my improved health, persuade them to come."

I observed that she had acquired a healthy glow in the face, that her voice was more firm, and all her movements full of life and vigor. That which we have described relates only to what we said to her of her health and habits. We gave her much advice relative to her mental nature, and in these respects, she is carrying out our hints with equal success.

Does any one reply, "I cannot command the time to do all this?" I reply, This woman can now do more in half a day than she, with her former feebleness, could do in a whole day; besides, now she performs her domestic duties with pleasure and ease. Health is worth more than housework—nay, it is the foundation alike of work and happiness. As health of brain and body is the basis of all healthy mental action, we seek to impress upon all who are delicate in body, with a large and excitable brain, the importance of obeying the laws of physiology, if they would have either force of mind or pleasurable mental action.

Another case. A merchant from Missouri recently visited us, and had his character written in full. He had a very excitable temperament, and very large Alimentiveness; used tobacco to excess, and indulged in strong coffee, and in brandy occasionally. We warned him against them all, and gave our reasons in full, adding, that their use would shorten his life twenty years, and abridge his happiness fifty per cent. "I believe it," said he, and throwing out his quid, remarked with a force and resolution indicating a deep-seated moral purpose, "I never will take another quid of tobacco, a glass of liquor, or a cup of coffee." And he brought his clenched fist upon his knee, and looked me in the eye, as he added, "And I shall keep my word."

A young man whose head measured twenty-three and a half inches, with a body hardly able to sustain it, came to our office, as one of the fifty promised by our lady friend, as previously men-

tioned, we suppose, for we learned that she induced him to come. He had talent and a fine education, but he was aimless relative to what he could or would do. His body was not vigorous enough to push his mind to a decision, and he had too much cautiousness to venture out into deep water, without some strong motive or encouragement.

We advised him to become a civil engineer, as he had talents well adapted to the highest success in that pursuit; besides, it would give his body that kind of exercise essential to health—enable him to sustain his brain, and at the same time enable him to use his *mind* in his vocation. In short, it would use mind and body both, promote health, mental activity, and gratify his cravings both for fame and fortune. He now has an aim, an object of life, and is laboring earnestly to prepare himself to take the field as an engineer. We shall hear from him again; and when he becomes distinguished, as he doubtless will, we will reveal his name to the readers of the JOURNAL, and refer back to this prediction, and by his success enforce the "VALUE OF PRACTICAL PHRENOLOGY."—[Branch Phrenological Cabinet, 231 Arch Street, Philadelphia.]

ANALYSIS OF THE ORGANS.

IV. INHABITIVENESS.

— "One small spot

Where the tired soul may rest—and call it Home.
There is a magic in that little word:
It is a mystic circle that surrounds
Comforts and blessings never known beyond
The hallowed limit."

This organ was discovered by Dr. Spurzheim, who observed it to be large in those animals and persons who seem attached to a particular place. "I consider," says he, "in animals the cerebral part immediately above the organ of Philoprogenitiveness, as the organ of the instinct that prompts them to select a peculiar dwelling, and call it the organ of Inhabitiveness. My attention has been and is still directed to such individuals of the human kind as show a particular disposition in regard to their dwelling-place. Some nations are extremely attached to their country, while others are readily induced to migrate. Some tribes wander about without fixed habitation, while others have a settled home. Mountaineers are commonly much attached to their native soil, and those of them who visit capitals or foreign countries seem chiefly led by the hope of gaining money enough to return home and buy a little property, even though the land should be dearer there than elsewhere."

This organ is situated between Philoprogenitiveness below, and Concentrativeness above; and between the two organs of Adhesiveness which lie on either side and a little below it. It is commonly larger in women than in men, and in civilized than in nomad races. It was supposed by Spurzheim to give a taste for agriculture and country life; but I am inclined to believe that observation has not corroborated this supposition.

Persons who are largely endowed with this organ rarely visit; and then only do so to gratify curiosity, vanity, or friendship; and travelling

they utterly abhor. I know a man in whom this organ is very largely developed; who, though now over fifty years of age, has never been a mile from the city in which he lives and was born, and that too a very small city, whose longest diameter is less than a mile and a half.

Patriotism, or love of country, is one of the results of large Inhabitiveness. I am inclined to believe that one portion of this organ gives love of home, and another portion love of country; and am led to entertain this belief from noticing that one portion of this organ is deficient in Americans who are nevertheless actuated by the most intense patriotism. They are not particularly attached to a local home, as they leave it readily to gratify their insatiable curiosity, avarice, or ambition. We are, in fact, a nation of travellers, whose homes are the boat, the stage, and the car. The more scattered our business, the more we like it. If our business is not removed from our homes, we remove our homes from our business. He is a smart Yankee who contrives to visit home one month in twelve, and highly favored if Heaven permits him to die there during his visit. The coroner and his jury of twelve are generally the chief mourners at his death, and a verdict of "nobody to blame" the earliest and often the only consolation his bereaved family receive.

When this organ is wounded, the result is home-sickness; which is laid down in medical books as a special disease under the name of Nostalgia. In relation to it, Dunglison says, "It is commonly attended by slow wasting, and sometimes by hectic, which may speedily induce death. Pinel properly regards it as a variety of melancholy."

Goldsmith speaks in the following lines of the universality of this sentiment, this love of home, which needs but a place which it can call home, irrespective of its merits or demerits, and sighs to be there, and is miserable when away:

"The shuddering tenant of the frigid zone
Boldly proclaims that happiest spot his own,
Extols the treasures of his stormy seas,
And his long nights of revelry and ease;
The naked negro, panting at the Line,
Boasts of his golden sands and palmy wine,
Basks in the glare, or stems the tepid wave,
And thanks his gods for all the good they gave.
Such is the patriot's boast, where'er we roam;
His first, best country ever is at home."

It is worthy of remark that the inhabitants of dreary, desolate, and barren, and of high, bleak, mountainous, and picturesque countries, seem more attached to their native land than those whose homes are in more favored sections of the world. One reason for this may be found in the fact that equality of rights is more general in countries of the former description. Luxury has not, because it cannot, enervate the rich, whom nature thus makes physically the equals of the poor, while these latter seem instinct with a spirit of liberty which the mountain heights of their country are particularly calculated to foster; and their robust constitutions, invigorated by climbing the heights and breathing the pure atmosphere of the everlasting hills, increase this same spirit by heightening the buoyancy and elevating the tone of mind, and giving it that elasticity which perfect health imparts, and in

which independence finds those conditions requisite for maintenance and perpetuity.

Goldsmith, in his "Traveller, or Prefect of Society," recognizes this principle while speaking of the Swiss, and concludes that portion of his poem devoted to them with the following beautiful lines:

Thus every good his native wilds impart,
Imprints the patriot passion on his heart;
And e'en those ills that round his mansion rise
Enhance the bliss his scanty funds supplies.
Dear is that shed to which that soul conforms,
And dear that hill that lifts him to the storms;
And as a child, when scaring sounds molest,
Clings close and closer to the mother's breast,
So the wild torrent and the whirlwind's roar
But bind him to his native mountains more."

When this and the neighboring domestic organs, together with Intellect and Ideality, are all largely developed, all seek gratification in erecting a costly and elegant mansion, embellished with works of art and enriched by refinement and taste; wherein the father may see his children grow up in the appreciation of the true and beautiful both in nature and art, and wherein the mother's joy in her offspring may be heightened by every evidence of their present comfort and future prosperity. But these are not always the mental elements actuating the erection of costly homes. Vanity and a miserable spirit of rivalry not unfrequently forsake the comforts and the old associations of home, for the inconveniences and miseries of a new and fashionable mansion, where the costliness of the establishment mocks the aping manners of its resident parvenues, and gives them an increase of splendor proportioned to the decrease of domestic union and happiness.

There is a touchingly beautiful expression in common use among the poorer classes of society which is seldom heard among the rich. When a child or other relative or friend is dying, the warm tears of affection course down the rugged, and, not unfrequently, care-worn cheeks of the mourners, while they murmur to themselves in consolation, "He is going home." Yes, he is going home. Home is not here, where famine gnaws, and cold pinches, and grief breaks the hearts of the loving, the true, and the tried. Home is in heaven, where the glory of the Creator is the life and the light and the raiment of the beatified spirits of the created; where the great family circle of the universe assembles around the throne of heaven and pours out the happy song of praise to the Father of all.

Mother, Home, Heaven! How much of joy and hope and aspiration are contained within those blessed words! The mother renders home heaven, and by her counsels heaven ultimately becomes a home.

At a recent lecture, Dr. Boynton related, that wishing to explain to a little girl the manner in which the lobster casts its shell, when it has outgrown it, he said, "What do you do when you have outgrown your clothes? You throw them aside, don't you?"—"Oh, no!" replied the little one; "*we let out the tucks!*"—The Doctor confessed she had the advantage of him there.

Psychology.

AN INTERESTING CASE OF CLAIRVOYANCE.

THE authority on which I have the following facts does not permit me for a moment to doubt them. Some few weeks ago, a family removed from New Jersey to Williamsburg, N. Y. They have a son about fourteen years old, who, like many other boys of that age, was somewhat lawless, and was tempted by the allurements of a city life, into which he had thus been suddenly plunged without the precautionary lessons of experience, to assert his independence of parental authority. Our young adventurer, therefore, one day took it into his head to leave the parental roof, and set out on an expedition of sight-seeing and pleasure-seeking, not doubting his ability to elbow his way through the world, unguided and alone. After he had been gone for several days, the parents, unable to gain the slightest intelligence from him, grew deeply anxious for his safety, very reasonably conjecturing that he had met with some mishap, or had probably been drowned. While in this painful state of suspense, they were advised by a friend to consult a clairvoyant, and see if they could not by that means obtain some hint that would lead to his recovery. They accordingly, though with but little faith in the successful issue of the experiment, called upon a person reputed to possess the faculty of inner-sight, and were told that the boy, on the day of his disappearance, had passed out of the back door, climbed over the fence of the back yard, and travelled in the direction of Brooklyn, but that he had *not* gone to New York. The clairvoyant then went on to state some other particulars in relation to the movements of the boy, and said that he was at that moment seated in a foundry reading a newspaper, and thinking about coming home, and that they need give themselves no further uneasiness about him, as he would be home soon.

Accordingly, that same evening, the boy came home. On being asked to describe his general movements since his disappearance, he said, that on the day he left, he went out through the back door, climbed over the yard fence, &c.; and then he went on with a statement of his movements which substantially confirmed the previous declarations of the clairvoyant, with the exception that he said he *had* been to New York, whereas the clairvoyant stated that he had *not* been there. The hour of the consultation with the clairvoyant, that afternoon, having been noted, they asked him where he was at that hour. He said he was sitting in a certain foundry (mentioning the place) reading a newspaper, and that he then and there made up his mind to come home—just as the clairvoyant had stated.

Not long after that, the boy went, one Sunday, with his little sister to Sabbath-school, and did not return with her. Not having yet returned or been heard from, on the next Tuesday evening his father called on a clairvoyant in Madison street, New York, to see if she could give any clue whereby he might find him. The clairvoyant told him that the boy was at that moment in the Bowery Theatre. A few minutes afterwards,

she said that he had now gone out of the theatre in company with some other boys, and that the boys in his company had taken checks at the door, but she did not see him take any. She also added that she saw the other boys, after they got out into the street, attempt to rob him, and she advised the gentleman to go down quickly to the theatre and conceal himself somewhere near the door, and watch, stating that his son would probably soon make his appearance. The gentleman accordingly went to the theatre, and concealed himself from view behind one of those large columns which stand before the door, where he had not long been before he saw his son coming up to the door. He stepped up, and seized him by the arm, and led him away. As they were walking along, he observed that the boy's vest was torn, and asked him how that came so. He answered, that the boys whom he had just been with had attempted to rob him, but did not succeed; but that in the scuffle which ensued, his vest was torn. When the clairvoyant told the gentleman of this attempt to rob his son, he thought that was impossible, as he supposed his son had no money; but now he learned that the boy *had* money, and that this and every other part of the clairvoyant's description was literally true.

Many persons think that all supposed cases of clairvoyance are nothing more than results of a certain law of *sympathy* whereby the knowledge or imaginings of the questioner are conveyed to the magnetic subject, and that there is no independent perception of outstanding facts in the case. It is admitted that transference of thought in this manner does frequently occur; but here are two marked and decided instances (to which hundreds more might be added) in which the facts communicated by the clairvoyant were not known, or in the remotest degree conceived of, by the questioner or any other person present at the time of the examination. If almost any other proposition could be shown to rest on the same amount of evidence that these facts furnish in proof that the human soul, in certain states, has the power of independently perceiving distant occurrences without the aid of the outer senses, the proposition would not be doubted for a moment.

W. F.

VISION CONCERNING THE SAN FRANCISCO.

The following remarkable experience occurred to Mr. C. H. L****, of Brooklyn, a gentleman well known in that city, and universally respected by his acquaintances for his intelligence and exemplary character. After the steamer San Francisco had sailed from New York, and at least ten days before the intelligence of her melancholy fate was known in this city, Mr. L., one day, without previously thinking of the vessel, suddenly found himself in a state of inner vision, when the broad sea opened before him, agitated by angry waves, and he saw a ship which he knew to be the San Francisco rolling heavily in the trough of the sea, in a state of imminent peril. He noted particularly the condition of her spars, her deck, and the fatigue, exhaustion, and evident alarm of the men on board; and his description of these particulars was afterwards entirely verified by the accounts published in the

newspapers. Among other special points in the general scene which he described was that of a benevolent-looking man who came on deck, and whom he said he distinctly heard address the men in substantially the following words:—"Friends," said he, "we are in great peril, it is true, but take courage, for it is my opinion that we will yet be saved. Even if only a part of us are saved, there will be great cause for thankfulness." These words were pronounced in a tone of entire self-possession and apparent religious trust. It is the only scene in Mr. L.'s vision which has not yet been verified in the history of the wreck as brought back by its survivors; and it is mentioned here that it may be either verified or refuted by those who were aboard the ill-fated ship at the time, and distinctly recollect the scenes which then transpired.

Mr. L. had no personal friends aboard of the vessel, and no pecuniary interest involved in her fate. He had, therefore, no more reason to think of her at that time than he had to think of any other ship at sea. It must, therefore, have been the powerful movings of some interior and unknown agency that could have so marvellously opened his inner sense, at that time, to a perception of the ship's condition; and the whole occurrence cannot fail to afford food for curious speculation to those who are interested in psychological subjects. Mr. L. has experienced curious and truthful interior impressions in other instances.

An experience somewhat resembling the foregoing occurred to another personal acquaintance of the writer, but in that the visionist was evidently wrought upon by a strong personal sympathy and magnetic *rapport*. Its main fact consisted of a perception by my friend (who was then in the British Province of New Brunswick) of the whole scene of the drowning of his brother off Sandy Hook, at the precise hour and moment when, as he afterward learned, the fact actually did occur.

W. F.

Physical Geography.

TERRESTRIAL FORMS.

BEING HINTS TOWARDS THE STUDY OF PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

—
SECOND ARTICLE.
—

OUTLINES OF THE CONTINENTS.

THE lines representing upon our maps the contact of land and water, and marking the forms of continents, islands, oceans, etc., with all their sinuosities, seem, at the first glance, entirely irregular and accidental; but careful study reveals striking resemblances, and shows that a common law must have presided over their formation. Let us direct our attention for a moment to a few of these analogies of outline.

1. A glance at the map published in our March number, or at any map of the world, will serve to show the reader that all the continents and important peninsulas expand and come together at the north, narrowing down to a point at the south. See, for instance, Greenland, California, Florida, Spain, Italy, Corea, and Kamtschatka, as well as the principal masses of the continents to which they belong.

2. The southern points of all the continents are high and rocky, seeming to be the abrupt terminations of mountain chains, coming from the far interior.

3. The continents have on the east of their southern extremities, a large island or a group of islands. America has the Falkland Islands; Africa, Madagascar and the volcanic islands which surround it; Asia has Ceylon, and Australia the two great islands of New Zealand.

4. Another peculiarity of configuration common to the southern portions of all the continents, is a deep bend of their western side inwards.

THE GROUPING OF THE LANDS.

Steffens, who pushed the study of geographical analogies farther than most others, directs our attention to the fact that the continents are grouped two by two, in three double worlds, the two component parts of which are united by an isthmus or a chain of islands; and that on one side of the isthmus is an archipelago, and on the other a peninsula.

"The purest type of this grouping of the continents," says Guyot, referring to the analogies brought to view by Steffens and briefly stated in the preceding paragraph, "is America. Its two halves, North America and South America, are nearly equal in size, and similar in form; they form, so to speak, an equilibrium. The isthmus which unites them is long and narrow. The archipelago on the east, that of the Antilles, is considerable; the peninsula on the west, California, without being greatly extended, is clearly outlined.

"The two other double worlds are less regular, less symmetrical. First the component continents are of unequal size; then the two northern continents are united, and, as it were, joined back to back. Steffens divides them by a line passing through the Caucasus, and coming out upon the Persian Gulf. He thus recombines with Europe a part of Western Asia and Arabia, and gives Africa for its corresponding continent. They are united by the Isthmus of Suez, the shortest and most northern of all. The peninsula found on the east is Arabia, which is of considerable size; the archipelago on the west is that of Greece, which is comparatively of small importance.

"This relation is evidently a forced one. But it seems to me that it would be easy to reestablish the analogy, so far as the irregularity of structure in the European continent permits, by considering Italy and Sicily, which almost touch Africa by Cape Bon, as the true isthmus. The archipelago is then found on the east, according to the rule, and the peninsula, Spain, on the west.

"The third double world, Asia-Australia, is more normal; it approaches nearer the type. The isthmus which unites them is broken, it is true. But that long, continuous chain of islands, stretching without deviation from the peninsula of Malacca, by Sumatra, Java, and the other islands of the Sonde, to New Holland, offers so striking an analogy and parallelism to the isthmus which unites the two Americas, that, before Steffens, Ebel and Lamarck had already pointed it out. The great archipelago of Borneo, Celebes,

and of the Moluccas, corresponds to that of the Antilles; the peninsula of India, to California.

"Here the disproportion between the two continents, as to their extent, is pushed to the extreme. Asia-Australia presents the union of the greatest and the smallest of the terrestrial masses.

"These three double worlds exhaust the possible combinations of relations between their component continents. In America, that of the north and that of the south are equal in form and in power; there is a symmetry. In the two others they are unequal. In Europe-Africa, the northern continent is the smallest. In Asia-Australia, it is the continent of the south."

But the most important groupings of the terrestrial masses are seen in the commonly-recognized divisions of the earth into the Old World and the New World. Looking at these two grand divisions—these great groups of continents—we are struck by their differences rather than by their resemblances. These differences, which pertain to other particulars than merely their horizontal outlines, have a direct and important bearing upon the history and destinies of the human race, as we shall see as we proceed.

THE OLD WORLD AND THE NEW WORLD.

The direction of their greatest extension is the inverse in the two worlds. The principal mass of the ancient world, Asia-Europe, stretches from east to west over one half of the circumference of the globe; while its width is vastly less, and occupies, even in Asia, only a part of the space which separates the equator from the pole. In Europe it is not equal to the sixth part of the earth's circumference. In America, on the contrary, the greatest length extends from the north to the south. It embraces more than one third of the circumference of the globe, and its width, which is very variable, never exceeds a fifth of this amount.

The most remarkable consequence of this arrangement is, that Asia-Europe extends through similar climatic zones, while America traverses nearly all the climatic zones of the earth, and presents in this relation a much greater variety of phenomena.—*Earth and Man*, p. 44.

We may mention in connection with the foregoing facts, another striking point of contrast between the eastern and western land-groups, to which Buffon was the first to call attention, namely: that the principal mountain chains of the Old World extend from east to west, following the direction of the parallels, while those of the New World lie along the lines of the meridians. We shall see, in the course of our studies, the bearing of this fact upon climate and upon the destinies of man.

FORMS OF CONTOUR.

The most important of these geographical relations of configuration—that which Ritter was the first to bring prominently forward, and the whole value of which he has explained with rare felicity—is the difference existing between the different continents with regard to the extension of the line of their contours. Some are deeply indented, furnished with peninsulas, gulfs, inland seas, which give to the line of their coasts a great length. Others present a mass more compact, more undivided; their trunk is, as it were, deprived of members, and the line of the coasts, simple and without numerous inflections, is comparatively much shorter.

Considered under this aspect, the three principal continents of the Old World form a remarkable contrast.

Africa is far the most simple in its forms. Its mass, nearly round or ellipsoidal, is concentrated

upon itself. It thrusts into the ocean no important peninsula, nor anywhere lets into its bosom the waters of the sea. It seems to close itself against every influence from without. Thus the extension of the line of its coasts is only 14,000 geographical miles, of 60 to the degree, for a surface of 8,720,000 square miles; so that Africa has only one mile of coast for 623 miles of surface.

Asia, although bathed on three sides only by the ocean, is rich, especially on its eastern and southern coasts, in large peninsulas, as Arabia and the two Indies, Corea, Kamtschatka. Whole countries push out into the ocean, as Manchou-ria and China. Nevertheless, the extent of this continent is such, that, in spite of the depth of the indentations, there yet remains at its centre a greatly preponderating mass of undivided land, which commands the maritime regions as the body commands the limbs. Asia is indebted to this configuration for a line of coast of 30,800 miles; it is double that of Africa, which is, nevertheless, only one third smaller. Asia, therefore, possesses a mile of coast to 459 square miles of surface.

Of all the continents, Europe is the one whose forms of contour are most varied. Its principal mass is deeply cut in all parts by the ocean and by inland seas, and seems almost on the point of resolving itself into peninsulas. These peninsulas themselves, as Greece, Scandinavia, repeat to infinity the phenomena of articulation and indentation of coasts, which are characteristic of the entire continent. The inland seas and the portions of the ocean its outer limits enclose, form nearly half of its surface. The line of its shores is thus carried to the extent of 17,200 miles, an enormous proportion compared with its small size; for it is 3,200 miles more than Africa, which is nevertheless three times greater. Europe enjoys one mile of coast for every 156 square miles of surface. Thus it is the continent most open to the sea for foreign connections, at the same time that it is the most individualized, and the richest in local and independent districts.

In this regard there is, as we see, a sensible gradation between the three principal continents of the Old World. Africa is the most simple; it is a body without members, a tree without branches. Asia is a mighty trunk, the numerous members of which, however, make only a fifth of its mass. In Europe, the members overrule the principal body; the branches cover the trunk; the peninsulas form almost a third of its entire surface. Africa is closed to the ocean; Asia opens only its margins; Europe surrenders to it entirely, and is the most accessible of all the continents.

America repeats the same contrasts, although in a less decided manner. North America, like Europe, is more indented than South America, the configuration of which, in the exterior at least, reminds us of the forms of Africa, and the uniformity of its contours. The two continents of the New World are more alike. Nevertheless, the line of the shores is much more extended in North than South America. It is 24,000 miles in the former, or one mile of coast to 228 square miles of surface; in the latter, it is 13,600 miles, or a mile of coast for 376 miles of surface.—*Earth and Man*, pp. 44-47.

In a future article we shall endeavor to show, or at least to hint at, the connection between these and other physical facts, and the movements and development of the race.

DEATH OF THOMAS NOON TALFOURD.—The death of Mr. Justice Talfourd is announced. The conspicuous place he has filled in English literature has made him well known in this country, where his loss will be deeply regretted. We may point to him as one who with professional industry sufficient to justify his elevation to the Bench combined considerable genius, a fine taste, and a real love of literature. He was a man also of sterling character and kind heart. His death was sudden, happening on the bench itself, and in the midst of a charge to a grand jury.

Natural History.

BIRDS.

We find in our copy-drawer a number of items, cut at various times from sundry newspapers, relating to birds. Out of these, with the addition of a few words of our own, an extract or two, perhaps, from some work on natural history, and a number of beautiful wood-cuts, we now propose to make up a very miscellaneous, but at the same time a very interesting article. We hope it will serve as a not altogether unsuccessful plea for the feathered "poets of the woods."



THE SKY-LARK.—AN EXPERIMENT.—The *Montgomery Watchman*, published at Norristown, Pa., had some time last summer the following paragraph:

An experiment has been tried by a gentleman of Delaware to introduce the sky-lark into this country. A small colony, of forty-two in number, was imported by him a short time since from England, and turned loose upon the farm of Mr. Samuel Canby, about four miles from Wilmington. They somewhat resemble the reed-bird of our marshes—the upper part of the breast being more spotted, and the lower part of a pale dingy yellow. It is said to expose two white feathers when on the wing, and seldom perch upon trees. It is to be hoped that sportsmen will not molest them, but allow them to increase and take a place among our feathered songsters. GERZ, of the *Reading Gazette*, says that a gentleman near that city observed, a few days since, three birds whose song and plumage were entirely strange, and which answered the above description. From this we would suppose that they have become widely scattered throughout the country, and will not likely confine themselves to the particular locality in which they were at first set at liberty. Should any of them take up their residence among the farmers of old Montgomery, we should like to be acquainted of the fact.

The sky-lark is thus described:

This delightful songster, the most harmonious of the whole family, is universally diffused throughout Europe, and is everywhere extremely prolific. It is about seven inches in length: bill dusky, the base of the under mandible yellowish; the feathers on the top of the head are dusky, edged with rufous brown; they are rather elongated, and may be set up as a crest: the plumage on the upper part of the body is reddish-brown, with the middle darkest, and the edges rather pale: the upper part of the breast is yellow, spotted with black; and the lower part of the body is a pale yellow. The tail is dusky brown; legs dusky; claws dusky; the hind one being very long, straight, and strong. The male is of a deeper color, and larger than the female; and is further distinguished by having the hind claw

longer. The species is subject, however, to considerable variety; and has even been found of a pure white color. The sky-lark commences his song early in the spring, continuing it during the whole summer, and is one of the few birds that chant whilst on the wing. When it first rises from the earth, its notes are feeble and interrupted: as it ascends, however, they gradually swell to their full tone, and long after the bird has reached a height where it is lost to the eye, it still continues to charm the ear with its melody. It mounts almost perpendicularly, and by successive springs, and descends in an oblique direction, unless when threatened with danger, when it drops like a stone. The female forms her nest on the ground, beneath some turf, which serves at once to hide and shelter it; sometimes in the corn-fields; and, at others, in various sorts of pasture. She lays four or five dirty-white eggs, blotched and spotted with brown; and she generally produces two broods in a year. These prolific birds are granivorous; they are most abundant in the more open and highest cultivated situations abounding in corn, being but seldom seen in extensive moors at a distance from arable land. In winter they assemble in vast flocks, grow very fat, and are taken in great numbers for the table.

We hope the experiment mentioned by the *Watchman* has proved successful, and that the delightful songsters here described will soon become diffused throughout the country. Who can give us any information in regard to the colony of sky-larks?



THE MOCKING-BIRD.—This capricious little mimic is common throughout a large portion of North America, as well as in several of the West India islands. It cannot, indeed, vie with the feathered inhabitants of those countries in brilliancy of plumage; but it can lay claim to much more rare and attractive characteristics. It possesses not only natural notes of its own which are truly musical and solemn, but it can, at pleasure, assume the tone of every other animal in the forest, from the humming-bird to the eagle, and descending even to the wolf or the raven. One of them, confined in a cage, has been heard to mimic the mewing of the cat, the chattering of the magpie, and the creaking of the hinges of a sign-post in a high wind.

The mocking bird seems to have a pleasure in leading other birds astray. He is said at one time to allure the smaller birds with the call of their mates, and, when they come, to terrify them with the scream of an eagle. There is scarcely a

bird of the forest that is not, at times, deceived by his call.

He frequents the dwellings of farmers; and, when sitting on a roof or chimney, he sometimes pours forth the most sweet and varied notes imaginable. The Mexicans, on account of his varied notes and his imitative powers, call him "The bird of four hundred tongues." In the warm parts of America, he sings incessantly from March to August, both day and night, beginning with his own compositions, and frequently borrowing from those of the whole feathered choir. He repeats his tunes with such perfect sweetness as to excite both pleasure and surprise.

The gifted and lamented Richard Henry Wilde thus celebrates this bird in an exquisite sonnet:

THE MOCKING-BIRD.

Winged mimic of the woods! thou motley fool!
Who shall thy gay buffoonery describe?
Thine ever-ready notes of ridicule
Pursue thy fellows still with jest and gibe;
Wit, sophist, songster, Yorick of thy tribe,
Thou sportive satirist of nature's school;
To thee the palm of scoffing we ascribe,
Arch-mocker and mad Abbot of Misrule!
For such thou art by day—and all night long
Thou pourest a soft, sweet, pensive, solemn strain,
As if thou didst in this thy moonlight song
Like to the melancholy Jacques complain,
Musing on falsehood, folly, vice and wrong,
And sighing for thy motley coat again.

THE BOBOLINK.—Everybody knows this famous little bird, but some by one designation and some by another, for, like some unfeathered bipeds of questionable character, he bears different names in different countries and States. In New England and New York he is known as the bobolink; in Pennsylvania as the reed-bird; in South Carolina and Georgia as the rice-bird, or rice-bunting; in Louisiana as the meadow-bird; and in Jamaica as the butter-bird. By what appellation he is called in Mexico, Cuba and South America, where also he is well known, we cannot tell.

One of the most remarkable phenomena connected with the bobolink is the annual change of color of the male. This change commences in June, and goes on gradually, assimilating his appearance to that of the female, till before the beginning of August they can hardly be distinguished one from the other. All the young birds, also, at this time wear the same dress.

So different in appearance are these birds from what they were in the spring, that thousands of people in Pennsylvania, according to Wilson, persist in believing them a distinct species, while others allow them to be the same, but confidently assert that they are all females—none of the males, according to them, returning in the fall. What becomes of the males, they are utterly at a loss to conceive. This change of color is well understood in the States farther north, where it goes on under the eyes of every observer of nature's wonderful phenomena.

But our main purpose in mentioning the bobolink was to introduce the following narration of a touching little incident. We do not know



where it originally appeared, or we would gladly give due credit. It is good, and needs no comment. Boys, read it! He "couldn't, cos he sung so!" Could you, my dear young readers?

Couldn't! cos he sung so!—Leaning idly over a fence, a few days since, we noticed a little four-year-old "lord of the creation" amusing himself in the grass by watching the frolicsome flight of birds which were playing around him. At length a beautiful bobolink perched himself on a drooping bough of an apple tree which extended to within a few yards of the place where the urchin sat, and maintained his position, apparently unconscious of the close proximity to one whom birds usually consider a dangerous neighbor.

The boy seemed astonished at his impudence, and, after regarding him steadily for a minute or two, obeying the instinct of his baser part, he picked up a stone lying at his feet, and was preparing to throw it, steadying himself carefully for a good aim. The little arm was reached backward without alarming the bird, and "Bob" was "within an ace" of damage, when lo! his throat swelled, and forth came Nature's plea: "a-link—a-link—a-l-i-n-k—bob-o-link, bob-o-link, a-no-weet—a-no-weet! I know it—I know it! a-link—a-link! don't throw it!—throw it, throw it," &c.; and he didn't! Slowly the little arm subsided to its natural position, and the now despised stone dropped. The minstrel charmed the murderer! We heard the songster through, and watched his unharmed flight, as did the boy, with a sorrowful countenance. Anxious to hear an expression of the little fellow's feelings, we approached him, and inquired:

"Why didn't you stone him, my boy? you might have killed him and carried him home."

The poor little fellow looked up doubtfully, as though he suspected our meaning, and with an expression, half shame and half sorrow, he replied:

"Couldn't! cos he sung so."

Who will say that our nature is *wholly* depraved, after that? or aver that "music hath no charms to soothe the savage breast?" Melody awakened Humanity, and Humanity, Mercy! the angels who sang at the Creation, whispered to the child's heart. The bird was saved, and God was glorified by the deed. Dear little boys! don't stone the birds.

BROWNSON.—Dr. O. A. Brownson has been invited by Rev. Dr. Newman, President of the Irish University, to fill one of the principal chairs in the new institution.

New York,

MAY, 1854.

THIS IS TRUTH, though opposed to the *PHILOSOPHY OF AGES*—GALL.
Truly, I see, he that will but stand to the TRUTH, it will carry him
out.—GEORGE FOX.

OUR NEW STORE, 308 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

We have had the good fortune to procure a central, accessible, convenient, and every way desirable location for our PHRENOLOGICAL MUSEUM, EXAMINING ROOMS, and PUBLICATION OFFICE.

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Country friends and patrons can easily find us, while thousands of our own citizens daily pass our door.

We have nearly twice as much room in our new premises as in old Clinton Hall. This will enable us to arrange for exhibition our numerous Cabinet Specimens of the Busts of distinguished persons and notorious characters, and SKULLS from all civilized nations, and from many tribes of Indians, together with those of rare animals, affording marked contrasts and the most interesting study.

We shall, as heretofore, continue to furnish all reformatory, educational, and scientific works published in Europe or America; also, manikins, skeletons, anatomical and other drawings for schools, colleges, and lecturers. Our address is now as follows:

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A NEW VOLUME!—One more number will complete volume Nineteen of the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL. Volume TWENTY will commence with the July number. We still have on hand a few back numbers to complete sets of the present volume, commencing with January, 1854, which will be sent to subscribers at the usual rates, namely: Single copies, \$1 a year; Clubs of Twenty, \$10 a year. Those whose subscriptions expire with the June number may renew at once, if they wish the Journal continued. Please address the Publishers, as follows:

FOWLERS AND WELLS,
308 Broadway, New York.

CRANIOLOGY IN THE UNITED STATES.

FROM THE NEW YORK EVENING POST.*

We advise all our readers who have the impression that the science of Phrenology is in a declining state, to visit the establishment of Messrs. FOWLERS AND WELLS, New York, where they will probably see cause to change their views as to the extent and influence of its operations. The rooms occupied by these gentlemen are three. In one apartment their assistants are constantly employed in preparing bundles and boxes, to supply the immense demand for their publications from all quarters of the country. To give an idea of the vastness of this publishing business, it is only necessary to state the aggregate number of pages of works disseminating their doctrines, issued by them during the past year, amounting to 113,771,100; and the circulation of their serial works, all more or less sustaining the claim of Phrenology, is 125,000. The names of these periodicals, with their respective circulations, are as follows:

The "Illustrated Phrenological Journal," 50,000; the "Water-Cure Journal," 56,000; the "Universal Phonographer," 2,000; the "Hydro-pathic Quarterly Review," 5,000; the "Student," an illustrated family magazine, 12,000. Their long list of other works comprises the productions of George and Andrew Combe, the Fowlers, Drs. Trall, Shew, and others, on the various branches of what may be termed the science of human life. All of them are, we believe, of unexceptionable moral tendency, and some may claim great practical value, presenting, as they do, the latest and most advanced ideas on the subjects under discussion, though sometimes in that crude, "questionable shape" which such ideas are wont to assume on their first appearance. These books are by various agencies very widely scattered, and often in regions where one would least expect to find them. They form a part, often, of the small library of the farmer, in villages the most remote and out of the reach of city influence; and the traveller in these "rural districts" is frequently surprised by the curiosity and abstruse speculations of the inhabitants on matters which, in the excitement and hurry of town life, had wholly escaped his observation.

Another apartment of Fowlers and Wells's establishment is taken up with the Museum or Cabinet, a sort of Golgotha, containing the skulls of all tribes and nations of men and of inferior animals, together with a number of Egyptian mummies, amounting, all told, to two thousand specimens. Additions are also constantly made by sea-captains and travellers from distant lands, and the student of nature can hardly spend a more profitable hour in our city than in surveying this singular collection. Here may be seen accurate busts of the men and women who have most distinguished themselves in the several departments of human exertion.

On these shelves, cheek by jowl, are the illustrious statesmen, orators, poets, generals, philanthropists, pirates, robbers, murderers, naturalists, and natural fools; men with the ponderous brain of a Cuvier or a Webster, and men born literally without any brains at all. Messrs. Fowlers and

Wells have similar cabinets in their establishments at Boston and Philadelphia.

In the rear of the museum is the office for phrenological examinations, where not uncommonly thirty or forty individuals a day submit their heads to the manipulations of one of the partners; and we have never known an instance where their descriptions, derived from this source, failed to correspond with the character of the subject under examination. In this part of their labors, the Fowlers have no lack of occupation. The parent brings his children here, desirous of knowing accurately the nature of their faculties and the business in life best fitted for their exercise; merchants and leading business men frequently procure an examination of those to whom they are about to commit some important trust, in order to ascertain whether the strength and steadiness of their moral principles be adequate to resist the temptations to which their new situation may be exposed. The annual examinations in the New York office, by the Fowlers, amount to several thousand; those in the Boston and Philadelphia offices to as many more, while those performed at their lectures in the country towns, of which they deliver three hundred or more per annum, reach the number of eight or ten thousand, making in all not less than eighteen or twenty thousand a year.

Dr. Gall, who was born at Vienna in 1758, was the founder of Phrenology, and was the first to discover that the brain consists of many distinct portions or organs, to each of which some faculty of the mind corresponds. He lectured in 1807 at Paris and London on the new science, to which he gave its customary name, signifying the science of the mind, and died in 1828, but not before Spurzheim had embraced his views and communicated them to the two distinguished brothers, George and Andrew Combe, of Edinburgh, the latter of whom was Spurzheim's medical pupil at Paris. Whatever may be one's impressions as to the truth of Phrenology, the adoption of it by two men so eminent for scientific attainments and ability as the Combes, must always command for it a respectful consideration by enlightened and fair-minded persons. Spurzheim lectured in this country, with great effect, in August, 1832, and died here in November of the same year. O. S. Fowler, then a student at Amherst College, became so interested in the doctrines advocated by Spurzheim, that, in 1833, he followed his example of delivering public addresses on them; and in 1835, with his brother, L. N. Fowler, opened an office in New York. Subsequently they have devoted themselves to lecturing and phrenological examinations, until the year 1844, when, by the fortunate addition of Mr. S. R. Wells to the firm, they were led to undertake the immense and lucrative publishing business of which we have already given some account. This and other establishments of the same kind in our large cities are the radiating centres of influence, whose extent it is difficult to estimate. They are the chosen head-quarters of enthusiastic reformers and believers in an "all-hail hereafter;" men with whose opinions we frequently have occasion to differ, yet whom it is impossible not to wish well. Some there are who, from apprehensions for the stability of the old order of things, look upon their audacious speculations with

mingled detestation and terror. We have no such feelings. We know the sincerity of the men, and cannot believe that any researches, prompted by an honest purpose, can ultimately prove other than beneficial to the interests of virtue and the welfare of the race.

WOMAN AND GARDENING.

THAT every human being, to possess health, and manifest the human functions of mind and body in any thing like their full power, *must* have muscle-invigorating EXERCISE, is a physiological matter of fact. All who neglect to take it are punished with weakness and torpor of both body and mind, an indefinable feeling of misery and wretchedness, are soon oppressed by disease, decline and die prematurely, and fail in the attainment of every great end of life. And the *amount* of muscular exertion required by every human being, in order to the fullest development of all his powers of body and mind, is great—far, very far, beyond what is usually taken. That laborers sometimes work beyond their strength, is admitted, yet the great majority at least of most of those who remain mostly within-doors, do not take even one-tenth part enough. And thousands who practise water-cure, eat simple food, and fulfil the other physiological laws, yet err fundamentally in not taking any thing like enough exercise. Yet to dwell on the almost infinite importance of exercise, or on its almost universal deficiency, is not our present purpose, but on how *woman* can obtain it.

That woman requires it as well as man, is perfectly obvious. Not to take it, is as fatal to her as him. And nearly all American women are almost spoiled for want of it. Infinitely better for the race that, like Tartar and Circassian women, they should do even all the out-door work, than take no exercise, as too many now do. Especially, better that, like German women, they work in the field, than shut themselves up indoors like most American women. This female inertness is one of our greatest evils, and the source of many more. See how miserable physically—how sickly, poor, feeble, wretched and nervous, is almost every American woman. Confined in school at the period when nature establishes the muscles, they become disciplined into a tame, inactive state. Of course their children inherit this muscular inertness, and are *lazy by nature*. Nor can a woman who takes little exercise possibly bear strongly-organized children.

A muscular body is indispensable to a vigorous brain and an impressive mind. The mental powers and stamina of our nation are fast waning, because our women take almost no real muscle-developing exercise. Even those who do keep house, get but the merest moiety of real exercise in cooking dinner, washing dishes, &c., and get their washing—about the only work that gives real exercise—done by an Irish servant or widowed neighbor; thereby robbing themselves. Behold how very small, and still more lax, the muscles of even our working-women. See how few have an arm not ridiculously small or shamefully flabbid. How could they be otherwise, considering their muscular “shiftlessness?”

Yet this is said, not in reproach, but to *remove* the evil. They are not to blame. Chained within-doors, and restrained from work by a false custom absolutely tyrannical, they deserve rather pity than censure. Society considers it unparadoxically vulgar for a woman to do any thing but needle-work. Whoever washes is unfashionable. And here men are most in fault. They have paid a matrimonial *premium* on those “ladies” too genteel to do any thing but sit at the piano or at needle-work. And a blighting curse is coming over the *race* itself, as the fearful penalty. Half our children dying before five years old! Some monstrous errors somewhere! And the other half barely capable of being raised, even with the utmost care, and hardly worth the raising then, because, like mother, so “delicate.” Out upon this anti-working slaughter-machine! It is time sensible women, and especially *physiological* women, despised and defied this anti-working custom. It is time that invalids resorted to the *working-cure*—the most effectual of all. A western institution has become most celebrated for effecting astonishing cures of bed-ridden and invalid women. Yet no medicine is used, not even water. The *entire* reliance is on *exercise*. Not even diet is regarded. Only *exercise*, EXERCISE! How much more, then, if all were employed! To this exercise-cure alone, the most obstinate and chronic complaints and weaknesses of the sex yield. Women disabled for years, go home well! Cured by exercise *alone*. That same exercise, taken at home, would cure as effectually. Taken before they become disabled, it would have *kept* them well. American women, make up your minds to take many times more exercise hereafter than now, or else to linger on in ennui, in nervousness, in pain, unloving, unlovely, and crippled and corrupted by paralyzing and disgusting diseases. Preaching woman's rights till doomsday will do little good, till woman's *exercise* is preached and practised. Not that we object to the former, but *insist* on the *latter*. Exercise or suffer. Work or *die*, is nature's stern decree. Choose which.

“We know all this. We feel this yawning inanity, this listless care-for-nothing consequent on our do-nothing life. We feel all these evils, but how can we avoid them? If we work indoors it does us little real good, and often damage, because it consumes energies without fresh air to replace them, thus leaving us all the worse. If we work in the cotton-mill, bindery, printing office, or any in-door work, see how sallow and poor we become! If we don't work, we die. And if we do work, we are hardly better off. Can you point out a deliverance from this ruinous dilemma?”

We can. WORK IN THE GARDEN. Of its propriety, is there a shadow of doubt? Did not La Fayette, on visiting the mother of Washington, find her *at work* in her garden, not merely sauntering through it? If a woman, mother or daughter, chooses to plant out and tend a flower-bed, using spade and hoe, who, man or woman, would doubt its propriety? Who would not even *commend* instead of condemning?

Or suppose she should dig up with spade, set out, hoe, weed, and pick a strawberry-bed; who would not consider it as intrinsically proper as making shirts? Picking strawberries is now

deemed a proper occupation of women.* Then why not all other berries? Why not all fruits? Women sell them in cities. Then may not women cultivate them in the country? It would seem a *natural* business for woman. I recently saw a score of men and women promiscuously picking Antwerp raspberries. The sight was pleasant. No one who allows that woman may do any thing, but admits woman may pick berries.

And if pick, why not also *tend*? Why not tie vines to their stakes, weed, hoe and water? A widow whose husband had left a nursery on her hands, said she intended to get her living by cultivating berries for market, and the self-sustaining occupation struck me as peculiarly appropriate, both on the score of health and an honorable avocation. To me it seems consonant with the female character, for her to provide and prepare delicate and palatable dainties and table-luxuries. By common consent she makes our pies, tarts, and preserves. Then why not set out, tend, and prepare that most dainty of dishes, strawberries and cream?

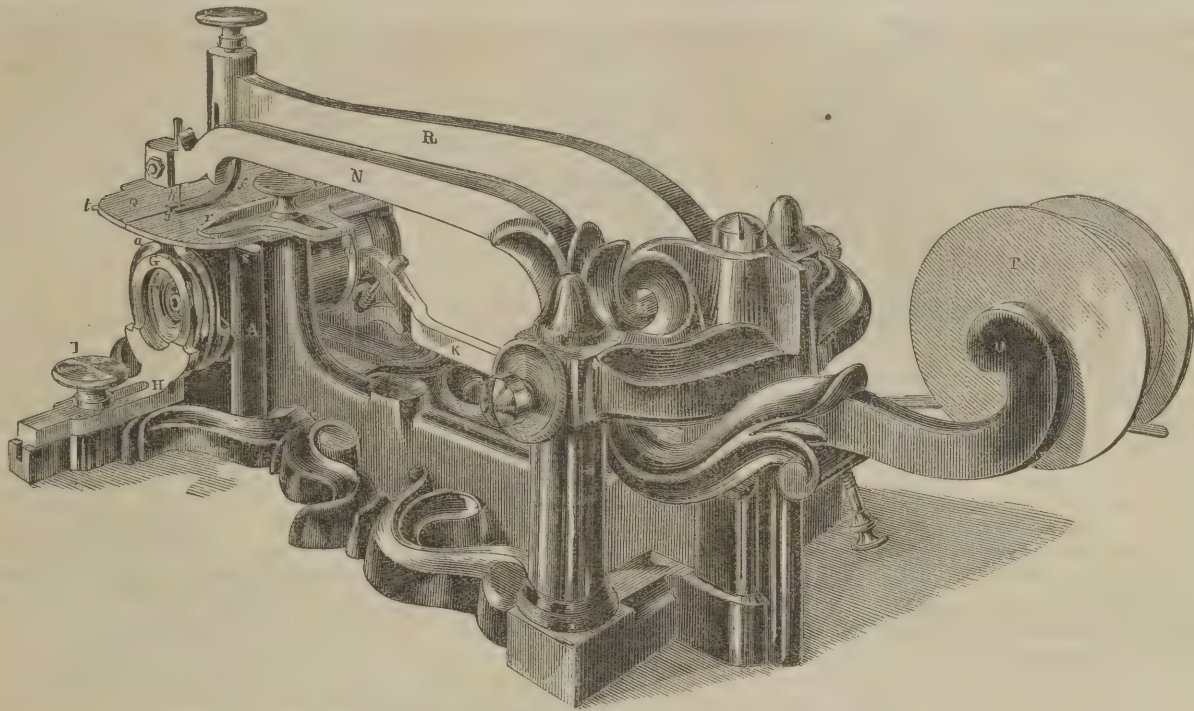
And this berry culture is very lucrative. A woman can surely tend a half acre, and this will give her at least hundreds of dollars. In what could she earn as much with as little labor? The red Antwerp, well tended, has, for several years, yielded \$700 to \$800 per acre. Strawberries often do this. Other fruits are almost equally lucrative. As a branch of female industry, what could be better?

And why not also the raising of vegetables proper for woman? Would the most refined woman necessarily violate any human function by sowing beds of onions, beets, or parsnips, or weeding or gathering them? In Connecticut, the Wethersfield girls sow, and weed, and gather ship-loads of onions. And would adding squashes, tomatoes, and potatoes, be improper? Let husband and sons do up the heavier farm work, while mother and daughter plant and tend the vegetable and fruit garden. This will give them that exercise for lack of which they are now so weakly or sickly, so nervous, so discontented, so cross.

Exercise, to be profitable, must be *pleasurable*. And how *pleasurable* the nurture of growing vegetables and trees! How really luxurious to eat of the products of our *own* toil? That same faculty which delights to see children improve under our tutorage, also delights us to see animals and plants grow under our culture. Woman has this feeling stronger than man. Let this be nature's warrant for her exercise of it on flowers, vegetables, berries, and trees.

Besides, *out-door* is pleasant, is healthy. Yet far less so when there is nothing out-door we specially *love*. But you plant a seed. This fast begets in you a *love* for it. This love draws you out to nurture it, and this *pleasurable* exercise of muscle is beneficial.

Woman, catechise the inner recesses of your own soul. Consult your interior instincts. Has man more innate horticultural *instinct* than woman? Has he as much? Do you not naturally *love* horticulture? Is this not a latent natural propensity? Then exercise it. You *feel* its workings. Obey them. Try the experiment. Fix, or have fixed, for your special cultivation, a few square rods of soil. Plant it yourself. Keep



WILSON'S SEWING MACHINE. (FIGURE 1.)

down all weeds; water it with the slops of your chambers and kitchen. Try its effects on your health, and especially *spirits*. See how it will rouse your powers to new life. See how much better it will render both digestion and sleep, and all your other functions.

Above all, how much more brisk, bright and healthy will it render your prospective children! Cultivating your own muscles, will impart muscle to them, and thus render their brains strong, and their minds active. I know no form of exercise as healthful or as good every way, as *hoeing*. Every stroke and scrape gives action to the abdominal muscles, and this to the stomach, liver, alimentary canal, and all the visceral organs, and, judiciously taken, has no equal in improving and curing the organs of your sex, and thereby clothing you with womanly beauties and characteristics. Only try it, and words will not enable you to describe its benefits. It will regenerate you physically in one year. And mentally, because physically. And affectionally likewise, by rendering you so much more lovely and loving, because so much more healthy and happy.

Husbands, fathers, to you nature appeals to incite and sustain them in this reform. It will bless you and your unborn children more even than her. It will obviate human ills and miseries by *whole-sale*, by nullifying their cause. Try the experiment, and next fall report the result.

MAMMOTH SHIPS.—Mr. Donald McKay, of East Boston, has now on the stocks, nearly ready for launching, a beautiful clipper-ship of 3,000 tons, having three decks, and being diagonally cross-braced with iron. He has also in frame a clipper-ship of 4,000 tons, which will stow more cargo than the *Great Republic* would have done. He has also on the stocks a packet-ship of 1,500 tons, and is making preparations to build four packet ships of 2,200 tons each, all of which are to be finished in ten months. The aggregate size of all these ships will be 17,300 tons.

Mechanics.

PATENT SEWING-MACHINE.

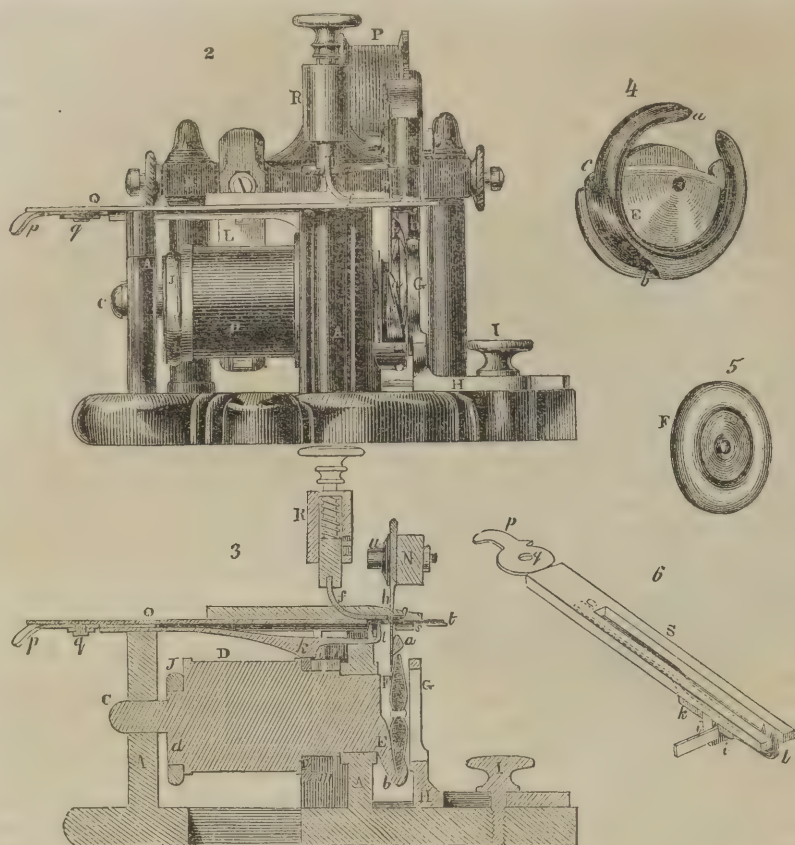
THE annexed engravings are views of the celebrated sewing-machine invented by A. B. Wilson, of the firm of Wheeler, Wilson & Co., and for which a patent was granted on the 15th of June, 1852. Mr. Wilson had invented and received patents for previous sewing-machines, but this is a manifest improvement over all others.

Figure 1 is a perspective view; figure 2 is an end elevation of the same; figure 3 is a transverse vertical section of the same; figure 4 is a view in perspective of the rotating hook which opens the loops; figure 5 is a view in perspective of the cymbal spool which carries the thread; figure 6 is a perspective view of the feed-bar and appendages, detached from the machine. The same letters refer to like parts.

The machine is a peculiar one, and works with two threads, and forms the firm lock-stitch; but it has no shuttle, and has but one needle. The working parts are secured to a neat small frame, A B, and when in operation, the machine is placed on a small table, and is driven by stirrup-band and pulley, like a foot-lathe, or it can be driven by steam or water-power, with band and pulley. C is a mandrel, and D a pulley on it to receive motion by a band as described. At the front end of the mandrel, C, there is a rotating cam plate-hook, E, (best seen in figure 4,) on it; this rotating cam-hook is of a peculiar form; it is concave on its face, and has portions of two threads of a screw formed on its periphery; a portion of the periphery is also cut away to form the hook, *a*, which opens the loop in the needle

thread. One part of the front or outer thread of the screw is chamfered off at *b*, to the back or inner thread, and the notch, *c*, between the portions of the screw threads, is made to extend back from the hook, *a*, about one-third of the circumference. Within the concavity in the face of the hook, plate E, there is a hollow quoit-formed bobbin, F, which carries a thread to be passed through the loop formed by the needle-thread when it has passed through the cloth, so as to form the lock or true binding stitch. This peculiar bobbin is held by a ring, G, attached to a rod, H, which is adjusted by a screw, I, secured in the frame; this ring keeps the bobbin in its place, but allows it to turn freely. One part, *d*, of the mandrel is turned eccentrically, and is encircled by a ring, J, to which a rod, K, is attached, which connects to an arm, L, and is secured to the arbor, M, which is fitted in bearings in the standards, B B, of the frame, and forms the fulcrum of a two-armed lever, one of whose arms, N, is the needle-arm, and to the other, O, is secured the spindle, upon which is hung the spool or bobbin, P, which carries the thread for supplying the needle and forming the loops. By the revolution of the mandrel, C, the eccentric, *d*, is caused to give a vibratory movement to the lever, N O.

The cloth or material to be sewn is laid upon a plate, Q, which is secured to the top of the standards, A A, and forms a small table. It is held down by a small pressing-plate, *f*, which is attached to the end of an arm, R, secured to the back of the standards, B B, and extending over the top of the needle to pass through; and an opening corresponding to the notch, *g*, is cut through the plate, Q, for the same purpose; N is the vibrating arm which carries and works the needle *h*; the hook, *a*, rotates and passes as close as possible in front of the needle; the movements of the hook and needle are so regulated, that the



FIGURES 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6.

hook passes the needle just as the latter is commencing its ascent. The cloth is fed forward to the needle by means of a peculiar feed-bar, S, (fig. 6.) This bar is straight and flat, with a slot nearly its whole length, and with two ears, *ii*, on its under side; under the slot is secured a spring-bar *k*, which has a pointed tooth, *l*, at the end. The bar, S, slides in mortises in the standards, A, below the plate, Q. The point of tooth, *l*, is below the small slot in plate, Q, and passes through it, catching the cloth, and moving it forward a short distance for the stitch, then dropping down to take another stitch. This action it performs by a cam, T, (fig. 3,) on the mandrel, C, which has a projection on it, that presses on the spring under bar, *k*, and forces up the tooth, *l*, while at the same time its front part acts on the back of ears, *ii*, and moves the feed-bar forward towards the plane of the needle's motion. When the cam, T, ceases to act, the tooth, *l*, that catches and carries the cloth, drops down, and the feed-bar is pushed back for a new stitch, by the pressure of the spring, *n*, which is secured to one of the standards on the ears, *ii*. The length of stitch is regulated by an eccentric stop, *p*, which is pivoted on a pin, *q*, to the under side of the plate, Q; the feed-bar is forced against the stop by spring *n*.

The material to be sewed is placed on the top of plate Q, under the pressing-plate, *f*, and close up to the upturned part, *r*, which serves as a gauge to regulate the distance of the seam from the edge of the cloth. The thread from spool, P, is conducted through hole, *u*, near the end of the

needle arm, and then through the eye of the needle near its point. The thread from the hollow plate bobbin, F, is passed through a slit between a small spring, *s*, and the edge of plate, Q, to the opening through which the needle passes; in this opening it plays freely. Its end is passed under a spring, *t*, which holds it, and the end of the thread from the needle is held by the attendant, and all is then ready to commence work.

When the mandrel is rotated, the descent of the needle-arm forces the needle through the cloth, which carries the thread with it—the thread lying close to the needle behind and in front of it. When the needle commences to return or rise, the cloth offers a slight resistance to the return thread, which forms an opening; the rotating hook, *a*, comes round and catches it, carries it forward, and forms a loop. As the rotation of the hook continues, it enlarges the loop, and that part of it which is on the front side of the hook, is drawn between the bobbin and the concave face of E, while that part of the loop behind the hook passes into the notch, *c*. The loop being extended by the rotation of the hook, the plate bobbin, F, in the concave of E, passes through it, and on the next descent of the needle, the loop is slipped over the chamfered part, *b*, of E, and drawn over the front of bobbin, F, between it and ring, G; and thus it will be understood, that as soon as one side of the loop passes on one side of the bobbin, and the other on the opposite side, the bobbin passes through it, and on its being drawn tight, it locks the thread of the needle. Every second stitch is commenced before the previous

one is completed, the extension of the loop for the second stitch drawing the first tight; and thus every stitch must be alike—not one slack and one tight, as in some machines. The form of the rotating hook causes it to perform three beautiful and ingenious operations, namely, forming and throwing off a loop, and drawing the preceding one tight at the same time. While the needle is operated, the cloth is regularly fed forward by the feed-bar described. There is a brake spring applied to the spool, P, to give the needle-thread its proper tension; and a piece of leather, applied to ring, G, produces the proper tension on the threads of the loops. The needle-arm has a vibratory motion, and the length of needle stroke can be increased or diminished by a screw. Fig. 7 represents the machine and its stand, in complete working order.

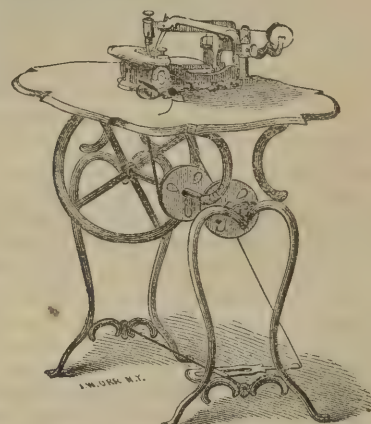


FIGURE 7.

This machine is exceedingly neat and portable; it performs the finest quality of stitching, such as collars and shirt-bosoms. One girl can stitch with one machine, thirty-five dozen of shirt-collars in one day. There are 1500 of them now in operation in various parts of the country, and the work which they perform cannot be surpassed. They can sew straight and curved seams; the stitches do not rip out, and from 1000 to 1500 stitches can be made in one minute, by a good operator. One machine, all complete, occupies no more room than a small work-table, and it is as ornamental as useful.

Messrs. Wheeler, Wilson & Co., have their office at No. 343 Broadway, this city, where these machines can always be seen in operation; and to see them is to admire their ingenuity of construction and excellence of action. Every machine is made under the eye of the inventor, at the Company's machine-shop, Watertown, Conn., so that every one is warranted. As there has been much dispute about the originality and identity of sewing-machines, as related to Mr. Howe's original patent, no person who buys one of these machines is clogged with an impending prospective law-suit, as there is an arrangement and perfect agreement between Mr. Howe and Messrs. Wheeler, Wilson & Co.; so every customer will be perfectly protected. These machines are adapted to sew fine and coarse work, leather, canvas bags, men's clothes, or the finest collar-stitching.

For further particulars, address, or call at the office of the Company.

See also their advertisements.

Agriculture.

WHOEVER makes two ears of corn or two blades of grass to grow where only one grew before, deserves better of Mankind, and does more essential service to his country, than the whole race of politicians put together.—SWIFT.

MAY. FARM WORK TO BE DONE.

BY H. C. VAIL.

KEEP busy; lose not a moment of fair weather in forwarding the operations of the farm; and on wet days clear out cellars and hog-pens, coating them with lime and charcoal-dust. Place rotten wood and ashes where your hogs can get them, and occasionally give them a little sulphur with their food.

Continue to sow corn in drills, at least once a month, so as to insure a succession of good fodder for the dry season. If you have not time to sow in drills, spread it broadcast, at the rate of two to four bushels per acre, harrowing in well. Some sow millet, to furnish green fodder. At the South it is sown at the rate of four pecks per acre, and is said to produce from three to four tons per acre of excellent fodder. Indian corn should be planted at once; some persons prefer to soak it, and roll in plaster before planting. Use a heavy dressing of composted guano, hen-manure, or night-soil, placing it at some depth below the hill and covering with soil, being careful that the corn does not come in contact with it. Should you require more manure than you can command, purchase and use the superphosphate, before spoken of, at the rate of three-fourths of a gill to a hill; or use a part of the night-soil in the hill, and at the first hoeing, apply the phosphate about the hill. Plant pumpkins among the corn, or otherwise select a fine plot of ground and make hills about eight feet apart, each way, the same as for watermelons, and a good supply of pumpkins may be reasonably expected, for feeding to cows and hogs in the fall and early winter. If you have time, before planting, sow salt on the surface of the soil before harrowing, at the rate of six bushels per acre, to rid it of bugs, slugs, and worms. This should be done at least a week before using the land, so as to give time for the salt to dissolve.

If carrots, parsnips and beets are not yet sown, attend to it now: use an equal bulk of long scarlet radish seed, and drill it in with the other seeds. The radish seed will germinate rapidly and mark the rows very early, so that the push-hoe, or cultivator, may be run through between the rows and eradicate the weeds, and thus save hand-labor in the after-stages of cultivation. The broad leaf of the radish will partially shade the soil, and hasten the germination of the carrot or parsnip seeds; while its long tap-root will bring up moisture from below, and, when pulled, leave openings in the soil for the admission of atmosphere. The after-culture of these crops consists in hoeing and stirring the ground frequently with the horse-hoe or cultivator. When the plants are three or four inches high, thin to three or six inches apart.

Wash the bark of fruit trees with the solution of soda, if any have been neglected. Those which have been treated with it will be found entirely clean, and possessed of a glossy bark. The bark

of cherry, and other trees of rapid growth, will not require to be "slashed."

Continue to gather and compost all manures and refuse, instead of allowing them to contaminate the air, and lose nearly all their strength by exposure. Remove manure from stables at least twice a day. Dry hog manure has been recommended by some as a compost, with charcoal-dust, for growing turnips, but we do not believe that it will prove valuable for the *brassica* tribe, as it frequently renders them clump-rooted.

If there are any potatoes to be planted, deposit a bed of muck, or other inert vegetable matter, in the bottom of the furrow, adding such other manures as may be deemed advisable. Plant about three inches deep, and, at the first flowering, add three inches of soil, and add no more, but cultivate flatly. The potato is a tuberous-stemmed, not a tuberous-rooted plant, as many suppose. The continued addition of new portions of soil causes new sets of potatoes to appear; and when the crop is dug, there are large and medium-sized potatoes, and plenty of half-grown, imperfect ones; whereas, if the cultivation be flat, they will be more uniform in size, and more likely to perfect. Potatoes treated with muck or charcoal-dust, and cultivated as above, do not seem so liable to decay. Plant potatoes whole; never cut them.

Save soap-suds to apply to grape vines. Provide quicklime, ashes, tobacco-dust, and damaged snuff, to dust on plants, to prevent the attacks of insects and destroy them. At the first appearance of caterpillars, attack them with the camphene-lamp—described in a former article. They are in their nests before 8 A. M. and after 5 P. M., at which times, wage unceasing warfare against them. Salt stock at least twice a week. See that they have plenty of fresh, pure water; and, if kept in stables, change their food frequently, and keep the stables well ventilated and supplied with absorbents.

Reviews.

A TEMPERANCE PROCLAMATION.—THE WHOLE WORLD'S TEMPERANCE TRACTS.

TEMPERANCE or intemperance—prohibitory law or license law, are questions which VITALLY affect our own and country's weal and woe. What more so? What is to-day causing as much or multifarious degradation or wretchedness as alcoholic drinks? How many of our own countrymen, and even neighbors, by nature talented and good, have strong drinks laid low—low in a natural, low in a moral grave! What waste, what dreadful havoc of humanity is intemperance causing! How many public accidents and private calamities occasioning! How much labor forestalling! How much public and private thrift preventing! How many millions of property swallowing up—worse than wasted! How vast an amount of haggard poverty, of beggarly destitution, of squalid wretchedness breeding! How many families breaking up! How many wives, luxuriously reared, turning forlorn out of doors! And on how many others heaping all the odium, all the drudgery of supporting a drunken husband and starving offspring! How many pauper juveniles casting out unloved, and

hardened by abuse and bad example, upon the world's cold charities, to prey upon society till lodged in jail! How much low vulgarity, swearing, rowdism and disgusting vice occasioning! Ay, how many *murders* provoking! Almost EVERY ONE THAT TRANSPIRES! But for it, scarcely a gallows, prison, or jail would our whole country need. Our taxes quadrupled. Even our ballot-box, this sacred palladium of liberty, this only charter of human rights, trampled on! FREEMEN, how long abide this? Sons of '76, strike! The crisis is come. Choose liberty or death. Delay is TREASON.

But we *will* rise. This plague *shall* be stayed. Against these evils we will protect ourselves by cure, by prevention. But *how* prevent? By a PROHIBITORY LAW! That will do the exterminating work. Can it be enacted? Let the ballot-box answer. WE, THE PEOPLE, own that, and to this ordeal it SHALL BE BROUGHT. Politicians, we PAY you to legislate for us, and hirelings are expected to WORK TO ORDER or quit. An overwhelming majority imperiously DEMANDS a stringent prohibitory law. Enact it, or we will elect those who will.

All now wanted to carry this law is to EMBODY THE TEMPERANCE SENTIMENT, and this requires a FOCAL CENTRE. This centre we propose to furnish. Pressed by such Maine Law heralds as Greeley, Beecher, Barnum, Chapin, Trall, Pierpont, Youmans, and others, and ourselves personally, most heartily interested in this work, having preached temperance thirty years, and "Maine Law" from its dawn, we accept the offer. The Maine Law spirit is rife. To it the old temperance movement is as the old stage-coach, on a muddy road, to the steam-car. Let them jog on their way. We would go faster, farther. Let whoever chooses work through them, or us, or both, or independently, but let all WORK SOMEHOW.

Plainly. We propose to issue TRACTS FOR THE PEOPLE, AT COST, to be spread broadcast throughout our land. Whoever has any thing to say, be it a page or a volume, may send it in, with whatever funds he desires to be expended on it, and we will promptly execute his order, and send it abroad gratis, or return it printed to him. We are now furnishing, AT COST, the following excellent temperance tracts:

NO. 1. THE MAINE LIQUOR LAW.—An Act for the Suppression of Drinking-houses and Tippling-shops. The Working of the Law. By Hon. NEAL DOW. With a Letter from Professor MOSES STUART, of Andover.

NO. 2. PHILOSOPHY OF THE TEMPERANCE REFORMATION; or, the Relations of Alcohol and the Human Organism, Chemically, Physiologically, and Psychologically considered. A PRIZE ESSAY, to which the premium of \$100 was awarded by the General Temperance Council. By R. T. TRALL, M.D.

NO. 3. ALCOHOLIC LIQUORS; their Essential Nature and Necessary Effects on the Human Constitution. By HORACE GREELEY.

NO. 4. THE LIQUOR BUSINESS: its Effects upon the Minds, Morals, and Pockets of our people. By P. T. BARNUM.

NO. 5. TEMPERANCE AND A PROHIBITORY LAW, as enforced by Phrenology and Physiology. By O. S. FOWLER.

These Tracts will be sold in packages of
 1,000 Copies for Four Dollars.
 500 Copies for Two Dollars.
 200 Copies for One Dollar.
 100 Copies for Fifty Cents.

UTERINE DISEASES AND DISPLACEMENTS.—Dr. TRALL'S new work, which was announced as forthcoming in our last, will soon be ready. It covers the whole ground of diseases of the uterine system, and of the various malpositions or displacement of the uterus and its appendages. These most important subjects are illustrated with colored engravings, many of which are from original designs. Inflammations, ulcerations, tumors, menses, menstruation, prolapsions of the uterus, retroversions, anteversions, inversions, &c., &c., are clearly described and illustrated, and the appropriate medical, mechanical and surgical treatment indicated.

Miscellany.

PRODUCTIVENESS OF THE EARTH.—How much human sustenance can be raised per acre? This question we regard as among the most important in its bearing on the prospective interests of the race itself. Its answer is virtually a solution of that most eventful problem—How many inhabitants can our earth be made to support?

This question, *experiments* alone can fully answer. These experiments we wish our subscribers to answer practically next fall. Let us have a sort of emulation to see who can raise the *most*. If an acre cannot be cultivated to perfection, cultivate a half, quarter, eighth, twentieth—four rods square—or any other fraction. The *proportion* is what is desired.

What we suggest is, that the parcel be measured out, trenched, or dug over, say two feet deep, made just as rich as manure can make it, and planted with *several kinds* of edibles. Thus, peas or radishes, or both, planted first; then corn, to come on and cover the ground just as the first crop ripens; next turnips, or carrots, or rutabagas; to be started in the shade of the corn, which is favorable to their growth, but to obtain their main growth after the corn has been harvested; or oats and carrots sown together and the latter cleaned after the former is cut; or any single crop, or succession of crops. We also suggest a crop of spring wheat, and a bed of beets to be transplanted as soon as the wheat is cut, and watered artificially, and growth promoted by any and every means. Any such experiments any are willing to try and report will be *published* in our columns. Who can eclipse the Editor? Experiments on fruit trees, or any and every thing that grows, will be equally acceptable.

DEATH OF SAMUEL WARD.—The following we condense from an article in the *Chicago Tribune*:

More than twenty years ago Mr. Ward engaged in commercial business, and was among the first pioneers in sailing on Lake Erie, and between that lake and Lake Michigan. At that time his means were limited; but his great prudence, sound judgment, and untiring energy, enabled him to successfully combat and overcome all obstacles, and become successful beyond all his competitors.

Previously to 1852, for twenty years, neither S. Ward, nor the firm of E. B. & S. Ward, ever lost a vessel. Another fact, equally remarkable, is, that though for sixteen years they were the owners of steamers, and for the last six years the most extensive on the lakes, not a single life was lost by explosions or other accident on board of their boats.

At the time of the death of Mr. Ward, he was, we believe, about sixty years old. He had acquired a large property by his commercial operations, all of which, we believe, goes to his nephew and only heir, Capt. E. B. Ward, the surviving partner.—*Kenosha Telegraph*.

[The WARDS have been distinguished for their intuitive knowledge of *human nature*; always progressive, inventing, adopting, and applying all new improvements, and keeping *ahead* of the times in all things relating to their business, coupled with great energy and enterprise. They were zealous Temperance men; of excellent physical constitution, and capable of great exertion and endurance; and to all other advantages they added that which an intimate knowledge of PHRENOLOGY gave them. We have had the pleasure of counting the Messrs. WARD among our patrons for many years.]

Events of the Month.

DOMESTIC.

CONGRESS.—The prevailing monotony of the Capitol has been interrupted by a passage-at-arms between Mr. Cutting of New York, and Mr. Breckenridge of Kentucky, on account of expressions used in debate on the disposition of the Nebraska question. On the reception of Mr. Douglass's bill in the House, Mr. Cutting moved to refer it to the Committee of the Whole. Mr. Breckenridge commented on this measure in a speech severely reflecting on Mr. Cutting. This was followed by several replies and retorts on both sides—high words ensued—and a correspondence took place which terminated in arrangements for a duel between the parties. A settlement was however effected by the mutual friends of the belligerents, and the affair happily passed off without waste of powder or human blood.

A bill which has occupied much of the time in the House, has finally passed, by a large majority vote. It was a bill authorizing the construction of six first-class steam-frigates. This bill, which contemplates a material enlargement of the U. S. Navy, has elicited much discussion. It proposes an entire revolution in our naval system. Should these six steamers be added to our present naval armament, never again will one of our frigates be pursued by a fleet like that of the Constitution in the war of 1812-15. Never again will the crews of becalmed vessels be required to labor incessantly throughout whole days and nights, in order to bring the instruments of destruction to bear upon each other. Steam will soon decide the race of death.

In the course of the debates on this bill, several amendments were offered, one of which was proposed by Hon. Gerrit Smith, in the form of a proviso that no intoxicating liquor shall ever be carried in these frigates to be used as a beverage. But Mr. Dean, on raising a point of order, said that the amendment was not germane to the object of the bill, and the amendment was lost.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.—The House of Representatives have passed a bill referring the whole subject of liquor prohibition to a vote of the people, on the second Tuesday of October.

LEGISLATURE OF NEW YORK.—The Prohibitory Liquor Law which has been so long under consideration in the Legislature, has passed both Houses by large majorities, but has been vetoed by Gov. Seymour, who accounts the bill as unconstitutional and oppressive. The grounds which he takes leave no doubt that his objections lie against the principle as well as the details of the bill, and that restrictive legislation, if at all stringent, will find no favor at his hands. The people, however, have decreed the statute by an expression which gives assurance of a future triumph.

CONNECTICUT ELECTION.—The election for State officers and Representatives in Connecticut has resulted in a perfect triumph of the Anti-Nebraska and the Maine Law party. The result may thus be stated: There is no choice of State officers, but the Legislature is Maine Law in both branches by more than two to one in the Senate, and nearly two to one in the House.

TRADE SALE.—The March auction sale of books to the trade has been made memorable by the disposal of the greater part of the copyrights and stereotype plates of G. P. Putnam & Co. They brought excellent prices, considerably in advance of what was expected. Messrs. Putnam & Co. still retain the exclusive publication of the works of Irving, Bayard Taylor, Miss Warner, Kimball, Curtis, Wilkes, Mills, and Professors Church, Gray, and Dana; and they are to issue new works of Irving, Taylor, &c., besides various scientific publications; and last, not least, the Magazine; so that they still have something to attend to.

FOREIGN.

SAILING OF THE BALTIC FLEET.—The first division of the British fleet, destined for the Baltic, sailed for its destination on the afternoon of Saturday, the 11th of March, under the command of Vice-Admiral Sir Charles Napier. The day was magnificently fine, the wind fair, and the spectacle—a most exciting one—was witnessed by tens of thousands of people from Portsmouth and from the shores of the Isle of Wight. The whole number (fifteen ships) being steamers, three of them only were paddle-steamers. Just previous to the ships putting to sea, Queen Victoria, in her steam-yacht, passed through the fleet, the whole of the ships manning yards and firing a royal salute.

The nucleus of the second division is rapidly forming, and will, as soon as possible, proceed under the flag of Admiral Chads, to join Admiral Napier in the North Sea. The total British force despatched to the Baltic will then consist of forty-four ships, mounting 2,200 guns, propelled by a steam power of 16,000 horses, and manned by upwards of 22,000 men.

THE WAR QUESTION.—At the last advices the position of the war question, without being decisive, was threatening to the last degree. The formal reply of the Czar to the Western Powers had not been received, though confident rumors were flying that the answer would be an unhesitating negative. The English Government is only waiting for this. As soon as it is formally communicated, the announcement will be made to both Houses of Parliament, and war will be formally declared. Meanwhile, the preparations for war are pushed forward with restless activity, as though there existed no shade of doubt as to the result.

FRANCE.—Four French ships of war under the command of Admiral Dechesnes have sailed from Toulon to join Admiral Napier's fleet in the Baltic. It is stated that 3,000 British troops—2,000 cavalry and 1,000 artillery—are to pass through France to embark at Toulon or Marseilles shortly. Lord Raglan was expected in Paris about the 1st of April.

PRUSSIA.—The official announcement of Prussia's neutrality was made as follows, according to a correspondent at Berlin: "Baron Manteuffel's speech to the Chambers contained an assurance that the Prussian Government is determined to vindicate the right of Prussia, under all circumstances, to coöperate in the preservation of the peace of Europe, but that Prussia does not feel called upon, in the same measure as other nations, from her position or naval resources, to take an active part in protecting the integrity of Turkey; and the King has decided not to require from Prussia the heavy sacrifices inseparable from war, until the particular interests of Prussia render such a decision imperatively necessary." This is, of course, equivalent to a declaration of neutrality for the present.

AUSTRIA.—The whole of the loan of 50,000,000 florins has been taken up. It was in consequence determined by the Government to send another 30,000 men to the Turkish frontier. It was insinuated that the yet uncertain intentions of Austria will depend for their explanation on the stay of the Russian Minister at Vienna. Austria extends the prohibition to export arms into the Turkish provinces, to Moldavia and Wallachia.

Notes and Queries.

THE GRAVEL WALL.—Mr. O. S. Fowler.—Sir: Attracted by notices in the public prints of your plan of building with the gravel wall, &c., I recently purchased the last edition of your work entitled, "Home for All," &c., and have read it with a good deal of attention and interest. This I have done with a view of adopting the gravel wall in building, if I should feel convinced of its safety, durability, and adaptability to this climate. Your book has satisfied me of the cheapness of this kind of wall, and there is no doubt it is perfectly adapted to warm and dry climates. (A) However, one or two questions have occurred to me, arising out of a consideration of the severity of our climate, which I do not find fully treated in your work. If you will excuse the liberty taken by a stranger, I would wish to avail myself of your experience upon these points. For the sake of brevity and distinctness, I may as well proceed categorically:

1. In laying the wall, how many feet in height can you go in a day, so as to be able to take off the retaining boards the next day, without danger of falling? (B) Ought these boards to be *planned* on the side next the wall? (C)

2. How long does it take the walls of the house to become *dry*, so as not to be at all affected by the frost, which in this climate is very severe? Would walls put up, say, in June, become so dry by the first of October as to stand the frosts of the following winter? (D)

3. Is it best to finish with the plaster-coat before the walls are quite dry, or afterwards? (E)

4. You speak of leaving the scantling used in erecting the walls remaining after they are built. Is there not danger that those upon the outer side of the wall will *shrink* after plastering, or *swell* by *absorbing moisture*, and cause the coat of plaster to crack? (F)

5. Can you suggest any plan of building a wall without leaving these scantlings remaining on the outer side of it? (F)

6. Instead of mixing all the materials in the mortar-bed, would it not be better to proceed more slowly, and lay the large stones *by hand* in the wall, in such a way as to make a more perfect bond? (G)

Most of the builders with whom I have conversed are inclined to ridicule the idea of a gravel-wall house: perhaps it is natural that they should do so. (H) But I am convinced that, if it does not take too long in drying, it is perfectly feasible; and I intend to try it. Will you be so kind as to furnish me with an answer to the foregoing questions?

Before concluding, permit me to bear my humble testimony to the value and beauty of your octagonal style of building. I consider that part of your work which describes it as especially valuable, treating, as it does, of a proposition which it would seem has been neglected by most builders; namely, how to obtain the greatest area with the least surface of wall. You have abundantly proved the superiority of the octagon over the square and rectangle: but in Section 4, have you not made an error in calculation, and that against yourself? I have laid down several octagons with the scale and dividers, and find that an octagonal figure contains nearly *one-fourth* more than a square of the same outer surface. The difference is precisely that part which is contained in the four triangles in Fig. 13, p. 84. In an octagon of 16-feet sides, I think, by recalculation, you will find 288 square feet to be the gain over the square, instead of 194, as you give it. From one side of an octagon to the opposite side is just $2\frac{1}{2}$ times the length of any one side; so that the large rectangle and the two small ones in the figure contains exactly as many square feet as a square of 82-feet sides, and the triangles are clear gain. I regret that this error should have crept into your book, but I am sure you will be glad to have it pointed out. Of course the proportions that you have based upon the first calculation need revision, but fortunately they are all in favor of the octagon. (I)

I have made a plan of a twelve-sided dwelling, and prefer it on some accounts to the octagon. The principal rooms are more symmetrical, and the small ones cut off for pantries, closets, &c., are left in a better shape. Of course the space enclosed is a little greater than in the octagon, and I should think the difference in expense would not be much. (J)

I have no doubt your book will have a good effect even upon the minds of those who are too timid to risk the concrete walls. Awaiting a reply at your convenience,

I am, yours respectfully,
Shabroo c, Canada East.

THOS. W. ERECTURE.

(A) Pray, why will not this kind of wall stand a severe cold climate as well as brick? I speak only from inference, not experiment; but frost, however severe, does not disintegrate mortar in brick houses, or in plastering exposed to frost and wet. Since severe frost does not *discover* the bond-principle of mortar, why should it of our concrete, since that principle is the same in both; namely, lime?

Besides, it is not the *nature* of frost to break up the bond-principle of lime. Lime once set, becomes veritable stone, actually and truly, by reabsorbing that very element from the air—namely, carbonic acid gas—which burning drives off. It is stone before burning, and unaffected by frost. It is stone, powdered, after the burning. It returns to stone after being mixed with water. Then why should cold dissolve its particles any more than of other stone? And since mine has stood a temperature of 20 degrees below zero, and when neither covered nor plastered outside, why not stand 80 or 40 degrees as well as twenty? If it stands freezing at all, why not stand any amount? And why not this kind of lime application as well as any other?

(B) About a foot per day is as fast as I should recommend. If I were in real haste, I should not fear going up faster, yet should keep my wall well braced. If not specially hurried, should rather go slower. If the wall ever falls, it must be white green. Knowing what I do about it, I should not fear to go two feet per day, yet should leave on a tier of boards all around, about seven or eight feet high, outside and in, and brace them so as to keep the wall plumb. I built my upper story 11 feet between Friday noon and Saturday forenoon, and my middle story of 12 feet 9 inches in 9 days. My material was better adapted to sustain rapid building than one of all sand. My own experience tells me there is hardly danger of going too fast, yet I would advise care, lest some might omit something, and experience a fall, to the discredit of this mode of building and their own prudence.

But why hurry? Who would think of building a brick house in twenty days? Who cannot be content to go only half a foot per day, and be forty days in putting up a two-story house? Yet this is slower than is necessary. Very few, if any, will require to delay for the walls to dry. Yet I advise that if the first round can have time to dry, it be allowed.

(C) Not at all.

(D) I put up inside walls the middle of October, but should prefer that they be up by the middle of September, or first of October. Yet something will depend on the weather. To finish any time in August will do, I should think, for your climate. At most by the middle.

(E) I doubt whether it makes any difference. My mason said after, but I always thought it a professional whim. I should prefer it before. Yet only guess.

(F) In my own house there will occasionally be found very fine checks remaining along where these scantlings are, but no peeling, and observable only on the closest scrutiny. Yet they can be taken out after the wall is up, just as well as not. After the floor timbers are on, and when you come to plaster outside, unfasten and take them out, and fill the vacant place with mortar.

(G) Of course more pains will make a better wall. And I recommend the cautious to pursue this course. I think very highly of large stones; they serve to stiffen and sustain the wall while green, and to go up faster than would be safe with gravel and sand alone. But, with my own house, no such pains was taken. I even doubt whether so compact a built wall is as dry. I attribute there being no dampness about my house to the fact that there are so many little honeycomb holes for dead air all through the wall, which prevent wet from striking through, which would not be in a compact wall. If the wall is solid enough without, why incur this extra cost?

(H) Was any innovation ever made on any art that the professors of that art did not ridicule? Their *craft* is in danger. To admit that any one else knows more than they do, impeaches themselves. The practitioners of any art are the very poorest of all judges of proposed improvements in it. All their prejudices and pride, as well as purse, are against any outsider teaching them any thing. Don't let their ridicule scare you. Just ask them this question: "What holds a brick house up?" "Lime, of course," they will say. They cannot name any other bond-principle, for there is no other. Then ask them if the gravel wall has not the same bond-principle? If lime will not fasten stones and gravel together as well as brick; or gravel and stones in a gravel wall as well as stones in a stone house? Of what is a stone house composed but of stones, sand, and lime? And is not the gravel wall also composed of exactly the very

same material? In what consists the difference but in the former being laid *regularly, secundum artem*, and the latter thrown in pell-mell with the shovel? Yet does lime stop to inquire, before it will consent to stick fast, whether the masons laid it and the stones precisely just so, or a common laborer threw them together promiscuously? When will Old Foggies in all departments learn that man is progressive? When will men learn to trust their own common sense, instead of conservative leaders? Let them laugh on. Next summer will show them, for hundreds of houses will then be built to open their eyes, and turn them into ridicule.

(I) I was aware of having calculated the capacity of the octagon *within* the real truth, and it has been pointed out by others who have taken the pains to measure it accurately. But I knew that I erred on the *safe side*. Its cause was, that the stereotyping process slightly *contracts*, and I made my calculations from plate proofs. Hence all the figures will be found a trifle *less* than the size ascribed to them.

It is true that the octagon form gains over the square almost a quarter in its space, as compared with its wall; yet it loses part of this gain in having eight angles instead of four, and in cutting floor timbers and boards more to waste. Yet I consider its main and special advantage to consist in its far preferable *arrangement of rooms*, and furnishing so many pantries and closets. The owner of the house in Williamsburg says that his wife is perfectly delighted with the handiness of the house; that nothing but necessity would tempt her to move back into a square house; that she did not know before that a house *could* be as handy as hers is, &c. And this is the testimony of every one I ever saw occupying an octagon, and I have seen scores. Only those who occupy them can duly prize them—but they can and will. Its closets and small rooms are inexpressibly handy and convenient; and all its rooms are far more contiguous to warmth and comfort, than by any other plan. And its central stairway is a convenience greater than can be estimated by any who have not *experienced* them. And the same applies to halls, A. Allen's strictures to the contrary notwithstanding. Let time and use determine. I willingly assume the *debtor* side of the odium from occupants of octagon houses, consequent on their disadvantages, if awarded all the credit of gratitude consequent on their *advantages*.

(J) I do not doubt the greater convenience of ten and twelve-sided houses, yet the gain in room would not equal the extra cost of making so many corners. Yet for those who care more to have a first-class house than what it costs, I should recommend a greater number of sides. I studied one whole year on a decagon before I lit upon the octagon, yet prefer the latter to all others. In a proposed supplement, I shall give plans for both the hexagon and monogon.

HIRAM WHITNEY: you put no name of Town, County, or State on your letter. How can you expect an answer? We wrote the answers before we saw the omission. See "Home for All."

PHRENOLOGY IN THORNBURG.—At the close of a course of public lectures on Physiology and Phrenology, by J. H. Cook, at the Central School in Thornburg, Del. Co., Pa., the following resolutions were unanimously passed:

Resolved: That we regard Phrenology as the instrument by which a correct mental philosophy has been deduced, and as an index to the complicated structure of the human mind.

Resolved: That we welcome the rising progress of physiological and phrenological truth with profound gratification, and regard its application to life, health, and the beautiful laws which it has unfolded, as worthy of the serious attention of mankind, and as an unerring guide to a happy life.

Resolved: That the thanks of this class and auditory are preeminently due to Mr. James H. Cook for the dignity, courtesy, and ability with which he has imparted to us a knowledge of the laws and facts of the human constitution.

Resolved: That a copy of the above resolutions be sent to MESSRS FOWLER and WELLS for publication in the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL.

Wm. J. Harvey, Robert Sill, W. D. Pennell, M. Wright, T. M. Palmer, B. P. England, J. Brown, T. Simcox, etc., etc.

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This work is made up of the elaborate and stately Essays of the EDINBURGH QUARTERLY, and other Reviews; and BLACKWOOD'S noble criticisms on Poetry, his keen political Commentaries, highly wrought Tales, and vivid descriptions of rural and mountain scenery; the contributions to Literature, History and Commerce; Life, by the sagacious SPECTATOR; the sparkling EXAMINER, the judicious ATHENÆUM, the busy and industrious LITERARY GAZETTE, the sensible and comprehensive BRITANNIA, the sober and respectable CHRISTIAN OBSERVER, the contributions to Literature, History and Commerce; the sagacious SPECTATOR; the sparkling EXAMINER, the judicious ATHENÆUM, the busy and industrious LITERARY GAZETTE, the sensible and comprehensive BRITANNIA, the sober and respectable CHRISTIAN OBSERVER, the contributions to Literature, History and Commerce; the sagacious SPECTATOR; the sparkling EXAMINER, the judicious ATHENÆUM, the busy and industrious LITERARY GAZETTE, the sensible and comprehensive BRITANNIA, the sober and respectable CHRISTIAN OBSERVER, the contributions to Literature, History and Commerce; 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THIS DAY.

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18. SHAKSPERIAN NOTES AND QUERIES.
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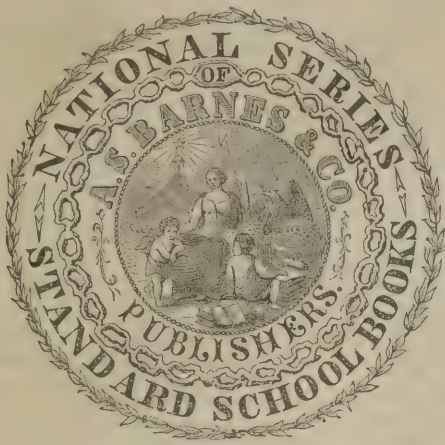
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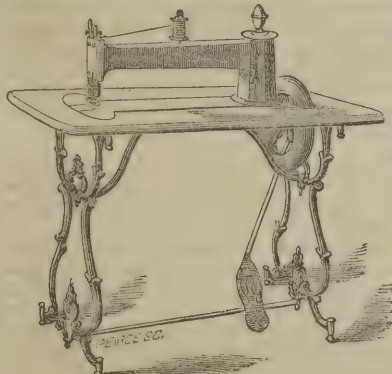
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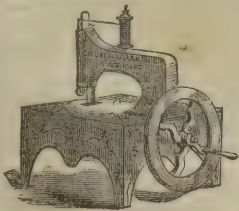
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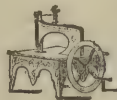
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It is worthy a place, not only in the library of every physician, but every family in the United States. The time is rapidly approaching when physical health will be regarded as the secret of human happiness; and the *laws of health* are yet to be studied as the *only* means of beautifying and redeeming the human race.—*N. Y. Mirror*.

The clear and beautiful typography of the Quarterly is only what we expect from the publishers, who know that there is a natural partiality for what we read with pleasure, and so put their doctrines of medical reform forward in the most attractive form.—*Wall St. Jour., N. Y.*

The Water-Cure treatment has become extensively popular, and we doubt not but thousands have experienced benefits from it which they would have failed to secure by the ordinary curative measures. We like the practice for the good reason that it is intelligible—it is not befogged with bad Latin and worse nostrums.—*Northern Christian Advocate, N. Y.*

It teaches the art of renovating the human system without the aid of murderous drugs, bidding us "go wash and be clean," as a preventive of most of the ills that flesh is heir to; and with the aid of those not less important remedial agents—air, light, temperature, food, and exercise, promises that the reign of disease shall be very much circumscribed, if not entirely extirpated.—*Yates Co. Whig*.

The reputation of the enterprising publishers, and the eminent names which are attached to its articles, induce us to believe that it will be the "Principia" of Hydropathic Reform, and the ablest expositor of the views of that school ever published. We have no hesitation in pronouncing it the best printed Magazine in America.—*Racine Whig, Ohio*.

Something really *vigorous* in our medical literature.—*Boston Gazette*.

The unparalleled progress and success of the principles it unfolds and applies in the practice of the healing art, is the best evidence that can be given of the superiority of Hydropathy over all other systems of medicine.—*Nat. Free Press*.

A candid exposition of the doctrines of Hydropathy. It presents many very strong points that will make Allopathy, with her blue pills and ipecac, tremble upon her premises, and look around for war-weapons to demolish a manly foe. It is marked with decided ability, and presented in that amiable manner which indicates sterling good sense and an honest purpose.—*Highland Eagle, N. Y.*

We hail it as an able and efficient journal of reform; are pleased to see the spirited stand it has taken in behalf of humanity and enlightened reason as connected with medical practice.—*Banner of the Times, N. Y.*

We welcome this Review; assured from the established reputation of the publishers that it will be conducted with ability, firmness, and dignity, and with the desire of eliciting truth in relation to the vital subject of the Philosophy of Health and Disease.—*Independent Dem., N. H.*

These publishers deserve the grateful reward of the people of the whole world, for the benefits conferred in this publication. They introduce us to the pure, sparkling fountains, gushing from the great breast of our mother, nature, and wash us clean from filth, drugs, and prejudices.—*Wills Valley Post, Alabama*.

The intrepid advocates of free thought and investigation have opened a new era in medicine and anatomy. Physiology and hygiene are no longer unexplored arcana, only to be inquired into by regularly initiated disciples of Galen. Without delivering an opinion upon questions on which "doctors disagree," we recommend this journal to the consideration of our readers. It is an invaluable publication.—*N. Y. Sunday Times*.

This publication has that solidity which we look for in such a work. The articles read well, and indicate the authors' familiarity with their subjects. Nobody but Fowlers and Wells can publish such a Magazine for two dollars. It is worth the money twice over.—*East Boston Led.*

A publication of the highest value.—*Boston Bee*.

The information to be derived from the perusal of its pages is worth tenfold its cost.—*Clinton Democrat*.

Those who would be thorough in their investigation of Hydropathy, should subscribe for this work; and those who do not wish to become converts to Water-Cure, should not read it.—*Wyoming County Mirror*.

TERMS.—Each volume will contain about eight hundred octavo pages, at Two Dollars a year, in advance. Published by FOWLERS AND WELLS, 308 Broadway, New York.

Poetry.

TIPSY DROLLERY.

It is esteemed a mark of a vulgar mind to divert one's self at the expense of a drunken man; yet we allow ourselves to be amused with representations of drunkenness upon the stage and in comic narratives. Nobody is ashamed to laugh at Cassio in the play of Othello, when he has put an enemy into his mouth to steal away his brains. The personation which the elder Wallack used to give us some years ago of Dick Dashall, very drunk, but very gentlemanly, was one of the most irresistibly comic things ever known. I have a mind to give you a German ballad on a tipsy man, which has been set to music, and is often sung in Germany. It is rather droll in the original, and perhaps it has not lost all of its humor in being overset, as they call it, into the English. Here it is:

OUT OF THE TAVERN, ETC.

Out of the tavern I've just stepped to-night;
Street! you are caught in a very bad plight—
Right hand and left hand are both out of place:
Street, you are drunk! 'tis a very clear case.

Moon, 'tis a very queer figure you cut!
One eye is staring while t' other is shut;
Tipsy, I see; and you're greatly to blame;
Old as you are, 'tis a terrible shame.

Then the street lamps—what a scandalous sight!
None of them soberly standing upright.
Rocking and staggering! why, on my word,
Each of the lamps is drunk as a lord!

All is confusion! now isn't it odd?
I am the only thing sober abroad.
Sure it were rash with this crew to remain;
Better go into the tavern again.

[Eve. Post.]

WOMAN'S APPEAL.

Ye men and legislators
Of the great Commonwealth,
Who long have been spectators
Of woes ye ought to heal;
We come as sisters, mothers,
For children fatherless—
For ruined husbands, brothers,
And ask you for redress;
Yes, yes, yes,
We ask you for redress.

See hearthstones desolated,
And homes made sad by shame—
Those yawning graves unsated—
That drunkard's quenchless flame;
A look in each direction,
How wide-spread is this bane!
And hence we ask protection:
Say, shall we ask in vain?
Say, say, say,
Say, shall we ask in vain?

If ye refuse to hearken,
And say, "We know it not,"
With words all counsel darken,
And wink at this foul blot—
A judgment sure and speedy
Shall wrest away thy power,
While wretches low and needy
Will haunt thy dying-hour!
Yes, yes, yes,
Will haunt thy dying hour.

General Notices.

A CLASS FOR INSTRUCTION IN PHRENOLOGY will be formed in New York by the BROTHERS O. S. and L. N. FOWLER, on the first of August next, to be continued One Month.

The object will be to prepare pupils for lecturing, and to qualify them, so far as possible, for becoming PRACTICAL PHRENOLOGISTS and EXAMINERS. The demand for competent Phrenologists is every year, and every month, increasing. They are wanted in the West, the South, the North, and the East—*everywhere*.

Numbers of intelligent and reformatory young men, perceiving and appreciating this fact, have repeatedly solicited us to form a Class, and teach them, scientifically, how to apply this noble science, and to afford them an opportunity of becoming co-workers in its world-wide promulgation.

Such a class will be formed at the time specified, and full particulars, as to terms and so forth, will be given in circulars, which will be sent free to all prepaid applications. Address FOWLERS AND WELLS, 308 Broadway, New York.

FLOWER-SEEDS BY MAIL.—We did not over-estimate the advantages to our distant country patrons of our list of flower-seeds, or the avidity with which they would avail themselves of the opportunity thus offered to secure floral treasures which would not otherwise have been brought within their reach. We counted upon the taste, refinement, and love of the beautiful, which we believe our readers to possess, and the result has satisfied us that we had judged correctly. Who does not love flowers? Who would not have his door-yard and garden adorned with these silent witnesses of a paternal and loving Providence? It costs almost nothing, in money or in time, and how great the return! It is a beautiful and appropriate work for women to cultivate flowers. Out under the clear smiling heavens among the roses, her eyes catch the light of the one, and her cheeks the hue of the other. Fair reader, have you tried it?

We have the seeds of nearly a hundred varieties, (see MARCH NUMBER for a list,) which may yet be sent by mail in time for spring planting in the Middle and Northern States. We have made arrangements by which we are enabled to send double the varieties offered in our March number. In smaller packages, that is, for 15 cents, we will send, post-paid, any two kinds or varieties on the list; for One Dollar, fourteen varieties; and for Five Dollars, EIGHTY varieties—enough to beautify the pleasure-grounds of any private residence, school or college. It will do in this latitude to plant flower seeds in May or June, and farther north, still later. Postage-stamps may be enclosed in a letter and remitted in place of small change. Address FOWLERS AND WELLS, 308 Broadway, New York.

H. LONG AND BROTHER AND SAMUEL FRENCH have lately moved into one of the splendid stores (No. 121) of the new marble block which now occupies the site of the old Bible House, on Nassau street, next to Clinton Hall, where they have opened their respective establishments in a style of great elegance and taste.

H. Long and Brother are extensively known as general book publishers and booksellers. The list of their own publications comprises some of the most entertaining and standard works of the current literature of the day, and they are continually making many valuable additions to it.

Mr. French, who occupies the other side of the store, is agent for *Gleason's Pictorial* and the *Flag of our Union*, and an extensive dealer in and publisher of cheap publications.

WHERE FROM?—Subscribers who wish the direction of JOURNALS changed from one post-office to another, will oblige by stating where it is now sent and received. Thus:

TO THE PUBLISHERS:

Please change the direction of my PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL from Rochester, N. Y., to Chicago, Illinois, and oblige
JOHN BROWN.

With these particulars we can transfer the name conveniently.—PUBLISHERS A. P. J.

Mr. JOHN TAGGART, of Roxbury, Mass., has invented a machine for excavating docks, and other places, with such facility as to save an immense amount of labor. By a slight alteration of the machinery, it may be converted into a spile-driver of great power.

We are indebted to Hon. O. B. Matteson, M. C., for public documents.

HON. THOMAS J. RUSK, U. S. from Texas, will please accept our thanks for valuable public documents.

Literary Notices.

SURENNE'S NEW DICTIONARY.—The standard Pronouncing Dictionary of the French and English Languages, in two parts. The first part, comprehending words in common use, terms connected with science and the fine arts, historical, geographical, and biographical names, with the pronunciation according to the French Academy and the most eminent lexicographers and grammarians. Second part, containing all English words authorized by eminent writers, with the pronunciation according to the best authorities. The whole preceded by a practical and comprehensive system of French Pronunciation. By GABRIEL SURENNE. 1 vol., large 12mo. 973 pages. New York: D. Appleton and Co. 1854. Price \$2.

This gifted lexicographer has already given us two good dictionaries, which have found their way through the length and breadth of the land. The volume before us is a medium between the two. It is certainly the most excellent volume of reference we have ever seen. It is convenient in size, printed in large type, presenting to the eye one of the most beautiful pages that we have ever beheld. We are sure that every student of the French language will procure this book for convenience' sake, even though they may have a number of others in use. Mr. Surene has conferred an honor upon us, and we can but express our gratification to the publishers for the issue of such a splendid text-book, and trust they will continue in the good work.

THE FLUSH TIMES OF ALABAMA AND MISSISSIPPI.

A Series of Sketches. By JOSEPH G. BALDWIN. New York: D. Appleton and Co. 1854. [Price, prepaid by mail, \$1.25.]

With the single exception, perhaps, of "Georgia Scenes," by the facetious Judge Longstreet, we know nothing equal to this book in its particular field and vein. Mr. Baldwin sketches his pictures of life in the South-west, *con amore*, and to the life. His quiet humor is irresistible, and we commend his book to all who would "laugh and grow fat." The editor of the *Chambers's Tribune* (Alabama) thus speaks of it:

"As a delineation of character and incident, developed by the Flush Times, this book is a verity, corroborated by the recollection of every observant man of those days. It is truly an admirable performance, evincing abilities of a very high order. Brilliant as its wit and irresistible as its humor are, one sees that they are among the rich gifts with which nature has lavishly endowed the author. He is a man to write books to endure."

MINNIE HERMON; or, the Night and its Morning.

A Tale of the Times. By THURLOW W. BROWN. Auburn: Derby, Orton and Mulligan. 1854. [Price, prepaid by mail, \$1.50.]

Mr. Brown is editor of that sterling paper, the *Cayuga Chief*, and is well-known as a zealous and efficient advocate of temperance. No man in this country can write a better temperance tale. His pictures seem terribly real; and if we mistake not, his stories owe, in part, at least, their pathos and power to the fact that they are *not fictions*. He changes names and places, perhaps, but he gives us real scenes, with all the faithfulness of the daguerreotype. Minnie Hermon is his latest effort, and is a story of thrilling interest, and of the highest moral tendencies. It is truly a "Tale for the Times."

PUTNAM FOR APRIL is an excellent number. "Connecticut Georgies," "Fireside Travels," "The Vision of Hasheesh," and a continuation of "The Encantadas; or, the Enchanted Isles," believed to be from the pen of Herman Melville, are among the more notable articles. "The Two Angels," a poem of the most "tender and spiritual beauty," which we think no one but Longfellow could have written, enriches this number. We never take up Putnam without finding something fresh and racy.

AMERICAN PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL.

AND

Repository of Science, Literature, and General Intelligence.

VOL. XIX. NO. 6.]

NEW YORK, JUNE, 1854.

[\$1.00 A YEAR.]

Published by
FOWLERS AND WELLS,
No. 308 Broadway, New York.

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Phrenology.

PHRENOLOGICAL JOTTINGS.

NO. III.

BY LEVI REUBEN, M.D.

FAITH IN IDEAS.

With a full experience of all the heartlessness that can properly be laid to the charge of society, and a clear knowledge of all the corruptions in which the lowest strata of humanity reek and fester, how, after all, does it shock a mind endowed with the least degree of sensibility, to be compelled to meet and mingle with those who have no *faith in ideas*—INFIDELS to the Good, the Beautiful, and the True! This faithlessness is, notwithstanding, far too prevalent. It is the real infidelity. To discard all trust in the high conception of manhood which, however defaced, every man bears about within himself—of which, indeed, he is himself the evolving expression, and to develop which is the grand problem of the present life—is to reject the highest revelation of Infinite Goodness man has ever received, and, as far as the individual can do so, to nullify the purpose and forego the opportunities of his own being. Let human life be as cold or as bald a reality now as it is often declared to be; yet the ennobling faculties of Causality and Ideality are not idle embellishments of the soul; and happy he who, with the most straitened lot and the most meagre realizations, is in himself partner in the infinite wealth of Truth and Beauty for ever developing itself through this glorious Universe!

DISAGREEABLE TRAITS OF CHARACTER.—A large back-head, with a small forehead, is strongly given to making "much ado about nothing." Such a one always makes much out of little in conversation, and in his or her own feelings and course of action. This is easily explained. The small forehead gives but a small capital of facts and ideas to work upon: the large back-head gives great breadth and depth of activity, desire, self-

love, and self-will. These together constitute an exacting spirit; a self-tormenting, and yet insatiable spirit, that, like the "daughters of the horse-leech," cries to all surrounding things and persons, "Give, give!" and will not say "it is enough." Such, by their exactions, inevitably disgust all who, with a large upper forehead, giving affability, calmness, and elevated sentiments, are cumbered with a less burden of propensity and blind desire. Why is it, indeed, that by general consent such persons are termed "disagreeable?" Is it not because the propensities concerned in producing such a character are antagonistic to Agreeableness; and therefore are, of necessity, disagreeable, i. e., anti-agreeable?

These large back-heads are the very antipodes of every thing like ease, grace, or refinement; and where not overbalanced by upper and anterior brain, they are essentially ugly things to deal with. If a person with such a conformation of head does now and then, as everybody will at times, a generous deed, he or she is so uneasy about it, so pragmatical in its performance, and so avaricious of remark and appreciation of it, when done, that any one of good sense and refinement is fain to get away by any means from such an exhibition of coarse animality, and rather than suffer under the display, would often willingly forego the favor. I speak of extreme cases; but such as every one must meet at times.

ELEMENTS OF A BORE.—To make the perfection of a bore, take large Approbativeness, Self-Esteem, Language, and Continuity, with moderate or small perceptive and reasoning powers. If to the mixture we add selfish propensities large, and moral sentiments small, we have a human compound that is perfectly horrible.

AMATIVENESS AND TEMPERAMENTS.—Hazlitt thinks "love at first sight" no great absurdity; because men and women realize what to each of them would be the essentials of beauty, long before they meet with their embodiment; and so, they love the latter as soon as they do meet it. "Well," said a lately-married friend of mine once in my presence, "I always knew I should love black eyes and raven locks, and now I have married

OUR DEAD-LETTER OFFICE.—We find on our files several letters enclosing money and ordering various books and Journals, which we are unable to send for want of proper directions. If correspondents would be more particular in these small matters, they would save themselves from anxiety and delay, and us from blame.

The following are without the name of the writer:

Lebanon, Boone county, Ind.
Aurora. (No county or State.)
Sauver's Island, Oregon Territory.

The following have no post-office, county, or State:

James Y. Patterson.
Orlow W. Parish.
E. H. Conklin.

The addresses of the following are incomplete:

Dr. Isaac B. Wiltse, Bunkum. (No county or State.)
Benjamin B. Porter, Forksville. " "
H. H. Ladd, Appleton. " "
Albert Pearson, Gunplains. " "
Jos. S. Johnson & Co., Clarksville. " "
Samuel B. Clark, Warren Co., Ind. (No post-office.)

When writing for the above, please say they are advertised.

CANADA POSTAGE.—Our friends in Canada, when sending their Clubs for the Journals, will please remember to enclose, in addition to the subscription price, the American postage, which is only six cents a year; a small matter considered by itself, but on the thousands we send to Canada would amount to more than the price at which the Journals are furnished will warrant us in losing.

them." "So do light-haired men, almost always," responded his wife. And so it is. Nature floats men and women together by a sort of *understream*, which few see, but all obey. And thus the temperaments are saved from that excessive divergence from a normal blending and combination which, if suffered to go on, would in a few generations people the earth with monsters.

While speaking of Amativeness, I will add a thought or two. Lovers love flowers, because flowers are the loves of the plants. There seems to be an instinctive sympathy, although without a consciousness on the part of its subjects, between the loves of the sentient and vegetative worlds. Thus it is no fiction which makes an amatory vocabulary from the flowers; and the latter are well known to repay the interest bestowed upon them, by heightening the impulse and deepening the sentiment of love.

The word "love," as here used, expresses two ideas, indicative of widely different emotions and states. One of these is the sentiment of affection, which elevates, adorns, and happiness both its object and its possessor. The other is the mere sexual impulse, which may degrade, brutalize, and unhappiness both. So widely different are these two emotions, that we are tempted, with some who have written on this subject, to locate the organs of the two faculties in almost antipodal regions of the brain. Thus, the animal impulse is a *propensity*; and its location and function are well known. When perverted or unnaturally restrained in its action, it directly leads to *recklessness, desperation, profligacy, and destructiveness* in all its forms. It becomes the parent of all the vices and enormities possible to our nature. But in its better aspect, "love" seems entitled to a classification with the highest and noblest sentiments. It naturally allies itself with *Ideality, Grace, Agreeableness, Benevolence, Veneration, and Hope*; and, like a central sun, warms into pleasing activity the sum of all the virtues and excellences.

DESTRUCTIVENESS.—Some men throw off the gripe of cares and perplexities with a "fatal facility," puffing them away in the fumes of a cigar, or drowning them in the excitement of a dram. Thus they doom themselves to inefficiency and indolence, by refusing to let difficulties perform their intended office, as a means of crowding them perforce into the manly conflict of life. He who has obstacles to contend with, that fall in any degree short of a positive mastery and overthrow of him, should be thankful for them, as for needful and real blessings; and he who has them not, should devise responsibilities and burdens not imposed on him by his fortune, to call out and strengthen his energy and efficiency. To be born to great wealth, is to be cast into the lap of Delilah, and shorn of our locks, before we have acquired the mental power to perceive the immeasurableness of our loss.

SELFISHNESS.—Selfishness is a fundamental law of all animal existence, human included. Whether in the human mind it has a single, specific faculty, or whether it is in itself the expression in various ways of an entire group of faculties, it certainly has a sphere and use as legitimate as those of philanthropy. Only when excessive (and that is unfortunately too often) is its manifestation to be deprecated. No one can, if he would,

understand and properly minister to the wants of another human being. From the inherent diversity of constitutions and circumstances, each must do this for himself. Neither do time and opportunity generally allow a person to secure the interests of many others, at the same time with his own. It can only be right as a rarely exceptional case, that one man should have his interests specially studied and attained by the labors of another; for thus we should destroy the sense of individual responsibility, and fill society not only with drones and hangers-on, but with impaired intellects—gone thin from disuse.

I would by no means question that *philanthropy* is, equally with selfishness, a necessity and a law of our being. The universal voice of the wise and good has pronounced it the *higher law*, in all cases where the life or usefulness of the subject is not at stake. By philanthropy we are not to understand benevolence, in its isolated action; for, like all the sentiments, this in itself is blind. It is too apt to waste the powers and means of the individual in unsystematic charities, and in pitances doled out to blunt the edge of inflexible consequences. A true philanthropy is benevolence enlightened by a broad and deep intellectuality. This, while it does not forget present woes and wants, searches out none the less the causes of failures and unhappiness, running through the whole fabric of social life, and, applying its means and influence to remove these, aims to dry up the sea of human misery by cutting off the fountains that feed it.

SCPTICISM.—This very needful phase of our mentality has been strangely underrated, and even greatly vilified. As is too often the case, a superficial moral philosophy has condemned scepticism *in toto*. We should be sadly off, however, in a world where errors meet us at every step, without this disposition. It is the indispensable antagonist of Marvellousness, which, but for this "check" and "balance" in our nature, would gulp down without measure the fictions of a dis-tempered fancy, or the fabrications of interested motives, and expose us to every sort of inconvenience. Excessive scepticism is bad; but so is the excess of every propensity or blind sentiment in our nature. In healthful development, Scepticism is the patient *assayer* at the mint of Truth and Knowledge, a little too redolent, perhaps, of the dust and smoke of the furnace, to suit our hours of sociability and elegant ease, or of poetic reverie, or religious contemplation; but still the indispensable friend of all who would separate the pure gold from the dross of human knowledge and belief. To change the figure, Scepticism constitutes the "lower house" in the mental parliament, and perhaps the less honorable; but it is well for us that it has the power to "move a reconsideration" of some questions definitively acted upon by those lords in the councils of mind—Intellect, Ideality, and Credulity. It is not without advantage sometimes to doubt the truth itself; for by scrutinizing it closely, we rely on it more securely when it has passed the ordeal.

"To be once in doubt is—once to be resolved."

CONTINUITY.—The concentrative person is slow to think, slow to feel, slow to act; and no less slow to yield to disease, and slow to overcome it. The *mobile* person, on the other hand, is quick to

think, feel, and act, and no less quick to succumb to diseasing influences, or to rally and convalesce after his malady has spent its force. His health, even his involuntary appetites and tastes, are as fickle as himself. His pathway of life is that of the kite in the air, or the shallop tacking against the wind. The concentrative man, however, has no short corners in his making-up. With a large upper back-head, he works under a steady and powerful force impelling him always in a "right line" forward. While he lives, he lives straight ahead; and he does well to keep off the track of dissolution, for if he gets on that, he will travel it straight ahead, too. The story of the poor man who died because "the fever had no room to turn in him," is not so unlikely, after all! There is somewhere about it a bit of philosophy, as well as a rather startling humor. And thus, it would seem, there is a relationship—a stamp of personality—expressing itself first in the brain, and then running through all parts of one's system, and speaking in every manifestation of which he is capable; so that the gait, the tones, the handwriting, the habits of action and thought, and even the minutest trifle of conduct, proclaim the individual, and to his acquaintances *suggest the man*, as certainly as would the picture, the attested signature, or the living face.

Another thought. It is Continuity, with lack of depth of brain, that, on the proposition of a given subject, always meets it with a particular response; a certain stereotyped idea of the matter. This makes one "common-place," and destitute of variety in thought and conversation. Of the same parcel with this narrow and beaten round of thought—this "bark-mill" intellect—is much that dignifies itself with the title of Conservatism.

SELF-ESTEEM.—How is it that one man has too much Self-esteem to descend to "little things;" while another's pride enables him to engage in no matter how little things, and yet esteem himself not a whit the less important a personage? The reason would seem to be this: "High-minded" men are not always proud men; nor are the proud always, in the true sense, "high-minded." A person may be guilty of mean actions, and yet very assuming and self-important. Another, without the least offensive pride or *hauteur*, never stoops to mean acts, because his whole mentality is of an elevated cast, and his thoughts and feelings find their appropriate play among the upper planes of being. Such men are often wrongfully charged by the low and vulgar with pride, when they should be credited with morality and refinement; and they are reproached with a "distance" which is no fault of theirs, because it is not the "distance" of coldness, but of *elevation*.

There is one great weakness, however, of the true "high-minded" man. He is too apt to feel a heedlessness, or even a repugnance, to the whole subject of physical well-being. He feels above the questionable details of his own bodily organization, and its necessities; and often sacrifices health and life through ignorance, rather than "descend" to study and preserve them. It takes some degree of "low-mindedness" to make a thorough-going, practical, physical Reformer. Such a one may expect even to be "looked down upon" for his advocacy of perfection of the physical *substratum*, as a condition indispensable to

the highest possible brilliancy of the intellectual and moral jewels enshrined in so perishable a casket. But the failing Intellect and the blighted Spirituality on every hand cry out for a remedy; and the physical Reformer asks no other warrant for the legitimacy and the nobility of his calling.

ANALYSIS OF THE ORGANS.

5. CONCENTRATIVENESS.

"A river cut into many rivulets divides its strength, and grows contemptible, and apt to be forded by a lamb and drunk up by a summer sun: So is the spirit of man busted in variety and divided in itself; it abates its fervor, cools into indifference, and becomes trifling from its dispersion and in-advertency."—JEREMY TAYLOR 'On Prayer.'

THIS organ is not unfrequently called Continuity, and, large, gives its possessor the ability to concentrate all his mental and physical energies upon one object until that object is gained, or the work engaged in accomplished. It is located just above Inhabitiveness and below Self-esteem. Phrenologists were for a long time divided in their opinions in relation to this organ. Spurzheim denied the existence of the faculty of Concentrativeness, and Combe did not recognize the organ of Inhabitiveness. Further study and observation, however, demonstrated the existence of both. The one under consideration was discovered by Combe; the other, Inhabitiveness, by Spurzheim, as before related. Combe now recognizes the existence of the two, and declares the function of the former, Concentrativeness, to be "to keep two or more organs in continued and simultaneous activity."

Continuity does for man intellectually what Inhabitiveness does for him socially—it fixes his mind in one state until its object be gained, is averse to changeability of mental action, and gives the mind permanency, abstraction, and stability. It is the firmly-laid rail upon which the engine of thought, propelled by the motive-power of courage, hope, and faith, drags in its train a long line of sequences and consequences, all tending to one end, which *must* be gained before distraction applies the brakes and reverses the onward motion. The difference between this organ large and small will be apparent after a moment's reflection. Any of you can recall two or more instances of its great development among the circle of your acquaintances. Of one thing you may be certain—the man who seizes you by the button-hole, moves his head backward and forward in a line with this organ, and gesticulates with the index-finger of the other hand in a see-saw, punch-and-thrust-manner, that man has large Concentrativeness, and is, unless he is a *rara avis* indeed, a regular bore. From such a man flee as from contagion. It was in former days more largely developed than at present. Then man had one only single business, to which he gave his undivided attention. Now it is different. It frequently happens that one man is president of a bank, a railroad monopoly, two Temperance Societies, and one Young Men's Association; is director of three Insurance Companies, one Orphan, one Idiot, and one Insane Asylum; is a member of the City Council, and one of the Committee of Ways and Means, of Finance, of Lanes

and Alleys, and of the Alms-House; has a broker's office in Wall street: is a man of note on 'Change; is the father of three different sets of children by as many different wives, and last, though not least of all, is the husband of a fourth wife who is ten years younger than his oldest son, and one very much inclined to let Mr. Bul-lion know what he is made of.

Ministers in olden times used to get up to twentiethly before the noon-lunch in church, and let their flocks go late in the day, after having discoursed as high as ninety-ninthly, and that too upon two doctrinal points as near alike as tweedle-dum and tweedle-dee. But now-a-days our clergy, with reverence be it said, begin with justification by faith and good works, descant somewhat upon predestination and foreordination, touch lightly upon the doctrines of the Trinity and eternal rewards and punishments, and close with a few remarks upon railroad accidents and the Fugitive Slave Law, having taken for a text the grave inquiry, "Is thy servant a dog, that he should do this thing?"

This organ is of very great importance, and one which, if properly managed, is capable of leading the other faculties on to great achievements. It is a well-known fact that long-continued mental exertion upon one subject is prejudicial to health and longevity. When we have employed our powers upon one subject for a sufficient length of time, nature sounds the alarm and we become fatigued. If we now take up another study which will occupy another set of mental faculties, we experience immediate relief, and are fresh for continued exertion a few hours longer, during which time the first powers used are recruiting. A continued judicious variation of the different mental pursuits will enable the student to retire at night but little wearied by the labor and exertion of the day. It thence appears that as much is to be accomplished by the judicious division and subdivision of our time and occupations as by long-continued intense labor in one direction. The following remark of William Hazlitt's depends in a great measure upon this principle for its truth and accuracy: "There is room enough in human life to crowd almost every art and science in it. If we pass no day without a line, visit no place without the company of a book, we may with ease fill libraries or empty them of their contents. The more we do, the more we can do; the more busy we are, the more leisure we have."

The person who is destitute of this faculty is most generally "A jack-at-all-trades and a master of none." It is larger in men than in women; in the Germans, Scotch, and English than in the French and Americans, and in factory operatives and watchmakers and repairers than in most other tradesmen. It is large also in shoemakers, the nature of whose business is favorable to deep and protracted thought. I have also remarked that this organ large decidedly favors that strong tendency to obesity which is a characteristic of many organizations. This organ is a power *sui generis*, exercising its control upon all the propensities, sentiments, and faculties.

We have now passed in review, by analysis and illustration, all those organs which constitute the Domestic Propensities in man. It is these which

lie at the foundation of all his happiness, all his successes and reverses, his comforts and pains, fortunes and miseries. According as these find congeniality in partnership, are large or small, well or illy combined, in health or in disease, are man's domestic relations happy or miserable, successful or unsuccessful, high-minded or criminal. These powers are instinctive, reasoning none by and of and in themselves. They are possessed by man in common with the lower animals; they occupy the basilar portion of the brain; their convolutions are more numerous and of greater size and consequent power; hence their promptings are less under the control of the will and the intellect, more subject to irregularities and concomitant derangement and disease, and are omnipotent to ruin or to save.

Biography.

E. H. CHAPIN.

PHRENOLOGICAL CHARACTER AND BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

WITH A PORTRAIT.

THE following is a word-for-word examination, as given by the senior Editor, and taken down from his lips by a phonographic reporter, without his having any suspicion whose head he was examining, or even that he was examining the head of a minister. Mr. Chapin had doffed all clerical insignia, and assumed a character to prevent his being known; and as the Editor had seen him but once before, and that very many years ago, before he became distinguished, and then by candle-light, he gave a purely scientific exhibit of his phrenology and physiology. It will serve as an example of our mode of giving full written descriptions of those who call on us for scientific delineations of their characters.

You have one of the very best physical organizations in the world. You have abused it, but still retain power of constitution enough to throw off the effects of this abuse and live to be a very old man, say a hundred years. This principle of longevity you inherit from your mother, or it may be from your father's mother, whose ancestors lived to be between eighty and a hundred years old.

You take your character more from your mother than from your father. You have a great abundance of the life-power, and can endure almost any amount of hard work, or exposures of any kind; and indeed, the harder you work, the better you will be. In fact, I would say that you should eat light, work hard, besides taking much recreation by travelling, visiting, attending places of amusement, or any thing that you like.

You are better adapted than most men to enjoy physical pleasures, such as breathing, eating, sleeping, exercise, and every species of animal enjoyment. You matured late, and did not attain your full strength of intellect till between thirty and forty years of age; but you can retain it till between eighty and ninety. In fact, your mind has matured more within the last ten years than in all your life before; and you will mature still more rapidly in time to come. You are admirably adapted to the practice of law; but can



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do better in the speaking than in the writing part of that profession. In fact, *you ought to be a speaker*; for you have all that freedom, glibness, and fluency of both language and feeling requisite for extempore efforts; yet you are not as well adapted to hard study and astute logic or deductions, as to off-hand extemporizings. You would make a first-rate stump-speech.

You are harmonious in all your physical and mental operations; consequently you have few idiosyncrasies; and generally take correct views of subjects, because you look on all sides of every subject you investigate. Hence your observations about men and things are unusually consistent and correct, and strike people as just about the right thing. A great deal of contact with men and things, and still more with the female mind and character, which you appreciate in the highest degree, is necessary to your enjoyment. You always espouse the cause of woman, so that you must almost necessarily be "a Woman's Rights man." You have been gallant from boyhood; are capable of making a devoted and enthusiastic husband.

You are not very excitable, and yet are sufficiently so for all practical purposes. You rarely allow your excitability to overrule your judgment; yet you have enough of it to sharpen up all your powers. You are remarkably healthy, but are not as fine-grained as some in your organic texture.

You are an eminently social man, and hence make friends of everybody. You are not extravagantly fond of little children, though not wanting in that fondness; but you are peculiarly

friendly, convivial, jovial, and as good company as any other man. You are rather wanting in the home instinct, and care little *where* you are. You are endowed with great Continuity, and consequently finish up every thing you touch before you leave it; and you add a completeness and a fulness to your observations which finishes as you go; so that you seldom repeat, though you often amplify.

You are not a sensual man; are not governed by the animal propensities; and are never quarrelsome. But having predominant Conscientiousness, you possess great moral courage; yet are not martial, have not a contentious disposition, and do not seek danger. You will stand by the truth *eternally and at all hazards*; yet you will fight only for principle, never for person.

You have a wonderful tenacity of life and power to ward off disease by mere force of will; and hence you never need to take medicines.

You will make money, though honestly; and will take care of it; and though you may spend rather freely, will always keep within your income. You are politic, guarded, discreet, and not merely careful, but admirably self-governed and self-possessed; so that you rarely say any thing till you have measured your words. You have always an eye to the windward, and you look out for ultimate consequences.

You are a smart man, yet I would hardly call you a great one; and your success in life will be quite equal to your natural talents, because so well sustained by policy and judgment. You will be very careful to discharge all your pecuniary obligations. You should make your money more

by some profession or agency than by merely making bargains. You are perhaps better adapted to the life of a lawyer and politician than any other vocation; for you unmistakably possess superior talents for political life. Perhaps you have too much *integrity* for such a station; yet this will fit you to engage in some moral phase of politics.

Your ambition is towering, and will be gratified by some kind of public life. Dignity, however, is not large; and hence you are free and familiar with all; are rather wanting in self-respect; but have the highest sense of character, especially *moral* character. You are inflexible whenever right and truth are concerned; cannot possibly be turned aside from principle. You are always cheerful and buoyant, would be happy if in purgatory, and make your next-door neighbor so. You are religious, but it is in your own way; for you believe only what you must from sheer force of evidence; yet you worship heartily the Great Supreme, especially in his works.

You are by nature a philanthropist; and are thoroughly interested in whatever concerns or promises to improve mankind, by either obviating their misery or increasing their happiness. You are therefore noted for general kindness; and having a good intellect, are disposed to study those subjects which involve human weal and woe, and to take strong ground for the oppressed and against wrong. You have a brilliant imagination, and a natural love for and conception of the beautiful and complete, which imparts taste and grace to your expressions and manners; and you are refined in all you say and do. You are sometimes poetical; and, in fact, a lover of beauty everywhere. You have large imitative powers; which, coupled with your Ideality and Language, give powers of eloquence. Indeed, all your talents point to *speaking* as your *natural gift*. You are withal witty; but you manifest it in so smooth and happy a manner that even your enemies cannot be angered. But whenever you pass a joke, it has a truth at the bottom of it; though then it tickles more than it stings, because said so smoothly.

You are more the reasoner than the observer; and you manufacture ideas more than you collate facts; yet you have sufficient memory of facts and general knowledge to command good illustrations. You have three kinds of memory admirably developed, namely, of thoughts, words, and incidents or general knowledge. You are a natural scholar, and might even make a good professor of the languages. Still, your natural forte is *public speaking*; and if you have enjoyed cultivation, you are without mistake an *orator*. You are more the classical scholar than the mathematician or naturalist. You are admirably adapted to mould the actions and work on the motives of men, or to persuade them into your measures. You have a happy flow of ideas and a still happier flow of words; and you use just the very word that exactly expresses your meaning; and you often use classical expressions and words derived from other languages.

You are a natural critic of both ideas and words; are famous for extraordinary analysis, correct inference, for putting this and that together, and deducing results. You know how to state a thing clearly, so that its full force reaches

the mind. You are prepossessing, attractive, and always gentlemanly. In fact, I consider you admirably adapted to work your way along among men, and attain and retain an honorable and useful position among men. I think *justice, eloquence, philanthropy, and ambition* the four corner-stones of your character.

The foregoing character was described in October. In February the examiner heard him preach, and was struck with the singular coincidence between the description and the manifestation.

We will give a single impression received by listening to his sermon; namely, that the real secret of his power has its fountain-head in his boundless *benevolence*—to say what will *do good*—to rich, poor, good, and bad. If he rebukes the proud, it is with a kindness which shows that he is their *friend* and not their foe. If he bespeaks honor or consideration for the laboring man, it is obviously that he may raise the one without depressing the other. Every figure of speech seems to have a benevolent emotion as its parent. It seems as though Benevolence was the benignant head of his family of faculties, and every one stood ready to spring into intense action whenever they can serve the end of their benign leader. Ideality, Language, Sublimity, Continuity, Mirthfulness, and especially Conscientiousness, spoke often and with delightful emphasis. Not a faculty seemed wanting or even weak. Conscientiousness seemed to be seated at the right hand of the benevolent princess regent, as her prime minister, or else conjugal consort. Self-Esteem seemed the least. No self in any word or act. Comparison seemed to be paramount among the intellectuals, and Agreeableness ever ready to blandly polish and render acceptable all he said, even every act.

In short, we rose from the sermon not merely better, but reimpresed with a truth that *benevolence* is the true if not only road to distinction—that those who *feel* its quickening power will really earn and receive the *gratitude* of those attempted to be blessed, and this gratitude secure distinction; and that a benevolent motive is the most powerful of all incentives to enkindle all the other faculties to their highest point of action, and sustain them therein.

After hearing him, we have not one word of alteration to suggest respecting his characteristics as above described. Let his intimate friends say how much more truthful and lifelike a description they themselves could have given from a practical knowledge of his life, and let all who would be mentally feasted by one of the very first speakers and orators of the age, improve every opportunity to hear Chapin speak.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

We copy the following brief sketch of Mr. Chapin's ministerial career from "The Illustrated American Biography:"

REV. E. H. CHAPIN, an eloquent divine of the Universalist denomination, was born in Union Village, Washington county, N. Y., in 1814. His rudimental and academic education having been completed, he entered upon the study of the law, but, in a short time, believing that the ministerial sphere was more suited to his tastes and better



LINDLEY MURRAY.

adapted to the labors of a reformer, he adopted the clerical profession. After a due course of study he accepted an invitation from the Universalist Society in Richmond, Virginia, and was ordained as their pastor in 1838. Here he labored with great acceptance for two years, when, having received a call from the Universalist Society in Charlestown, Massachusetts, he removed to that town in 1840, and assumed the pastoral labors of that society under most favorable auspices.

Mr. Chapin had not been long in Charlestown before he began to be known as one of the most popular preachers and extemporaneous speakers in the vicinity of Boston. He at once assumed a bold stand in favor of the Temperance reform, and the eloquent zeal with which he expounded and defended the cause marked him as among the foremost leaders of that noble work. But not on this topic alone was his voice and influence enlisted. Wherever the cry of wrong and oppression was heard, there, also, was heard his voice in tones of tender sympathy and indignant rebuke; and the announcement that he was to speak was a sure indication of a full and sympathizing audience.

But in looking abroad for subjects of sympathy and reform, Mr. Chapin did not overlook the necessities of his own denomination. He found some things that needed strengthening, and many that required the bold and firm hand of reform; and he set himself to the task with his usual energy and devotion. He found support in many of his brethren, with whom he labored with great success, and soon rose, not by any wish of his, but

by the necessity which existed and the force of his own character, to the position of a leader among his brethren—the purity of his life, the entire sincerity manifest in all he said and did, as well as his earnest, eloquent zeal, removing all suspicion of selfishness or a desire for aggrandizement.

After having had charge of the parish in Charlestown for the space of six years, he was invited to assume the pastorate of the School Street Society in Boston, as colleague with the venerable Hosea Ballou. Accordingly he removed to that city, and was installed in 1846. The extended sphere of his influence made a larger demand on his time and resources—a demand which he fully met and satisfied. But he tarried at that post only for a short period. His growing usefulness plainly indicated that his place was in the widest sphere of influence, and all his brethren saw the propriety and necessity of his translocation to the great national metropolis, New York.

Accordingly, in 1848, having been invited to become the minister of the Murray Street Universalist Society, Mr. Chapin removed to that city and entered upon his ministerial and philanthropic duties. His great popularity had preceded him, and in a short time the old church was found too small for the accommodation of his rapidly-increasing congregation. The society of Unitarians worshipping in Broadway, and under the pastoral charge of Rev. Mr. Bellows, having decided to build a new place of worship farther up town, the Murray Street Society purchased the

property, and took possession of the same in 1852. Here Mr. Chapin now preaches to crowded audiences.

Besides the great eloquence of this distinguished divine, his principal traits are, entire freedom from sectarian and dogmatic trammels, a bold utterance of what he deems true, and a fearless defence of freedom of conscience and freedom of speech. His sermons are rarely merely doctrinal, but he directs the whole powers of his mind against wickedness, in whatever form or under whatever disguise it may present itself. Besides his regular Sunday services, he is a popular public lecturer, and is engaged by the various literary and scientific societies throughout the country to deliver addresses upon the numerous subjects which come before those bodies for discussion. He has also appeared in print on the various topics connected with religion and philanthropy which excite the public mind; and as he is yet only a young man, we may confidently predict that the future will fully realize the prophecy of his opening life.

LINDLEY MURRAY.

PHRENOLOGICAL CHARACTER AND BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

WITH A PORTRAIT.

THE phrenological signs presented in the foregoing likeness indicate a large brain, compared with the body, and a predominance of mental over physical power. The arrangement of the hair is such as to prevent a complete or accurate description of the feelings and impulses, but so far as can be judged, there must have been a high degree of benevolence, and much generosity, sympathy, and good feeling towards others; together with rather unusual energy and force of character, shown in the accomplishment of whatever might be undertaken.

But the leading traits of his character were apparently intellectual. Causality is particularly prominent. He had unusual powers of thought, and a disposition to reason, philosophize, originate, discover, and account for every thing. He should have been remarkable for *soundness* of mind and ability to grasp complicated subjects. He also had large Language, and great knowledge of words, and was able to write and speak with great propriety. He had great powers of observation, and apparently large organs of Form and Size, which gave him correct knowledge of things and their adaptation. His mechanical eye must have been excellent. Form and Language aided in spelling and orthography, while Causality and Comparison gave him a knowledge of the principles upon which language was based. Order was large, which aided to give system and method in all his operations and plans. His Comparison was decidedly prominent, which led to analysis and criticism. Taking the intellectual faculties all into account, there could have been no deficiency, but on the contrary rather an unusual fulness of all the intellectual powers, giving more versatility to the talents and more power of intellect than belongs to minds generally.

He had great ardor and intensity of mind;

was born to command and impress the minds of others; and was particularly intuitive in his perceptions of character and motives.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

The name of Lindley Murray was once familiar as "household words," to American school-boys, as the author of "Murray's Grammar of the English Language" and of the "English Reader." Though few young persons of the present day have even had a peep within his original work on grammar, comprising two large octavo volumes, or even into the abridged edition for schools, yet we presume they have often heard his name in connection with their lessons in grammar, or, at least, remember the often-read lessons in the "English Reader," and hence that a sketch of his life may be interesting to our readers.

Lindley Murray was born at Swatara, near Lancaster, Pennsylvania, in the year 1745. At an early age he was sent to school at Philadelphia. At this time his father was a miller, but subsequently he removed to the city of New York, where he became an enterprising merchant. Lindley was now placed under the instruction of a private tutor. Such was his zeal for acquiring an education, and so closely did he apply himself to study, that his health gave way, and he was obliged to abandon his darling project of obtaining a classical education.

He entered his father's counting-room, and for a time devoted himself to the pursuits and vexations of trade, which were far from being in accordance with his tastes and disposition, notwithstanding the pains taken on the part of his father to make his duties interesting, by giving him a share in the profits of the business. The yoke, to him, was one of servitude, and he longed for the purer air of the school-room, and the more stimulating food of literature.

His father was stern and rigid in his discipline, and when Lindley found that he could not obtain permission to attend school, he secretly left home and went to Burlington, New Jersey, where he entered a boarding-school, and once more resumed his favorite pursuits. But he was soon discovered by his father, and, through the friendly efforts of his kind-hearted uncle, Lindley was persuaded to return home and resume business again.

The drudgery and routine of commerce soon tired him again, and at last, after much reasoning, he persuaded his father to allow him to study law. He now entered the law office of Benjamin Kissam, Esq., of New York. Here he was subsequently a fellow-student with the afterwards celebrated John Jay. After pursuing his studies the allotted space of time, he was admitted to the bar, and commenced the practice of his profession in the city of New York. About this time he married an amiable lady, with whom he lived in harmony until his death.

Soon after his marriage, business called him to England, and, finding the change of climate very beneficial to his health, he sent for his family and resided there until 1771, when he returned to New York, and resumed the practice of his profession. During the Revolutionary War he retired to Islip, Long Island, and at its close re-

turned to the city again, and once more resumed the business of his father.

His health failing, he went again to England, and purchased a small estate in Yorkshire. The change of climate did not restore him this time, and he gradually grew more and more infirm. His disease was of the muscles, which shrunk away, and became utterly unable to support his frame. His attention was now turned to writing, and about 1795 he published his Grammar of the English Language. It passed through several editions, and was abridged and extensively used throughout the United States as a text-book in common schools. This was soon followed by "English Exercises" and "Key;" "English Reader," with an "Introduction" and "Sequel,"—other works for schools.

From the second volume of his large work on grammar, we copy the following extract from the "Author's Address to Young Students:—"

"Without your own best exertions, the concern of others for your welfare will be of little avail; with them, you may fairly promise yourself success. The writer of this Address therefore recommends to you an earnest coöperation with the endeavors of your friends to promote your improvement and happiness. This coöperation, while it secures your own progress, will afford you the heartfelt satisfaction of knowing that you are cherishing the hopes and augmenting the pleasures of those with whom you are connected by the most endearing ties.

"He recommends to you, also, serious and elevated views of the studies in which you may be engaged. Whatever may be your attainments, never allow yourselves to rest satisfied with mere literary acquisitions, nor with a selfish or contracted application of them. . . .

"Contemplating the dangers to which you are exposed, the dishonor which accompanies talents misapplied, and a course of indolence and folly, may you exert your utmost endeavors to avoid them! This is the morning of your life, in which pursuit is ardent, and obstacles readily give way to vigor and perseverance; embrace this favorable season; devote yourselves to the acquisition of knowledge and virtue."

In 1809 he took his last ride in his carriage, and from that time till his death, sixteen years, he was confined to his room. He died on the 16th of February, 1826, in the eighty-first year of his age. Both himself and wife were members of the Society of Friends, and were respected and beloved by all who knew them. Lindley Murray will long be remembered as one intimately connected with the grammar of the English language, as one of its most successful pioneers, and wherever this language is taught will his name be heard.

THE EUROPEAN BATTLE-FIELD.—Messrs. J. H. Colton & Co. have just issued a new Map of Europe, which shows the fields of contest between the belligerent nations of the Old World more definitely than any other which has been published. It contains besides the map itself a plan of the Black Sea, the Danube, and adjacent countries; a view of St. Petersburg and Constantinople, and designs of the Turkish and Russian standards. The whole is colored in fine style; and is almost indispensable for those who desire to read the papers understandingly. We will furnish the map to such of our friends as would like it for 87 cents a copy, post-paid.

Psychology.

THE PHENOMENA OF DEATH.

BY R. G. HORTON.

[THE facts embodied in the following article are intrinsically interesting, and the PRINCIPLE illustrated deserves the serious consideration of all who expect to die, and would retain their powers to the very last, with still increasing activity.]

Interesting speculations have ever clustered around the phenomena connected with the exit of man from his terrestrial state of existence. How various and conflicting these may be, the reader has only to consult a few of the standard works upon the relations of life and death to become fully convinced of the truth of our remark. Whether the soul, upon its first introduction into another life, becomes an ineffable spirit capable of associating with the first order of intelligences, or whether it is "required for a certain time to walk" in the lower spheres of celestial existence, we shall not now inquire. We propose merely to call attention to the intimate relation which appears to exist between the powers of the mind and the conditions of the body as demonstrated by every-day experience, and to combat the usually-received opinion that the mind necessarily decays, loses the use of memory, of volition and of argument, as the physical powers become more and more effete. At the first glance we doubt not almost every person will exclaim that such a proposition is entirely untenable, and that it is in direct contravention to the general rules and principles which govern man's existence. We grant that to the casual observer who has never studied the subject, and who has filtered his notions of medical jurisprudence from a few stray glances he may have had of the works of the regular faculty, who have taught for years that sickness, and a catalogue of diseases as formidable in their effect upon man as the Caduceus wand was upon the subjects of Mercury, were his birthright, from which there was no escape—we say a person who has solely studied such a system may be pardoned for looking upon our proposition as preposterous, and for characterizing it with all the satirical adjectives he may find in his compendious vocabulary of wit.

Like our ancestors, however, we appeal "to the justice of our cause," and will only ask attention to a few plain facts which (we will not assert that they have entirely convinced us, yet) have greatly staggered our belief in the commonly received doctrine that man's mental faculties must necessarily decay as time throws over him the silvered locks of age.

All who have ever given any attention to the study of man must know indeed that he now lives probably in a greater state of disobedience to physical laws than ever before. The elegant luxuries which prosperity brings, and the disposition of mankind to pay more attention to the wants of a depraved appetite than to those intellectual gratifications which are after all the *summum bonum* of existence, have spread throughout society a virus which even years of patient absti-

nence from the "articles that do defile" could not eradicate. Indeed, no nation or tribe in its natural state has ever been known to possess half the diseases which afflict civilized communities. The Esquimaux eats his ten pounds of seal and drinks a gallon of oil at his meal, yet travellers do not inform us that they suffer with the dyspepsia, and it can only be owing to the fact that, strange as may be the diet upon which they exist, it is in accordance with the requirements of their constitutions and the peculiarities of the climate. Animals too are seldom afflicted with diseases, and then only when they have been deprived of their natural conditions by man. A whale swallows ten millions of living shrimps per hour, but who ever heard of a case of surfeit among the Leviathans of the deep? A nursing canary bird eats its own bulk in a day, yet it does not require the lancet of the bird-fancier to relieve its overburdened circulation. A caterpillar eats five hundred times its weight before it transforms from the worm to the butterfly, yet the first case of hereditary gout in the *lepidoptera* family is yet to be recorded.

These facts go to show that however apparently injurious the diet of any member of the animal family may be, yet if it be used in accordance with the rules which nature has intended for its government, it will not produce unfavorable results.

Man, therefore, in civilized society, having braved opposition to all the proper rules and regulations of life, is now in a state where no favorable opinion can be formed of what effect a gradual sinking away of his physical powers would produce upon his mental faculties. In order, therefore, to enforce our proposition, we must leave general examples and go to particular instances. Cases of remarkable abstinence from the enervating customs of society have existed, and some persons even now live at a good old age who will still answer the Latin condition of "a sound mind in a sound body."

For a living example we have only to refer to Baron Humboldt, who has attained his ninety-fourth year, and although his bodily health is infirm, yet his mind is as fresh and vigorous as in his early days. A more remarkable case of the mind retaining its strength, despite the decay of the physical powers, does not probably, at the present day, exist; and we may add that no more wonderful case of abstinence from every thing that might serve to create an unnatural excitement can be found. The Baron affords a fair exemplification of the doctrine which we wish to enforce; and we have no doubt but that a condition of body and mind similar to his is attainable to a greater or less extent by all who will observe the requisite rules of abstemiousness. A constitution free from the hereditary taints of disease is indispensable to accomplish it, and for this reason, it may be, that it is so difficult to be obtained.

John C. Calhoun, in his death, affords a very fair illustration of the principle under consideration. No diminution was observable in the brightness of his mental powers; on the contrary, as the vitality necessary for the support of his body was not needed, it appeared to be transferred to his mind; and when the last flickering blaze of life was dying away in the socket, he

thought that if he could have one hour in the Senate he could say more than at any time in his life. "My ideas never were clearer," he said to his attendants. Few public men were more noted for their regularity of habits than Mr. Calhoun.

John Quincy Adams, to whom has been applied the expression that Milton gave to Isocrates, "the old man eloquent," exhibited characteristics of life which are very similar. His mind retained an unusual degree of freshness and vigor, which he himself attributed solely to his love of exercise, of morning air, and a prudent and temperate way of living.

We will give but one instance more upon this point, and it so striking that we cannot omit it. Petrarch, the famous Italian poet, wrote verses until the very moment of his death, and was found in his study with his pen in his hand. Life had not taken an abrupt leave, but it had gone out by a gradual decay. He had attained a good old age, despised all the luxuries of living, and preferred the solitude of Vacluse, with coarse bread, pure water, and the fruits of his garden, to all the delicacies of the Papal court. His mind was as bright and sparkling with poetic imagery at the last as when he penned the famous lines describing his woes to his beloved Laura.

These instances, we think, go to show that the energies necessary to the support of the body may and have been transferred to the mind as the physical powers do not require them. And if man were to follow the rules of life which are in accordance with his constitution, even did they appear as ridiculous as those we have cited of the Esquimaux and the lower order of animals, would it be unreasonable to suppose that such consequences as we have described should follow? And might not a proper regulation of our habits lead to this result upon the mind and body? Such a principle in nature would be at once full of beauty and harmony. The encasement of the soul gradually expiring, and the immortal part of man improving in strength, and quickening and brightening for the enjoyment of those illimitable fields of knowledge which another state of existence will spread out for its contemplation and investigation, is certainly an idea which at once exalts our notions of the constitution of man, and of the far-seeing and wonderful Intelligence who modelled and brought into existence a being of such vast and astonishing powers.

We have thrown out these thoughts loosely and disjointedly, more for the purpose of calling attention to the subject than from any pretension which we make to a knowledge of metaphysical subjects.

SAVED BY A PRESENTIMENT.

It would seem that the late steamer San Francisco was the occasion of another psychological phenomenon in addition to that previously related. I give the following fact upon the authority of a statement recently made at a meeting in this city of persons engaged in the investigation of the phenomena and laws of the human soul and spirit. The statement, which is no doubt strictly true, was to the effect, that several days before the steamer was expected to sail, the wife of a physician in this city, who was expecting to embark in

her, became deeply impressed that the vessel was destined to meet with some disaster, and earnestly entreated her husband not to trust himself aboard of her. As the day of her proposed sailing approached, the wife became more earnest in her precautionary advice to her husband, and the latter finally concluded to yield to her entreaties, and postpone his intended voyage. But the gentleman had been appointed to some public commission, and knew that he would be expected by his employers to sail with that vessel; and the question arose as to how he should escape the execution of the task without rendering an excuse which would probably seem foolish to all except himself. He finally concluded that when the day of the expected sailing arrived, he would "mysteriously disappear" from home, so that when the messenger came with the papers qualifying him for his commission, he might be "among the missing," and no one might be able to imagine his whereabouts. Accordingly, when the day arrived, he went up to the Crystal Palace; and when the messenger came with his papers, and to inform him that the vessel was about to sail, his wife was obliged to say that he had gone out, and that she did not know where he might be found, or when he would be home. After the vessel sailed the gentleman came home; and the next morning the messenger came to him with his papers and informed him that he would now have to wait for the next steamer, as the San Francisco had departed in his absence on the day before. Thus probably a life was saved by that mysterious faculty of the soul which received a timely presentiment of the impending danger.

W. F.

Physical Geography.

THE WEST.

THE West is a very indefinite term. It means every thing that is not the East. But in our country the West is understood to mean the valley of the Mississippi river. It embraces that wide and long stretch of country drained by the peerless "Father of Waters,"—the majestic lakes and rivers, forests and prairies, that spread over two million and a half square miles of area—one billion and a half acres of land—which constitutes the heart of the North American continent. Could one be raised to some eminence and have his sight so augmented in power as to be able to scan at a glance the vast area of North America, with its rich and diversified expanses of land and water, and view the whole grand scene with respect to its relation to human progress and civilization, the valley of the Mississippi would lie before him as the lap of terrestrial luxury—the garden of a rich continent, a broad empire for the grandest civilization the world has ever seen. Nothing in the old world; no plains, steppes, valleys; no storied country, no seat of empire, bears any comparison with it. Nothing in the islands of the sea or in South America is any thing like it in richness of fertility and grandeur of products. It is indeed the garden of the world, reserved by the wise Disposer of human events for the scene of the finishing glory of human attainment. Far

in the dim, distant East our race had its origin. Since its infancy its course has been westward. Step by step, as century after century has rolled away, it has moved towards the setting sun, and with every step it has gained strength, stature, dignity and force. There is doubtless a philosophy in all this. We seek not to inquire into it here. The fact is all we wish. It is easy to trace in the history of the world this westward progress, and a corresponding growth in civilization and mental and moral dignity and power. Each succeeding step in this progress has found the physical structure and condition of the earth adapted to develop a higher and stronger civilization. The land, and sea, and climate have all conspired to the one great end—human progress. We cannot but feel that Infinite Wisdom drafted the mighty plan, and has thus far executed it with a special view to the glorious result so conspicuous in the prophecy of history and the "signs of the times." This grand basin of the West—this great central amphitheatre of a continent, surrounded almost with pillars of eternal adamant, and precious metals, and underlaid with immeasurable storehouses of fuel and mineral wealth—seems clearly indicated as the theatre of all that is to be hoped for in the earthly progress of the race. We are warranted in looking forward with great expectations to the future power and glory of the West. It is not an infatuated faith that sees these prairies converted into luxuriant gardens, teeming with intelligent millions of cultured and progressive people, and these forests swept away to give place to a noble Christian civilization, supported by a dense population of human beings. Philosophy indicates all this. The physical geography of the country indicates it. The resources of the soil prophesy it. The genial breath of the climate foretells it. The gathering multitude of brave and loyal men and women from all countries speaks the hope of the future. Allowing fifty persons to the square mile, this valley will support one hundred and twenty-five millions of people. Some of our older States have a much denser population than this. It would seem not an exaggerated calculation to place the productive capacity of the West at one hundred persons to the square mile. This would give support to two hundred and fifty millions of men and women. This would be but one person to every six and four-tenths acres. Ample room would be given to each one for fresh air and free exercise, so essential to health of body and strength of mind. With this population the West would not be crowded. It would still open its arms to the oppressed millions of other countries, and ask them to find in its ample bosom an asylum for their famishing children. It is scarcely possible to calculate the productive capacity of such a country.

AGRICULTURE.

We hold that agriculture is the basis of social prosperity. The better are the agricultural capacities of a country, the better is it adapted to human subsistence and progress. In this respect the West has no parallel. Its soil is deep, rich and strong. Its productiveness has not yet been tested. Only here and there has the plough broken the green turf of the natural soil. Here and there only is a settlement of farmers. And where they have settled they have not cultivated the

soil; they have only opened it and dropped in the seed, and left it almost to itself. The immense products of the West are now almost spontaneous. Agriculture in the West is not yet a science. Yet, carelessly as are our farms tilled, and sparse as are our agricultural settlements, we send bread to the world; we have the largest granary in the world, and offer the richest inducements to the tillers of the soil. It is true there are other places where a few acres may be found as rich and valuable as any in the West. The valleys of nearly all large rivers are rich harvest-fields for agriculture. But with us it is prairie after prairie, county after county, whole State after State in every direction that is so rich in agricultural capacities. If we had workmen to do it, we could convert millions of acres into a single corn-field or garden, and with a reasonable culture every part of it would yield a rich harvest.

The world knows little yet of the agricultural wealth of the West. In no other place is the agriculturist so richly paid for his labor as in this valley of valleys. The successful farmer is on the high road to fortune. Comfort and competency will attend his labors, and wealth crown him in the end. With prudence, judgment, and industry, the farmer in this valley is the most independent man in the community. The farming interests here cover so wide a ground that every possible opportunity is afforded for speedy success. The farms may be broad and long as can be wished, the soil the richest, the climate favorable, the market of the world almost at our doors. Wood, water, rock, and coal are abundant in almost every section. It is indeed a wonder that so many farmers can be kept on the arid barrens and rocky patch-farms of the more Eastern States of our Union. It is the love of place and the dread of change alone that keeps them there. If they would come and till a western farm as they do their eastern fields, they would be most richly paid.

Our agricultural interests are rapidly improving. Farming is being studied and practised. The science of soil-culture is working a mighty revolution in the face of the whole valley. A few years more, and what is now almost a waste will be a garden. Where we now send out bushels we shall soon send out boat-loads and rail-carloads of the produce of the soil. Our ships will tell all over the world the marvellous story of western agriculture.

MINERAL WEALTH.

The mineral wealth of the West is beyond all computation. The greater portion of this vast valley is underlaid with rich beds of coal. Practically inexhaustible are these mines of wealth. They crop out at short distances; show themselves along the ravines and river bluffs; exhibit their sooty lines on the hill-sides, inviting attention to their beds of wealth. They will afford fuel for thousands of years for all who may wish to use it. Next to coal, iron is the most widespread mineral of the West. Its mines are practically inexhaustible. It is found in almost every State, and in some in great profusion. In the arts of civilization, iron is by far the most useful and valuable mineral yet known. In many places the iron ore of the West is very rich, containing sometimes as high as ninety per cent. of iron. There is probably iron enough in the West to make all

the railroads and all the factories and iron utensils that will ever be needed in the valley, should it be as densely populated and highly civilized as we have contemplated. Next to iron, *lead* is the most plentiful metal. It is found in numerous places. The lead mines of Illinois and Missouri alone will produce enormous quantities of this valuable mineral.

Copper is found in some parts in abundance; and some *silver* has been found. And yet the West is comparatively unexplored. The speculator and the huntsman have passed over it, but the eye of SCIENCE has yet revealed but little of its mineral wealth. The whole underground West is one grand lime-kiln, in which are interspersed its varied beds of minerals; and the greater portion of the soil is ready to be made into bricks of the best quality. Stone, brick, and lime are almost as plenty as soil and water.

SALT.

Salt is a generous production of the Ohio valley. Numerous wells have been sunk, and great quantities of this valuable article made. Salt-water in abundance can be found in the salt regions at from twelve hundred to two thousand feet below the surface. How extensive are these salt deposits is not known.

CLIMATE.

The climate of this great valley is variable in the same latitude. Lying between the extremes of high and low latitude, open to the sea on one side, and bordered by nearly perpetual snow on two sides, it is subject in no small degree to the climates around. A south and south-western wind spreads a genial mildness through the whole valley. A western wind cools it all; a northern chills it. The temperature of the weather varies much with the wind. There are no high mountains or even hills to break a wind that enters the valley from any quarter. Being open thus to the cold on the North and West, and to the warm on the South, it is in a great measure protected from extremes of heat and cold; it is liable to as frequent changes of temperature as to changes of wind, a single day sometimes breathing the breath of rosy summer and chilly winter. Yet the climate is admirably adapted to the production of a strong and luxuriant vegetation, and not uncongenial to health when prudence is used in the conduct of our physical persons. Imprudences in the West often prove more injurious than in steadier climates.

HEALTH.

The great basin of the valley has one common level or bottom, into which the rivers and streams have cut their channels. It was evidently once a grand inland sea, the present general level of the basin having been the bottom of the sea or lake. By some convulsion it broke away at the South and drained the great lake, leaving the waters from the surrounding hills and mountains to flow off in streams and cut their several channels into the central stream, which thus became the "father of waters." This left between the streams much level and consequently marshy ground, which as vegetation grew became the rotting-place of its own production. From this decomposition unhealthy effluvia must arise and load the air with the seeds of disease. Hence, there are many parts of the valley which in their natural state

are unhealthy. But these parts are far less than many have supposed. By far the greater part of the great basin is well drained and healthy. As fast as the dense forests are cleared away, the unhealthy parts become dry and free from disease. The most fruitful sources of unhealthful malaria are now found along the water-courses. There can be no doubt that as the country settles it will become as healthy as any of the eastern sections of our Union. The great cause of disease in the West has been, and still is, the luxurious and intemperate and imprudent habits of the people. The western cities and large villages would be as healthy as the eastern if the people were as temperate and prudent, and probably more so.

POPULATION.

In many respects the population of the West is the best of any in the world. It is checked and balanced on every hand. It is a mixture of all nations, peoples, and tongues. The wild-fire of the Irishman mixes with the staid gravity of the Puritan. The loquacious Frenchman meets here the silent and dignified Englishman. The lazy and indolent of all nations learn here a lesson of industry and thrift from the honest and industrious German. All natural impulses, and one-sided habits, and local tendencies, find here a counter-part and a check. National prejudices are ground off by the constant wearing of social contact. So of peculiar national and local evils and sins. This mixing and mingling of all nations makes the whole better. As in a running stream, so in such a society, the sediment is deposited while the water flows on, becoming purer and purer. The blood of many nations is here flowing together, and the resultant compound will be the noblest blood in the world. The benefits of such a population are yet realized only in part. The generations to come will show the good that will grow out of this mixing of the blood, and virtues, and habits of all nations. Nations like Indian tribes often grow weak and worthless for want of fresh foreign blood to answer the call of one of the great physiological laws of our being. Here in this valley there is a general resuscitation of the wasted energies of the blood of all the families who meet in this great central asylum of the world. There is a combination of circumstances which promise for this valley a better population, mentally and physically, than is elsewhere to be found.

PROSPECTS.

Taking the West as it is, with its geographical position, its unequalled mineral and agricultural resources, its population, its great rivers and lakes opening a highway to all the world, its railroads connecting with every port and city in our country, and soon to stretch their arms from the Atlantic to the Pacific Oceans, and from Canada to the Gulf, with mechanical opportunities such as no country in the world affords—taking it as it is, its prospects are grander than open before any other section of the world. The liberality and stability of our government; its tolerant and humane spirit; the progressive character of our people, checked so firmly by a strong and safe conservatism; all assure us that something glorious awaits the valley of the river of rivers. If the interests of education and religion are properly guarded and fostered, the spirit of fraternity, union, and freedom wisely

and cheerfully inculcated, and a proper respect entertained for the dignity and value of labor and the useful avocations of life, we see little in the future path of the West that can retard its progress in its course to the highest and purest civilization yet to be attained anywhere in the world. Luxury and idleness are more to be feared than any thing else. But the activity and growing power of our country, the lights of education and religion, it is to be hoped, will guard our people against these common evils of the fairest and richest portions of the world.

St. Louis, April, 1854.

G. S. W.

Horticulture.

STRAWBERRY CULTURE.*

THE beautiful large engravings with which we have the pleasure of adorning these pages are simply truthful and exact representations of the vines and fruit of the two varieties of the strawberry indicated, as they appeared on the grounds of Mr. Charles A. Peabody, a successful and distinguished cultivator in Georgia, to whom, through the kind offices of L. F. W. Andrews, Esq., editor of the *Georgia Citizen*, we are indebted for their use.

Mr. Peabody has given to the public, in an essay on the subject, his plan of culture, and the principles on which it is founded, together with the results of his long and successful experience. This method is causing a revolution in the cultivation of this fruit throughout the South. The same principles, modified in their practical application to adapt them to differences of climate, should be brought to bear at the North and West. Their truth has been amply demonstrated by actual, practical, and permanent success. We copy from the essay referred to, the following important passages, commending them to the thoughtful consideration of our readers, almost all of whom may and should be, to a greater or less extent, cultivators of that most delicious fruit, the strawberry:

THE FACT.

We had never thought of achieving any thing very wonderful in strawberry culture, until our success had been doubted, and ridicule thrown upon our method of culture by some of the most eminent of the horticulturists of the North. But those who are disposed to doubt and ridicule will find it a hard matter to close their eyes against the blazing light of truth. It is a fact too notorious now for any one of respectability to dare to dispute, that we do cultivate acres of strawberries without animal manure of any kind; and that we have a constant succession of fruit from March until September; and this, too, in this hot climate of the South. We now begin to think we have achieved something wonderful, but not so wonderful when properly understood.

A HINT FROM NATURE.

We feed the plant for fruit, instead of for vine; and in this consists our success.

Intelligent experimental cultivators have long since discovered that plants have a specific food for their wood, leaves, and fruit. Physiologists know full well that it takes different substances to form the bones, flesh, and muscles of animals. And profiting by these hints in nature, we stint

* This article has already appeared in the *WATER-CURE JOURNAL*, and has thus fallen under the eyes of such of our readers as take both Journals; but we feel sure that they will not object to its republication here, for the benefit of the many thousands of their fellow-subscribers who would not otherwise see it. The practical value of the hints it contains leads us to desire for it the widest possible circulation.



HOVEY'S SEEDLING.

the luxuriant habit of the strawberry vine, and force the fruit.

SEXUAL CHARACTER OF THE STRAWBERRY PLANT.

Before giving the directions for planting and cultivating, it will be proper to give the sexual character of the plants, as upon a correct knowledge of this most important truth will depend the crop of fruit. The annexed cuts of the three different varieties of blossoms will explain to the cultivator how he is to guard against too many of the one and too few of the other.

The cut represented by Fig. 1 is what is termed an hermaphrodite plant; that is, it blooms and impregnates itself. The stamens, marked *a*, are full of fine yellow dust, which, falling on the pistil, *b*, impregnates the fruit.

Of this class is the Large Early Scarlet. Fig 2 is the sterile staminate plant. This is a large showy flower, and deceives

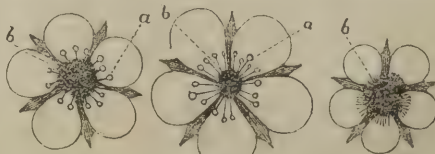


FIG. 1.

FIG. 2.

FIG. 3.

many an inexperienced cultivator with its false promises of fruit. This is strictly a male plant, never producing a fruit

—consequently disposed to perpetuate itself continually by runners. One plant of it will in two seasons fill an acre bed, and will root out and take possession of every other plant. It should not be allowed to encumber the ground. It is easily distinguished by its long showy bloom, long stamens, and long anthers, as marked by *a*, in cut 2. The only use to which this character of plants can possibly be applied, is to impregnate the female or pistillate varieties with. It would be worthless for fruit after it had been done blooming. Fig. 3 is the pistillate or female blossom. It will be observed there are no stamens around the pistil, as *b* in the cut will show, but nearly every bud on the plant will produce a fruit, if impregnated by one of the staminate varieties. Of this class is the Hovey Seedling, which, so far,



LARGE EARLY SCARLET.

we cultivate in preference to all others. This, and the Large Early Scarlet, as they figure in the cuts, may be kept in fruit at least six months in the year, by following the few simple directions which we shall now give.

TIME OF IMPREGNATION.

In the first place, we shall speak of the time of impregnation; being fully satisfied that the generally-received opinion, that the strawberry is impregnated after the petals expand, is entirely erroneous. We have observed that both pistillate and staminate plants first open from two to six blossoms, which never make a fruit under any circumstances.

The accompanying large engravings fully explain this. They are sketched exactly as they grew. The Hovey is as

perfect a fruit-stem as we have ever found, and yet there will be found two unimpregnated blossoms. The Early Scarlet is the most perfect of its class we have ever seen, and there will be found on the fruit-stem five sterile blossoms. This induced us to examine very critically to ascertain the precise period when the impregnation takes place. We have spent days, weeks, and months, analyzing the matter, and are now satisfied that a strawberry blossom once having expanded fully its petals without impregnation, never produces a fruit. We find that the first blossoms are the impregnators. The staminate open as many as fifteen, which make no fruit, but generally average about six. The pistillates open from two to six. These were no doubt designed by nature as impregnators, but, as they prove sterile, have not the power

of impregnating the buds below; consequently the plant is dependent upon the staminate blooms near it for its impregnation. This is easily accomplished, as the pollen, or fine yellow dust, from the anthers of Fig. 1, marked α , scatters in every direction, and the least particle of it falling on the end of the unopened calyx, causes impregnation immediately. Hence, when the petals expand, the pistil enclosed in the calyx contains a glutinous matter, which firmly holds the fertilizing pollen, and carries it direct to the pistil.

The reader, no doubt, will remember having seen many fruits, melons, and cucumbers, that had perfect-formed fruit upon them long before the blossoms opened. The same principle is carried out in the apple and pear; the fruit is formed before the blossom opens. Consequently, in the

culture of the strawberry, where the pistillate requires impregnating, the impregnator must be cultivated that comes into bloom and continues in bloom as long as the pistillate: of this class is the Hovey Seedling and the Large Early Scarlet—both blooming as early as the frost will permit, and continue in fruit and bloom as long as moisture is given them. We have had from March up to August 20, one constant succession of fruit from vines of this description.

The accompanying cuts, marked *C* and *D*, are the show flowers of the Hovey's and Early Scarlet: *C* being the pistillate, and *D* the staminate. It will be observed they are larger and more showy than the blossoms marked Fig. 1 and 3; 1 being the impregnated Early Scarlet, and 3 the im-



C.

D.

pregnated Hovey. These were impregnated before the blossoms opened, and the germ of the fruit is plainly visible when the petals first expand.

THE SECRET.

The whole secret of strawberry culture is, to cultivate for fruit, and not for vine or blossom. Much depends upon the locality of the strawberry bed. No tree or plant should be near it; the strawberry loves shade, but not a shade that sucks its very life-blood out. The lowest part of the garden, the bank of some little stream of water, are proper localities, and where it is possible, select new land. As to the soil, our beds are on as poor pine land as gopher or salamander ever built into pyramids, and we believe it is pretty generally conceded now, within a circle of a few hundred miles, that we do occasionally have a strawberry. We do not know but a stiffer land may suit them better, but ours does well enough, and we are not disposed to act like that foolish man who "was well, wished to be better, took physic, and died." The strawberry may be transplanted any time from September until March. The plant, properly taken up, is very tenacious of life, and bears transplanting well.

DIRECTIONS, ETC.

The ground designed for the strawberry-bed should be ploughed or spaded as deep as tools can well make it. If the soil is light and thin, a thick coat of swamp-muck or partially decomposed leaves, with leached or unleached ashes, will be fine to turn under. After the ground is pulverized and levelled, mark it off into rows two feet apart. Now plant eight rows of Hovey's Seedling and one of the Early Scarlet, two feet apart in the rows, and so continue until the bed is finished. We speak particularly of these two varieties, as we should consider it labor lost to cultivate a variety which only gives fruit three or four weeks in the season. And we have never found a finer fruit, in point of size and flavor, than the Hovey, and none finer flavored than the Early Scarlet. Care should be taken that the plants are put into the ground just as they came out of it; that is, with all their laterals spreading, and not all gathered together and crammed into a little hole. Now, if the object be to get a large number of plants for another year, keep them well worked with the hoe, and let the runners take root. The whole ground will be full by fall. But if fruit be the object, cover the whole surface of the ground with partially decomposed leaves or straw, and as the first runners begin to show themselves, take them off. Care must be used in taking off the runners; they should be cut, and not pulled off, as careless servants will ruin many plants. When the vine has once commenced fruiting, it will show but little disposition to run, as its whole effort is to make the fruit—particularly if the vine is not over-stimulated. It is not enough that the strawberry-bed is in a moist, cool location; for if the ground is moist, the plants want water to set the fruit, and to swell the fruit when set. It is asserted by some English cultivators that the plant should not have water when in bloom, as it washes the pollen away. This may do for England, but it does not do here. We care not how much water they have when in

bloom. If the season proves dry, we give them water to set the fruit by artificial rain; and unless it rains twice a week, we give artificial rain to swell the fruit, and then we give artificial rain to form the next fruit-stems, and so on. Fear not to give too much water; water morning and evening.* If grass and weeds show themselves, use the hoe freely. After it is no longer an object to gather fruit, let the vines run and mat together. In the winter, go through with the hoes, thinning out to twelve or eighteen inches; leaving the cut-up vines to decay where they were cut; and then cover the whole bed with leaves, straw, swamp-muck, &c., but use no animal manure. Let the proportions of male and female plants remain the same as when first planted.

Let the cultivator remember the four great requisites for a profitable strawberry-bed: Proper location, vegetable manures, shade to the ground, and WATER, WATER, WATER.

The following plan is the proper one of planting the pistillate and staminate together; some plant every eighth or tenth plant of the staminate or males, but I prefer separate rows, as they are more easily distinguished from the pistillates or females. It will be observed, I place the plants two feet apart each way; this is a greater space than the plants need. I plant this way to give the runners a chance to fill in the intervening spaces, which, if left to themselves and the ground kept clean, they will do the first season.

.....	Early Scarlet.
.....	Hovey's.
.....	Hovey's.
.....	Hovey's.
.....	Hovey's.
.....	Hovey's.
.....	Hovey's.
.....	Hovey's.

After the plants have taken root and the runners filled in the spaces sufficiently, mulch the whole bed as directed before, and with the free use of water, a constant supply of fruit will be the reward.

STRAWBERRIES ALL THE SEASON.

We are astonished that in the moister, colder latitudes of the North, they do not have strawberries from frost to frost again. The heavy frost of the 16th of April, three years ago, took our strawberry vines in full fruit. We made an early rise the next morning, and walked out with a long countenance to look at the destruction. Trees, shrubs, and plants were stiff in the cold embraces of *Old Jack*. Alas! the fruit was all gone. We strolled into the strawberry-beds. The leaves cracked under our tread like glass. We picked a handful of large crimson berries, as solid as marble. Farewell, thought we, to strawberries for this season. But in fifteen days the beds were again crimson with the fruit, and the market-wagon daily supplying the market, which, in the absence of all other fruit, brought fine prices. This demonstrates that the strawberry crop is the most certain fruit crop cultivated.

THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE.—The American Scientific Association held its Eighth Annual Meeting at the Smithsonian Institute in Washington. A large number of scientific men, representing all sections of the country, and embracing professors in nearly all branches of learning, were present. The annual election of officers for the meeting took place last year, and the General Meeting being called to order by the retiring President of the Society, Professor Pierce, prayer was offered by the Rev. Dr. Bacon of Washington. Professor Pierce then introduced his successor, Professor Dana of Yale College, who upon taking the chair made some brief but pertinent remarks. An eloquent and highly poetical discourse on "The Geometry of the Universe" was pronounced by the late President, Professor Pierce of Harvard University.

The Association held its Annual Election with the following result: President, Dr. Torrey; Permanent Secretary, Walcott Gibbs; Treasurer, Mr. Elwyn; Recording Secretary, Lawrence Smith. It was voted to meet in Providence on the 16th August, 1855.

* Differences of climate and situation should of course modify this and other processes.

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CLASS IN PHRENOLOGY.

A CLASS for instruction in Phrenology will be formed in New York by the BROTHERS O. S. and L. N. FOWLER, on the first of August next, to be continued One Month.

The object will be to prepare pupils for lecturing, and to qualify them, so far as possible, for becoming PRACTICAL PHRENOLOGISTS and EXAMINERS. The demand for competent Phrenologists is every year, and every month, increasing. They are wanted in the West, the South, the North, and the East—everywhere.

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New York,

JUNE, 1854.

THIS IS TRUTH, though opposed to the PHIL-SOPHY OF AGES.—GALL.
Truly, I see, he that will but stand to the TRUTH, it will carry him
out.—GEORGE FOX.

VITATIVENESS, NATURE'S DOCTOR.

TENACITY OF LIFE is a strong natural propensity, implanted in every human being, in every animal, and even in every tree and plant. But for it, no vegetable or thing could be transplanted; but with it, are taken from one continent to another, without losing their hold on life. Turtles live several days after they have been beheaded; and grizzly bears often hang on to life after several bullets have been lodged in their bodies. How furiously do all recipients of life maintain their hold upon it, as well as seek, by every possible means, to prevent its destruction!

Every human being was created to attain two grand life-ends: First, to carry his improvement in *this* state of being to just as high a point of excellence as possible, in order that he may thereby occupy a more elevated plane in another. This self-perfection requires age. *Complete maturity* is indispensable to excellence. Green fruit is insipid and injurious. Even that prematurely ripened by the decay of the parent tree, or injury from insects, is poor; whilst every day, up to the last point before decay commences, improves it. A like law requires that man, too, should become fully ripe in knowledge, in goodness, in all the human excellences, before departing this life.

Another necessary end of human life is the *continuance of the race*. If man should cease to be, this splendid system of instrumentalities for human comfort—sun, air, earth, grain, fruit, flowers, *every thing*—would be lost, and all the happiness capable of being experienced therein, prevented—a result against which nature has amply provided, partly by creating in each individual a desire to live long enough to rear and fully establish his children in the great series of human genealogy. To the attainment of these cardinal ends, this Vitative function is adapted, and adapts man. Without it, every little reverse of fortune or shock of pain would make us wish we were dead, and leave us liable to commit suicide; whereas this faculty enables and disposes us to struggle on like moral heroes, in the face of almost intolerable difficulties and sufferings.

Living to a good old age subserves several other important ends, which a *short* life could but imperfectly attain. In order thus to prolong life, Nature has created in all a strong *desire* to live on till life's ends are consummated; and that she might not leave so necessary a function unprovided, or liable to miscarriage, she has created in every one of her creatures a primitive FACULTY, the specific office of which is thus to prolong life. Its cerebral organ is located behind and partly under the ears, and between Combativeness and Destructiveness, which, when life is threatened, it rouses to their highest pitch of fury, even in tame animals and cowardly persons.

This faculty effects the prolongation of life in various ways: First, by creating a *determination to live*; which, by virtue of the power the mind wields over the body—and this power is almost despotic—keeps disease at bay, and rallies the life-forces. The following anecdote forcibly illustrates the influence mind wields over body.

A woman who for several years had been confined to her room, heard that her child had fallen into the well. This so wrought up parental love, and so nerved up her enfeebled bodily powers, that she rose from her bed, went to and descended the well, clutched her drowning child under one arm, and, with the other, climbed up to its top, but the moment she had thrown it and herself on the ground, fainted. Without this powerful action of mind upon body, she would not, *could* not even rise from the bed, but *with* it could, doubtless, have accomplished this feat, if the well had been deeper. Yet, just as soon as the mental stimulus ceased, the bodily powers fell prostrate.

Every individual perpetually experiences the almighty influence mind wields over body, yet none begin to realize its almost illimitable extent.

But to apply this known law of mind to this vitative element under consideration. *Its* power over body ought to be, and *is*, as great as that of Philoprogenitiveness; and this power is exerted to sustain all the bodily functions in their highest state of action, and, of course, to repel all hindrances, of which disease is one. It likewise repairs breaches made in the organism, by healing broken bones, recreating lacerated muscles, and rebuilding exhausted organs. Whenever we hurt any part of us, a finger, for example, our minds naturally sympathize with it; and this sympathy, like a mother's petting her hurt child, actually eases the pain, and helps to restore the impaired function. Thus the mind actually sends health and succor to weak and injured parts, and thus aids their restoration. By *mere force of mind*, therefore, we can send healing influences to any and all the bodily organs and functions.

To apply this principle to the stomach: If one having eaten something difficult and painful of digestion, allows himself to pore over and dread its prospective injury, it will pain him far more than if he assisted digestion by force of will. As if Vitativeness should say encouragingly to stomach, "Struggle on, brave fellow! I will stand by to sustain, and send down increased amounts of the life-power to carry you safely through." The very fears of most dyspeptics that particular kinds of food will injure them, is the very reason why they *do* injure, whereas by resolutely withstanding the noxious influences, they can keep them at bay.

If two men, each equally sick, and strong of constitution, should be attacked with the cholera or yellow fever, and one should feel thus: "I care little whether I live or die, but prefer death to these agonies;" while the other should heartily resist, as if saying, "But you *shall* not conquer me—I will withstand you to the very last. I cannot, will not give up to die," the latter will be ten times more likely to live, without any remedial agent, than the former. Reader, if ever thus attacked by severe disease, "stick it out" to the very last, with all the mental force you can muster, and rest your cure on this *natural* physician. Work yourself along through disease, as

through a hard day's work, remembering that to keep up your courage is nine-tenths of the battle. And let sick-bed attendants, instead of becoming alarmed for the patient, and by voice and manner communicating this alarm to him, thereby weakening his chance of life, on the contrary, sustain his mind by their minds, in order that his encouraged mind may sustain his suffering body. Nothing is worse for the sick than anxious attendants, or more beneficial than their mental support. And let those who visit the sick remember always to practise on this suggestion. Mothers, too, alarmed for the life of a sick child, remember that this very alarm in you is worse for your child than the disease itself. Oh, how many lose their lives in consequence of over-anxious and officious attendants!

Suppose two persons to be equally sick: the one gives up, goes to bed, sends for the doctor, and makes up his mind to have a regular sick-bed siege; the other stems the current by force of will, works on in spite of it, and defies it; he thereby works it off—all by means of this powerful control mind wields over body, by means of the succor Vitativeness renders in all cases of disease.

Two contrasted anecdotes: In 1850, at the close of a lecture in Ann Arbor, a man rushed up through the crowd, exclaiming, "Give me a shake of your hand, for you have saved my life. Two years ago I was in a consumption, was given up to die by all the doctors, had no hopes of living, and was almost gone. One evening my brother, to while away my tedium, read me your views on Vitativeness, which rekindled within me a determination that I *would* live, anyhow. I took no medicines, but firmly resolved on conquering disease by force of will. I began soon to mend, and am here to-night to thank you." Any number of like case might be related of those who, on feeling the beginning of an ague and fever attack, have beaten it off by this means; and thus of many other diseases.

A case related by Mr. Drew, an excellent lecturer on Phrenology, and a worthy man, is to this effect: His grandfather, who had lived in affectionate wedlock over forty years, after every restorative had failed, was compelled, at last, to witness the death of his beloved consort. Whilst standing with folded arms contemplating her death, he turned to his clerk, saying, "I desire to live no longer. My *all* is dead; let me follow at once. Sell this property, pay that debt, manage my pecuniary affairs thus and so;" and, appending his last codicil to his will, laid himself down on the same bed with the corpse of his wife, just as well as he ever was, and apparently good for twenty years longer, and DIED IN THREE HOURS, all because he *willed* to die. To *desire* death is gradual but *virtual* suicide.

Recently, sitting by the sick-bed of a friend whom the doctors had pronounced incurable, and whom all expected to see breathe his last every hour, I said, "In case you die, what disposition of your children do you desire?" He answered, "Oh, don't mention dying! Don't suppose it *possible* I can die! My lot is hard, but I cannot think of dying." And he lived on, and is to-day recovering, to the amazement and confusion of the ablest doctors within his reach, of three medical schools. However sick, I would

sooner trust this *mental* doctor than all other remedial agents on earth, even Water-Cure, efficient as it is, not excepted. Indeed, this life-desire is the grand fulcrum on which all medicines operate for good. Expectation that a given medicine will cure, helps this Vitative faculty to accomplish that cure.

It is on this principle that quack-medicines accomplish their astonishing cures. The writer heard a vender of quack-medicines make the following declaration: "It is not the *intrinsic merits* of any medicine which cure, but *advertising* it. This makes the people *believe* the medicine will cure, and this *belief* causes the cures. Give me bread pills and colored water alone, with money to advertise freely, and by publishing certificates, I will get the *confidence* of the people in my pills and drops, and this *faith* will cure even *desperate* cases.

A physician in Lowell declared that he made the most extraordinary cure of his life with nothing but bread pills. He told a woman, long bed-ridden, "I have just discovered in an ancient medical work, an exact description of your very disease, along with an invaluable cure for it. Take these pills exactly as I direct. In six days you will be able to sit up; in twelve, to walk about the room; in twenty, to go out doors; and in one month, you will be able to do your house-work, *provided* you do *exactly* as I tell you." And she did on these days just what he predicted. His positive assertions awakened her life-power, and *this* accomplished the cure. The doctors know that their greatest assistance is this life-desire. *That* gone, *no medicines* operate beneficially.

Physicians, nurses, patients, are these things so? Are we expounding a law of mind, or are we talking moonshine? This principle is either true or false. Pause here till you can give a satisfactory answer. If true at all, it embodies a most vitally-momentous principle. If nature has thus provided all her sick and diseased, at all times and under all circumstances, with such an ever-attending physician, we omit his services at our loss, and employ others in his stead at our peril. If Sands' sarsaparilla, or Brandreth's pills, or the prescriptions of a regular physician will tone up this life-preserver, employ them. You get the worth of your money, even though the medicines themselves injure you. But if your own internal will is sufficiently strong, you may safely dispense with all *outward* remedial agents, and rely wholly on this natural physician. Fear not but that it will carry you through. The simple fact that you desire to live, is nature's warrant that enough of the life-power still remains to cast out disease, and effect a restoration, if it is not hindered. For whenever the life-power is too far gone to be capable of restoration, this *desire* wanes and dies. Here is Nature's test of who are and who are not curable; and curable simply by the let-alone policy. We *meddle* too much with the sick. Medicines kill twenty where they cure one. They even act on the very principle of hostility to the life-power. At cathartics and emetics the stomach revolts, and induces loathing and consequent expulsion, although she casts out other things along with them. Nature accepts none of their aid, and is only *hindered* by their interference. Do salves or plasters, put upon a wound,

furnish or deposit flesh, bone, or nerve-particles? Preposterous! Nature alone can do this. All required is to give her opportunities to work, that is, not to obstruct her. Hence the best cure for a wound is to do it up in its blood, which becoming clotted, excludes air, and prevents interference with nature. Applying cold water withdraws or conducts off inflammation, and thereby aids the cure, which, when nature has her "perfect work," will be speedy. And every disease will leave the constitution of the patient better than it found it, unless prevented by medicines or some wrong treatment. Every reader must know many cases of persons whose constitutions have been materially improved by bilious fevers, fever and ague, and even the small-pox. Restored cholera patients are often all the better *after* than *before* their attack—would always be, unless injured by injurious treatment. All fevers are but the burning up of the foul matter in the system, and are instituted for the very purpose of unclogging the life-powers. Any one that has strength enough left to have a fever, has strength enough left to get well, if no artificial obstructions are offered. Nature would not begin the cure by beginning the fever, unless able to restore a good degree of health. Fevers are your best *friends*, not enemies; nor need they be checked, for, not aggravated, they will run no higher than the remaining strength will sustain. These are first principles of health and disease. Patients, try them, even *rest* on them. Be especially careful, when sick, to let nothing hinder nature. Over-exertion, too much supineness, indulging in the expression of impatience, especially medicines, thwart nature's healing process, and induce relapses.

The writer, once so sick with the small-pox that his doctor said he must die before morning, refused all medicines, applied cold water to the forehead, the part most affected, and lay and panted, breathing as deep and fast as possible, and thereby imbibing nature's panacea, fresh air, the special instrumentality employed by Vitativeness in effecting her cures. In sickness, keep the skin warm by artificial heat, if too cold, and cool it by cold water if too warm. Eat not a mouthful till the appetite becomes fully restored, for till then, food injures instead of benefits; keep a "stiff upper lip;" resolve on getting well; raise your mind in imperial dignity over body; be the hero both to bear pain manfully, and defy disease determinedly; send off all who are fearful or alarmed for your safety, for they are as lead on the eagle's wings, and patiently allow nature to take her own time, for she may have to begin to repair at the very foundations of your organism. Your very weakness is caused by her withdrawing all her vital resources to carry forward the reparation, and is therefore to be welcomed. Nor should you take stimulants, for this only forces strength needed on repairs to be expended in *casting out* this new life-enemy. You need *rest*, not *artificial stimulants*. Do they not always and necessarily cause subsequent reaction, or a decline of the life-power? Preposterous the very principles on which they act! On that dreadful night above specified, the doctor prescribed wine-*whew*. The effect of the first spoonful proved it to be injurious. To lie quietly and breathe copiously, was what nature wanted. Patients, do

you not always, when burning up with fevers, or even when you hurt yourselves, feel a natural desire for deeper and more rapid respiration? Take this instinct as your guide. Nature promotes it because she needs the increased vitality it generates for her healing process. Trust nature, not art. And remember "it is the Lord's will that you live" just as long as you can. For this He made you, and instituted all your life-functions. He does not desire you to die till, like a shock of corn fully ripe, you are prepared for the Divine garner. Hang on to the tree of life till fully matured, is His command written into your primitive instinct. Obey it.

We may follow this article with another on the *duty* of preserving the health.

Voices from the People.

ONE page of personal experience is worth folios of theoretic fancies.—
DR. KITCHENER.

EXTRACTS FROM LETTERS.

It gratifies one's Approbativeness to be well spoken of, and to have his labors appreciated, and his instructions eagerly and gratefully received; but we feel a satisfaction higher and purer than this in such unsolicited and evidently candid and sincere expressions of approbation as those which follow, (and which are only a few among the thousands we receive,) because they show the progress of our noble science, and the strong hold it is taking upon the affections of the free, *thinking* people of this country and age:

FROM VAN B. H., Yale College.—I am happy to acknowledge the receipt of the second number of the nineteenth volume of your AMERICAN PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, and have perused it with no small degree of pleasure and satisfaction. I was *particularly* pleased with the first article upon "Phrenology Exemplified in Literature," written by "L. R., M. D." I think there is no fact more firmly established than that the great writers of every period have, though perhaps unconsciously, admitted the truth of the *science of the brain*, or, in other words, Phrenology; and even by those who were professedly *opposed* to the science has its truth been acknowledged; and these acknowledgments can be distinctly traced and detected in their productions, which *blankly give the lie* to their outward boastful professions.

The extracts from different distinguished authors, quoted by "L. R.," I consider very apt and conclusive. Does not Byron still further confirm the principle which "L. R." is laboring to establish, when he speaks of Sheridan in the following words:

"Long shall we seek his likeness, long in vain—
And turn to all of him that may remain,
Sighing that nature formed but one such man,
And broke the die in moulding Sheridan."

I regard your JOURNAL in every respect worthy the science it advocates, and the illustrious founders of the science. By me at least, its pages are perused with much pleasure.

FROM H. J. H., Weaverville, Cal.—The readers of the JOURNAL undoubtedly will be gratified to learn that Phrenology is in a very prosperous condition in the young and growing State of California.

The people are of the progressive class; being the most daring and adventurous of every civilized nation. In no country on the globe can there possibly be found a more inviting field to the phrenologist than here. The population already exceeds three hundred thousand, and nearly all in the prime of life. Germany, France, Ireland, Spain, England, China, and South America, are well represented. The State may be likened to a great phrenological cabinet, in which may be found specimens of the greatest diversity of genius and talent. Here, if anywhere, does a man feel the necessity of some guide to tell him whom to trust, and whom not.

FROM J. R. B., Richford, N. Y.—I think the AMERICAN PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, more than any other periodical of the day, deserves support and encouragement; not but that in their several departments others may be perfectly well sustained by skill and ability, as well as the importance of the various subjects treated, but I think the science which you so thoroughly understand and so ably defend, of preëminent consideration, from its nature and application.

FROM H. P., Monroe, Mich.—Enclosed you will find one dollar. Please continue to send the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL to my address. And with this, accept my best thanks and heartfelt gratitude for the benefits derived from a perusal and study of your highly valuable paper, and for the interest taken to make it at once the most interesting and the best paper now in circulation.

FROM B. B. M., Quincy, Fla.—I would again renew to you my sincere gratitude for the great and lasting benefit I have received from your various publications: and especially from those on Phrenology and Physiology. Phrenology is a light of the first magnitude, shining through the physical and mental darkness of the world. And may it increase in brightness, until its elevating and perfecting principles shall enlighten the darkened mentalities of all mankind!

FROM S. A. T., Franklin Co., Tenn.—I will here say a word of the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL: It is a source of much interest, profit, amusement, recreation, and a warning monitor in temptation; a solacer in trouble; an encourager to the despairing, and a powerful incentive to noble and worthy deeds.

Events of the Month.

DOMESTIC.

CONGRESS.—In Congress, since our last record, the bill to reduce and graduate the price of the public lands has been passed by the House, by a vote of 83 to 64. The bill provides for the sale of lands which have been in the market for ten years at \$1 an acre; fifteen years, seventy-five cents; twenty years, fifty cents; twenty-five years, twenty-five cents; thirty years or more, twelve and a half cents.

One or two petitions have been presented in the Senate from numerous believers in Spiritual Manifestations, praying that an investigation on the subject may be had by a Committee appointed for the purpose. The first of these petitions was introduced by Senator Shields, who discussed the merits of the question in a long and elaborate speech; adducing a variety of historical facts in illustration of the belief in intercourse with departed spirits which has prevailed in various ages of the world. After a rambling debate, in which several Senators participated, the subject was laid on the table, and no further action has been taken in regard to it.

A bill to compensate the discoverer of the use of ether or other anæsthetic agents for the alleviation of pain in surgical operations has been discussed in the Senate, but was finally lost in the House. This bill provided for a suit between all persons claiming to be the original discoverers, and the award of \$100,000 to the successful party.

The Senate Bill appropriating lands for the benefit of the indigent insane in the several States, according to the plan of Miss Dix, the celebrated female philanthropist, passed the House by a majority of 28. The bill granted to the several States for the benefit of indigent insane persons, ten million of acres of land, to be apportioned under the direction of the President of the United States, in the compound ratio of the geographical area and representation of said States in the House of Representatives, according to the last census. The amount to each was to be invested, and the interest applied to the support of the insane. On being presented to the President of the United States for signature, this bill received his veto, and was returned to the Senate with a statement of his constitutional objections. The President maintains that according to the Constitution, Congress has no power to make appropriations for charitable purposes; that the public domain is the common property of the Union, and is now pledged for the public

indebtedness; that the measure contemplated is without substantial analogy or precedent in the history of American legislation; and that the object aimed at belongs exclusively to the local policy of the separate States, and was not comprehended either expressly or by implication in the grant of general power to Congress.

The Gadsden Treaty between the United States and Mexico was at first defeated in the Senate by a vote of 27 to 18. Subsequently the vote was reconsidered, and on the second division the treaty was ratified, with certain amendments. As amended, it gives Mexico \$10,000,000, and reduces the extent of territory; it abolishes the eleventh article of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, and does away with the Garry and all other private claims, but extends protection and security to the interoceanic communication across Tehuantepec under the Mexican grant of the 5th of February, 1853, as embraced in the Conkling Treaty.

The Senate have ratified, without amendment, the treaties recently negotiated by Col. Manypenny, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, with the Omahas and the confederate tribes of Otoe and Missouri Indians who inhabit the northern portion of the Territory of Nebraska. By the terms of these treaties the Indian tribes parties thereto cede and relinquish to the United States all their lands, only reserving a place for their future home, to be selected by the President of the United States, and to which they agree to remove as soon as the necessary provisions are made for fulfilling the treaty stipulations, as they can arrange their affairs, &c. The Indians relinquish all claims for money or other things under former treaties, except any balances of appropriations for them now in the Treasury; and likewise relinquish all claims heretofore set up by them to any land on the east side of the Missouri river.

In the House, in Committee, a sharp debate has occurred on a question pertaining to grants of land in New Mexico to settlers; Mr. Disney moving an amendment restricting the grants to "white" male citizens, or whites proposing to become such. Mr. Gerrit Smith made a brief speech against it, resting his opposition on the common brotherhood of man as taught in the Christian Scriptures. Mr. Howe of Pennsylvania followed on the same side, urging that it does not follow from our unwillingness to raise the colored race to social and political equality, that we ought to deprive them of the right to live. It was unworthy of the Government and of the age to make such a discrimination. Mr. Wade of Ohio, and Mr. Washburn of Maine, took similar ground. Mr. Keitt of South Carolina advocated the measure, saying that this is a government of white men—that a certain section of the country had seduced the slaves of the South under pretence of freedom, and now asked public lands for them to settle on. The debate then degenerated into various offensive and angry allusions. Mr. Disney's amendment was adopted.

The question of granting lands to settlers in Utah, the land of the Mormons, gave rise to a spirited discussion in the House. A proviso was proposed to the effect, that no man having more than one wife should be entitled to receive lands so granted. The debate on the question continued through two days, terminating with laying the whole bill aside, with the recommendation that it do not pass. The debate is instructive, as indicating its bearings on other questions. There were some who stood up for the right of Congress in granting lands to institute conditions guarding public morals; others accounted the conditions proposed as violating "the principle of non-intervention;" and others still, who repudiate that principle, were manifestly troubled lest legislation on this subject should be a precedent for legislation on the subject of slavery.

The Nebraska Bill, after a warm and exciting discussion, has finally passed the House by a vote of 113 to 100, and now only awaits the signature of the President to become a law.

THE NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.—The State Legislature adjourned on the 17th of April, after a session of one hundred and six days; being nearly a week over the term for which the members are entitled to payment by the provisions of the Constitution. A large number of acts were passed, of which the most important was the Liquor Prohibition Bill, which was killed by the Governor's veto. A subsequent bill, proposing a submission of the question of Prohibition to the people, passed the Senate, but failed in the House for want of time. The most important acts which have become laws are—1. That which provides for the vigorous prosecution and early completion of Enlarged Erie and Lateral Canals. 2. The Consolidation of Brooklyn, Williamsburg and Bushwick. 3. The severance of the School Superintendence from the State Department, and its erec-

tion into a separate department, under a Superintendent of Public Instruction. 4. The trial of the experiment of letting out the repair of certain sections of the Canals by contract. And 5. The creation of the new County of Schuyler, out of portions of Chemung, Tompkins and Steuben counties, having (probably) its county buildings at Havana, near the head of Seneca Lake.

The Brooklyn Consolidation Bill will take full effect on the first Monday in January next. The leading provisions are: The incorporation into one government of the present cities of Brooklyn and Williamsburg, and the town of Bushwick, the whole to be known as "The City of Brooklyn." The new city will extend from Newtown Creek, including Greenpoint, to the boundaries of Brooklyn, below Greenwood Cemetery, a distance in direct line of about seven miles, and nearly ten miles, following the low-water line. The breadth is very irregular, being at the widest nearly six miles, but averaging perhaps not more than three and a half. The combined city is divided into eighteen wards, each one to form a township in King county. The officers are to be chosen at the next General Election. They are: two Aldermen for each ward, one to go out in one year, and thereafter one each year; a Mayor chosen for two years; Comptroller, Street Commissioner, Treasurer, and Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies, for three years each. The details of the government are fashioned, with some improvements, after those of New York. The present population of the new city is probably in the neighborhood of 200,000, and is rapidly increasing, making it undoubtedly the third city in the Union. The next step will be annexation to New York, of which it is now quite as much a component part as Westminster is of London; and then New York will soon be the largest city in the world.

OHIO.—The Ohio Legislature has passed a stringent liquor law, and it requires only the signature of the Governor to become a law. It provides for punishing by fine and imprisonment for selling liquors to parties intoxicated, or who are in the habit of getting intoxicated. It also renders them liable to civil suits for damages.

DECREE REVERSED.—The Supreme Court has reversed the decree of the Circuit Court of Ohio, which recently declared against giving the Methodist Episcopal Church South part of the assets of the Cincinnati Book Publishing Concern, which have been held exclusively by the Methodist Episcopal Church North since the separation of that denomination in 1844. The Supreme Court has remanded the cause for further proceedings in the District Court.

OREGON.—Lieutenant Grover and party, belonging to Governor Stevens' Surveying Expedition, who were left by the main body in August last, on the east side of the Rocky Mountains, to survey the Upper Missouri during the autumn, and to explore in mid-winter the northern passes, and report the depth of snows in that region, and the winter obstructions, if any, of which so much has been said against the southern route, were reported to have been lost in the snows. Our recent advices inform us of their safe return to Oregon, after enduring the usual hardships that await the pioneer. Governor Stevens arrived in New York by the last California steamer, having been honored with a public reception in San Francisco. His statements are highly favorable to the projected route of a railroad to the Pacific.

CALIFORNIA.—The produce of the mines continues to be very large. The reports of the richness of the diggings at Iowa Hill, in Nevada county, have caused quite a rush thither, and a large town has been laid out. Diggings which pay three and four dollars a day have been discovered on Russian river, about forty miles north of Sonoma. About four hundred miners are at work there, and the number is increasing. These mines are near the extensive farming districts of Russian river, Podoga, and Santa Rosa. The report is, that a large extent of country on both sides of the river, from Fitch's Ranch to its head, a distance of about seventy-five miles, will pay. The Governor has addressed a Message to the Legislature, recommending a restriction upon the price of steamboat fare. A large company has obtained possession of all the steamboats on the interior waters of the State, and, of course, charge their own prices, which are entirely too high to be popular. It appears that there is to be no end to the Indian difficulties. In the south, particularly at the Indian Reserve on the Tejon, the red men are

at peace; but in the north, on the Pitt and McCloud rivers, there is a continued state of hostility. A battle, or rather a massacre, occurred lately, in which fifteen Indians were killed. Since the beginning of winter, sixty-five McCloud Indians and forty-nine Pitt Indians have been shot down. Their offence was stealing.

THE TRIAL OF THE WARDS.—The trial of Matthew F. Ward, for the murder of W. H. G. Butler, was commenced at Elizabethtown, Ky., on Tuesday, April 13. The facts in this case will be recollected by many of our readers, which were substantially as follows: Prof. Butler, the murdered man, in the capacity of school teacher, had occasion to correct a younger brother of the Wards, who was one of his pupils, for repeated and flagrant violations of the rules of the school. This, it appears, was thought too marked an insult and injury to the Ward family, who belong to "upper-tendom," to be tamely submitted to. Accordingly, the elder brother, Matthew F. Ward, author of "English Items," and own brother of the noted "Belle of the South," Sallie Ward, (afterwards Mrs. Lawrence of Boston, and now Mrs. Hunt,) purchased two pistols, ordered them well loaded, and repairing with a younger brother to the school-room, deliberately shot down his victim, Prof. Butler. A change of venue was obtained from Louisville, where the affair took place, to Elizabethtown, Hardin Co., on the plea that no impartial jury could be obtained at Louisville. The ablest counsel in the State were retained by the Wards—among whom were Thomas F. Marshall, Ex-Governor Helm, Nathan Wolf, Ex-Governor Crittenden, &c.

After a trial of several days, the jury agreed upon a verdict of Not Guilty, and the prisoner was discharged. The result has created great excitement and indignation among the citizens of Louisville and the friends of the deceased. Nathaniel Wolfe, one of the counsel employed to defend the Wards, having said at the trial that the citizens of Louisville were a set of bloodhounds, and impeached the veracity of sixteen of Butler's scholars, witnesses at the trial, the boys proceeded to his residence and literally covered it with eggs. Great excitement exists in regard to Wolfe's speech. The meeting of citizens on Saturday night passed resolutions requesting Mr. Crittenden to resign his seat in the U. S. Senate, and Mr. Wolfe to resign his seat in the State Senate; also requesting the Wards to leave the State. A mob proceeded to the residence of the Ward family and burnt effigies of Matthew and Robert in front of the door. The wood-work of the dwelling caught fire, but was extinguished before any great damage was done.

RE-INAUGURATION OF THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

This event occurred on the 4th of May, under very favorable auspices. The weather was fine, and the exercises were of a character which, for appropriateness, is said to have surpassed the first inauguration. The procession, which marched from the City Hall to the Palace, was not large, but the audience in the Palace was immense, and of a high character. All parts of the Union were represented, and distinguished personages from different States in Europe were present. Among the latter were Dr. Hamel, Member of the Imperial Academy of Sciences at St. Petersburg, together with a representative of the Sublime Porte.

The opening prayer on the occasion was offered by Rev. J. P. Hovey. Very appropriate addresses were made by the President of the Crystal Palace Association, P. T. Barnum, Esq.; Hon. Judge W. W. Campbell, Rev. T. L. Cuyler, Hon. Horace Greeley, Mr. R. O'Gorman, Mr. J. B. Bacon, and Rev. Henry Ward Beecher. These speeches were made in the morning. In the evening addresses were made by Mr. Henry, of the Mechanics' Institute; Mr. Sullivan, a delegate from the house-painters; Elihu Burritt, the learned blacksmith; Mr. Luther R. Marsh, and Rev. E. H. Chapin.

All the speeches made on the occasion gave the utmost satisfaction. The whole occasion was a brilliant and imposing testimony to the dignity and genius of labor. Those of the Rev. T. L. Cuyler and Rev. H. W. Beecher elicited the most unbounded applause; that of the latter being the very crown of the dome which the previous speakers had so gloriously erected. Letters were read from several popular speakers who had been invited to take part in the ceremonies, but whose engagements were such as to preclude the possibility of their appearance. Among them were Rev. Drs. Tyng, Bethune, Hawks, Potts, Professor Stillman, and Hon. Erastus Brooks.

The general aspect of the Crystal Palace is more favorable than at the first exhibition, though there are many essential changes in the details of the arrangement. This is owing to

the partial removal or cutting down of the numerous wooden partitions which previously intercepted the view as well as the light. Directly beneath the dome there has been placed a large circular wooden tank, of a leaden color, the top of which is decorated with pots of flowers set in sawdust; and at one side is a colossal plaster figure of Liberty, with a *jet d'eau* springing from the rock at her feet, the scattered spray falling over the surface of the basin. The arm of the figure is extended, with a wreath in the hand, and at the feet are broken manacles. There also is crouched the "Bird of Liberty." The whole affair is pleasing to the eye, but it will not bear close scrutiny.

FOREIGN.

THE TURKISH WAR.—At our last advices, nothing decisive had occurred in the progress of the Eastern war. Russia has issued a declaration, throwing the responsibility of the war upon the Allies, and charging them with a course which must terminate in the annihilation of Turkey. The treaty between France and England has been formally ratified, and Prussia and Austria have entered into a coöperative alliance with the Western powers. In Greece, the revolutionary spirit is active, and threatens to give serious embarrassment to the Turkish Government. No less than sixty thousand Russians have crossed the Danube; two hundred thousand Russians are encamped at different points on its banks; and a reinforcement is expected of one hundred thousand more, including thirty thousand cavalry. Twelve Russian merchantmen have been captured by British cruisers, of which six have arrived in England; their crews being liberated on condition of not serving against England or France during the war. On the 26th of April, a sharp combat took place before Kalafat. Twenty squadrons of Russians, with six guns, were making a reconnaissance of the Turkish lines, when the Turks sallied out with two regiments of regulars and some Bayouks and cannon; and, after a combat of three hours' duration, obliged the Russians to retreat with a loss of 500 men.

Accounts from Circassia of the 1st of April, state that the insurrection against Russia is becoming general among all the warlike tribes of the Caucasus—where Schamyl's agents are indefatigable. The presence of the English and French fleets in the Black Sea, with the consequent abandonment of the Russian posts on the Circassian coasts, and the cutting off of the Russian supplies via Redout Kale, had made a deep impression on the mountaineers, and it was believed that Schamyl would soon be in force to attack the Russian head-quarters at Tiflis.

MEXICO.—The steamer *John L. Stephens*, on her recent passage from San Francisco to Panama, found the port of Acapulco in a state of blockade, by the Mexican forces under Santa Anna. The steamer was prevented from entering the harbor by two men-of-war, which threatened to sink her in case of resistance. The revolutionary contest was at its height.

During the detention of the Stephens at Acapulco, shots were frequently exchanged between the two vessels and the fort, but without effect on either side. Santa Anna, with an army variously estimated at from three to five thousand men, was encamped in the neighborhood, and it was expected that he would make an attack on the town during the night.

Later advices report the perilous condition of Santa Anna, who had been drawn into an ambushade by Alvarez; but the accounts are so contradictory as to authorize no firm conclusions.

DISCOVERY OF GOLD IN SOUTH AFRICA.—The Capetown *Mail* of last February gives an account of the recent discovery of gold at the Cape of Good Hope. It is announced that gold in a pure state, or largely diffused in the copper veins and quartz rocks, has been found at several points in the same localities, in the district of Clanwilliam, between Saldanha Bay and the Orange river. The Capetown journals are greatly elated at the discovery. They anticipate a sudden influx of population, with a proportionate impulse to agricultural industry, and a consequent rise in the value of land.

SPAIN.—The case of the *Black Warrior*, at the last dates, was still in controversy between Mr. Soulé, the American Minister at the Court of Madrid, and the Spanish Government. Serious difficulties were apprehended, and the opinion is cherished in many quarters that a war with Spain will be the inevitable result.

General Notices.

PHRENOLOGY IN OHIO.—It is with pleasure that we record these expressions of appreciation and thanks awarded by the people to our friend and pupil, JOHN BROWN, Jr., Esq., for he has recently been appointed Justice of the Peace—and so far as capability is concerned might have been, and we hope soon will be, made judge of the courts! We look to this man for something which makes life worth living for. We look to him for the promulgation of great truths, for the interpretation of natural laws, as well as the civil. He has been appointed to go forth, and, apostle-like, to teach the people, and to proclaim "glad tidings" to the obedient. We quote the following brief but hearty commendation:

At a meeting of the citizens of Wayne, Ohio, held on the evening of March 9, 1854, at the close of a course of lectures delivered by Mr. John Brown, Jr., on Phrenology and Physiology, it was *Resolved*,

1. That we tender to Mr. Brown our sincere thanks for his very able, eloquent and interesting lectures, and his anxiety and sympathy for the well-being of man.

2. That we most heartily recommend him to any community that may wish to know themselves.

3. That as soon as it may be convenient, we hereby invite Mr. Brown to deliver a second course of lectures in our place, believing as we do, that it does much to increase the health and happiness of mankind, to become fully acquainted with themselves.

J. W. KENNEDY, Secretary.
CALVIN C. WICK, Chairman.

Lindenville, Ohio, 1854.

May the time soon come when every neighborhood shall have the benefit of such lectures. There is work enough to-day for One Thousand good lecturers in our own country; all of whom would be liberally remunerated and blessed with the thanks of thousands. Will not young men qualify themselves to work in this great field?

PHRENOLOGY IN OTSEGO CO., N. Y.—At the close of a course of twelve lectures given by H. B. GIBBONS at the church in South Valley, Otsego co., N. Y., the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas we have listened with pleasure and profit to a course of twelve lectures on PHRENOLOGY, and its practical utility; Therefore,

Resolved, That we recognize in Mr. Gibbons a master of the science, abundantly competent to instruct the candid and inquiring mind, and well calculated to restore Phrenology to confidence where it has suffered from the ignorance of pretenders.

Resolved, That Mr. Gibbons has not only given the highest satisfaction and most positive evidence that Phrenology is true, and of inestimable value in training and educating the mind; but that he has also, in a clear and able manner, vindicated this science from the imputation of a tendency to fatalism, materialism, or infidelity in any form, by clearly showing its high moral tendency, and strict harmony with the letter and spirit of Revelation.

Resolved, That we cheerfully recommend Mr. Gibbons as a gentleman well qualified to give the highest satisfaction as a lecturer and teacher, and speak for him a welcome reception and liberal patronage throughout our country, in which he intends to travel and lecture through the present summer.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the AMERICAN PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL of New York, and the *American Banner* of this county, for publication.

S. A. MAYNARD, M.D.,
LUTHER J. RICE,
STEPHEN FRINK. } Committee.

South Valley, Otsego co., N. Y.
March 27, 1854.

FROM NEW YORK TO BOSTON.—The shortest and most direct route between New York and Boston is by the way of Stonington, the passage being made in considerably less time than by any other route. The boats on this route are among the very best and safest on our waters, being built expressly for the navigation of the Sound. They are the C. Vanderbilt, Captain J. Stone, and the Commodore, Captain Lewis. Both of these commanders are gentlemanly, capable, and experienced officers, of whom the traveller will find no occasion to complain.

One of the boats of this line leaves Pier No. 2, North river, each day, (Sundays excepted,) at 5 P. M. From Boston the train which connects with the boat at Stonington leaves the Providence Depot at half-past 5 P. M.

THE WEST.—The expansive, the magnificent, the glorious West! We refer the reader to an article in the present number entitled "The West," which is justly glorified as the "garden of the world." We hope for more details and particulars concerning the Great West.

Literary Notices.

MEMOIR OF BUTLER WILMARTH, M.D., One of the Victims of the late terrible Railroad Catastrophe at Norwalk Bridge, Ct.: with Extracts from his Correspondence and Manuscripts. By WM. H. FISH. Boston: Crosby, Nichols & Co. New York: FOWLER AND WELLS. 1854. [Price, prepaid by mail, 75 cts.]

An excellent and well-written memoir of a very estimable man. It is a 16mo of 265 pages, and contains a capital likeness of Dr. Wilmarth. The author says in his preface: "Aside from the interest which this volume will have for the Doctor's *personal* and *religious* friends—for whom it is specially prepared—it will be found, I think, to be of much value, particularly to the friends of Hygiene and Medical Reform, on account of the Letters and Lectures on these general subjects, which are herein published. To these, therefore, I would call particular attention; confident that, coming from such a man—a man with so much medical knowledge, experience, and skill, and such rare *conscientiousness*—they are of great value and well worth seriously pondering." It should have a large circulation among the friends of Water-Cure and social and general reform. FOWLER AND WELLS will be happy to supply all orders.

THE LAMPLIGHTER. Boston: J. P. Jewett & Co. 1854. [Price, prepaid by mail, \$1 25.]

Without preface, introduction, or dedication, and with only the above words upon its title-page, a book lately made its appearance in Boston, which has already taken its place among the most talked-of and successful works of the day. It is a romance of great originality, vigor and freshness, and of the purest and most elevated moral tone. It is universally pronounced one of the most fascinating volumes ever issued from the American press. The fact that forty thousand copies were sold during the first two months of its publication, and the demand continued unabated, speaks well of its popularity. The author remains *incog.*, but the knowing ones of the press say that she is a young lady residing near Boston, and that this is her first experiment in authorship. She may well be satisfied with the result. Messrs. J. P. Jewett & Co. are eminently fortunate in the selection of their publications.

DESPOTISM IN AMERICA. By RICHARD HILDRETH, author of the "History of the United States," etc. Boston: John P. Jewett & Co. 1854. [Price, prepaid by mail, \$1 00.]

This is a new edition, very much enlarged, and brought down to the present time, of a work published ten years since. It is a most timely publication, coming as it does in the midst of the Nebraska discussion. It is an "Inquiry into the Nature, Results, and Legal Basis of the Slaveholding System of the United States," from the pen of a writer eminently qualified for the work, and will repay a careful perusal.

FAMILIAR SCIENCE; or, the Scientific Explanation of Common Things. Edited by R. E. PETERSON, member of the Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia. Philadelphia: Robert E. Peterson & Co. 1854. [Price, prepaid by mail, \$1.]

This is one of those works in praise of which too much can hardly be said: a book for the school and the family, the young and the old, for *everybody*. "No science is more generally interesting than that which explains the common phenomena of life. We see that salt and snow are both white, a rose red, leaves green, and the violet a deep purple; but how few persons ask the reason; and when a child looks up into our faces with its "why," how often are we silenced, and can only chide the little philosopher for asking "such silly questions." This book explains all these things in language so plain that the child can understand it, while it is equally interesting to persons of riper years. It is a little library of science in itself, and should be on the book-shelf of every family. It costs only a single dollar.

UNCLE SAM'S FARM AND FENCE. By A. D. MILNE. With Illustrations by N. Orr. New York: C. Shepard & Co. 1854. [Price, prepaid by mail, 75 cents.]

This is a Temperance tale, and was originally published in the *New York People's Organ*, in which form it attracted much attention, as a truthful and impressive representa-

tion of the evil effects of intemperance. The author aims, by means of a simple and faithful narrative of actual life-experience, to show the necessity of prohibitory laws to protect the poor drunkard from being tempted to his destruction, as well as to guard families and communities from the insidious and desolating effects of liquor-selling. The publishers' part of the work has been done in excellent taste, and the result is a handsome as well as a good book.

SPIRIT MANIFESTATIONS EXAMINED AND EXPLAINED.

Judge Edmonds Refuted; or, an Exposition of the Involuntary Powers and Instincts of the Human Mind. By JOHN BOYER DODS, author of *Electrical Psychology*, etc. New York: Dewitt & Davenport. 1854. [Price, prepaid by mail, 87 cents.]

The author of this volume is well known as an able and popular lecturer and writer on mesmerism, psychology, and kindred subjects, and is well qualified by his natural tendencies of mind, as well as by his scientific attainments, to undertake the investigation of the facts and phenomena known as "spiritual manifestations;" and we are happy to say that he has here treated the subject in a spirit of candor and courtesy worthy of all praise, and of universal imitation. He takes a middle ground between a denial of alleged phenomena and a belief in their supernatural origin. While some persons are practising imposture, he believes most mediums to be sincere. The facts demand careful investigation. The conclusion that spirits occasion them is unwarranted and forced. He thinks that every thing can be explained on the ordinary principles of mesmerism and involuntary mental action. Whether he succeeds in proving these propositions or not, we shall leave to each reader to decide for himself. The book will be found highly interesting, whether its teachings be accepted or not. On pages 138, 139, and 140, may be found one of the most eloquent tributes to the *Press* we have ever read. We shall try to find room for it in a future number.

NEBRASKA; A Poem, Personal and Political.

Boston: John P. Jewett & Co. 1854. [Price, prepaid by mail, 12 cents.]

Here we have the everywhere-talked-of Nebraska question done up in rhymes of considerable power and point. The writer, whose name does not appear, lays the lash of satire upon the backs of those who he thinks deserve the chastisement, with evident gusto, sparing neither high nor low. He is evidently no novice in the walks of literature.

KNOW-NOTHING: a Poem for Natives and Aliens.

By THE AUTHOR OF "NEBRASKA." Boston: John P. Jewett & Co. 1854. [Price, prepaid by mail, 12 cents.]

This poem for the times is in the form of a dialogue between "Know-Nothing" and "Know-Something," and discusses the questions at issue between the "Native American" party, or political sect, in its various forms, and those who hold opposite views in regard to "foreign influence." It is in the style of "Nebraska," and contains passages of great beauty, and a good deal of genuine poetical inspiration.

UNITED STATES MAGAZINE.—A. Jones & Co., publishers of that well-known and widely-circulated paper, *The United States Journal*, have just issued the first number of a new illustrated quarto magazine with the above name. It is handsome, useful and cheap, (only \$1 a year,) and will doubtless secure a large circulation. Address A. Jones, 1, 3, 5 and 7 Spruce street, New York.

CHAMBERS' JOURNAL.—New York: P. D. ORVIS. Mr. Orvis is entitled to the gratitude of the reading public of this country for having brought out this handsome reprint of one of the best and most widely popular of the European magazines. The genius, spirit, and ability that have always characterized the papers of Chambers' Journal is a matter of history. The very first minds have been its contributors, and its brilliant pages have supplied a large portion of the floating literature of the age.

"Things as they are in America," by William Chambers, forms a new and interesting feature of the present volume. See Advertisement, for terms, etc.

PUTNAM'S MONTHLY for May is a rich number. The work continues to sustain the high character which has made it the best of American monthlies. G. P. Putnam, New York. Three dollars a year.

MUSIC.—We are indebted to Horace Waters, the popular music publisher, 330 Broadway, for the following favorite pieces:

Nocturne, Mother's Vow; Tom Thumb Waltz; Topsy's Song Quickstep; Cockade City Quickstep; The Modern Belle, (one of the Hutchinson Family's capital songs;) Sweet Alice; O, I's so Wicked, (with an excellent lithographic likeness of Mrs. G. C. Howard as Topsy;) The Baltimore Clipper; and Gottschalk's Tournament Gallop. See Mr. Waters' advertisement.

THE SACRED CIRCLE is the name of a new and handsome monthly, the first number of which has just been laid before us by its publishers, Messrs. Partridge & Brittan of this city. It is devoted to Spiritualism, and edited by Judge EDMONDS, Dr. DEXTER and O. G. WARREN, whose names are a guaranty that it will be conducted with ability, candor, and earnestness.

THE STUDENT, N. A. CALKINS, Editor and Publisher, 348 Broadway, New York, commenced a new volume with its May number, in a new and much improved form. It will continue to sustain its well-earned reputation as an interesting and instructive magazine for the school and the family. One Dollar a year, in advance.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

WE acknowledge the reception of the following works, for which we tender to their respective publishers our thanks. We have not room to notice them in this number, but will endeavor to do so in our next.

FROM D. APPLETON & Co., New York. *Sunshine of Greystone*, by E. J. May; *The Foresters*, by Alex. Dumas; *The Chemistry of Common Life*; *Boys at Home*, by C. Adams; *A Week's Delight*, or *Games and Stories*.

FROM JOHN P. JEWETT & Co., Boston. *The Modern Horse Doctor*, by George H. Dodd, M.D.; *Voices of the Dead*, by Rev. John Cumming, D.D.; *Spots in Our Feast of Charity*, by Rev. William M. Thayer; *Durham Village*; *Uncle Jerry's Letters to Young Mothers*.

FROM WILLIS P. HAZARD, Philadelphia. *The Behavior Book for Ladies*, by Miss Leslie; *Woman's Influence and Woman's Mission*; *Text Book of Knitting*.

FROM HENRY CAREY BAIRD, Philadelphia. *The Practical Surveyor's Guide*.

FROM LONGLEY & BROTHERS, Cincinnati. *The Parent and Teacher's Guide*.

Notes and Queries.

MORE ON THE GRAVEL WALL.—H. W. sends the following queries—we append answers:

I have read with great interest the account you gave in your *Journal* of your *sand and stone house*, in 1850 or '51, I believe; and as I propose to build during the coming season, I wish to ascertain if your experiment would justify me in building with those materials, for I have no means to risk on any experiment; but I am sick of paying rent, and intend to have a house of some kind of my own. I have your book on building houses, but I want to know more about building with those materials. And now, Sir, will you be so neighborly as to answer a few questions, and very much oblige me. Enclosed is a piece of money which I hope will be sufficient compensation for the time it may take you to answer briefly the following questions, or to put me in the way to obtain the needful information. That I may trouble you as little as possible, I have retained a copy of the questions and numbers, which will enable you to answer very briefly.

1. Has your experiment in building your house fully met your expectations?

[Fully, more than fully.]

2. Do you know of others being built of somewhat different kinds of material, which have proved satisfactory?

[Yes, many.]

3. Cannot the wall be made double without much increasing its thickness, by inserting a plank into the middle, and raising it as the work progresses? This would doubtless make the walls better non-conductors: and would not suitable cross-ties give it sufficient strength?

4. If the wall may be built hollow, would it not do to plaster upon it without furring and lathing?

[This is not necessary. The little honeycomb holes all through, if the material is coarse, stones or slate-stone serves this purpose.]

5. If you say *no* to numbers 3 and 4, will it do to build a thin inner wall connected with the outer, so as to support it, and upon this to plaster? My idea is that this might be a cheaper and quicker method than lathing and plastering, and equally as good.

6. In plastering upon the walls, outside or in, do you use hair-plaster or *skim-coat*; that is, lime and sand only, cement, or what?

[Ordinary mortar inside. A little cement added for the outside will improve it, but is not necessary.]

7. On your flat roof you said you was using some kind of cement, the composition of which you did not then choose to make public, or tell where it could be had. What is the best available material for roofs?

[Tin.]

8. Is the material of the wall suitable also for chimneys, not liable to crack?

[Yes.]

9. Have you published any thing upon this subject since that in the Journal I have referred to, which I can obtain at your rooms in Boston?

[Yes; Home for All. It will be found to answer most of these questions fully.]

10. How long time should walls, ordinarily, be built, before the house could, with safety to health, be occupied, on account of dampness?

[Two or three months.]

11. Is a rather coarse material better than fine?

[Yes; it makes more air-cells, which cause warmth and dryness.]

12. What name do you give this kind of house? Shall we not call it "FOWLER HOUSE," in honor and justice to the originator of such great economy and improvement?

[I am not anxious; let my friends christen it.]

Now, Sir, if you will answer these queries briefly and speedily, you will very greatly oblige me, and I hope to be able to unite with others, ere long, in erecting a towering monument of these abundant materials to your memory, and as an expression of gratitude to the discoverer of the poor man's house.

A BUSINESS EDUCATION.—Springfield, Ohio.—"Please inform me through your PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL what studies are most necessary for a business man, in case he should not take a regular college course."

Every man, whatever may be his occupation or profession, should possess a thorough *practical* knowledge of his native language, and be able to write it with perspicuity and correctness; be perfect master of the common rules of arithmetic; understand geography, especially the geography of his own country, with its history; book-keeping, natural philosophy, and by all means, phrenology and physiology: chemistry, algebra, and geometry are very desirable. To the merchant in our large cities, the French language is very useful, but not essential. But the special kind of business for which one is intended, should modify to some extent his course in respect to education. You cannot learn too much, in any event.

SEWING MACHINES.—M. W., Providence, Ill.—It is impossible for us to decide the vexed question, "Which is the best sewing-machine?" Other and more pressing duties will not allow us the time to investigate the matter. See advertisements and descriptions in our Journal, and judge for yourself. The machines advertised in our columns are not "humbugs," though there may still be some practical difficulties in the way of the *perfect* operation of all of them, and of all others. Thousands of these machines are now in successful operation in this city and elsewhere.

THE HAIR.—A Subscriber.—In a state of health the head requires less bathing than any other part of the body, but it should always be kept clean. In disease of the hair, bathing the head frequently in pure cold water is the best local restorative process; but in all such cases the general regimen must be strictly attended to, and such bathing appliances brought to bear as the *general health* and particular circumstances may indicate. Pure water is not injurious to the hair.

DR. THOMAS.—C. H., New York.—"Would you oblige a number of your subscribers by informing them through the pages of your PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL,

whether Dr. Thomas, whose biography you gave in your last number, speaks in public in New York, and if so, where?"

"The Royal Association, constituted of believers of the things concerning THE KINGDOM OF GOD and the name of *Jesus Christ*," meets in Knickerbocker Hall, corner of Twenty-third street and Eighth Avenue, New York, every Sunday, at 10.30 A. M., and the "Kingdom of God is expounded, and the things which concern the Lord Jesus taught, both out of the law of Moses, and out of the Prophets and Apostles," by Dr. Thomas.

All interested in the times, as connected with the scriptural solution of "*The Great Eastern Question*," are respectfully invited to an earnest and regular attendance, Bible in hand.

Dr. Thomas may be communicated with by letters addressed to him at Mott Haven, Westchester, N. Y.

TWO QUESTIONS.—M. K., Bentonville, Ill.—"Please tell me through the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, if the skull depresses or recedes when we almost cease to exercise an organ we formerly exercised most. 2. Are the organs of Eventuality, Comparison, Human Nature, Benevolence, Veneration, Firmness, Self-esteem, Concentration, Inhabitativeness, Philoprogenitiveness, and Amativeness *double*, or have we two of each?" 1. Sometimes the skull recedes, if the brain shrinks from its inactivity, especially if the skull is thin. At other times the inner table of the skull becomes thicker, especially in old age, or where the osseous system is very active. 2. We have two of each of the organs named, as of all the other organs of the brain.

ANTIQUARIAN.—H. S. Butler, Ind.—"Please inform the readers of the JOURNAL what combination of the faculties makes the antiquary; the disposition to search into ancient records, to wander among ruins, to have the mind chained to the spot as if by magic, to regard them with sacredness and awe, and to grasp with eagerness any thing that will throw light upon their origin?" Active brain, full intellect, large Causality, Ideality, Sublimity, and active, if not large Veneration and Spirituality.

HORSES.—"A Subscriber" wishes us to inform him what should be the "natural disposition of a horse that is narrow through the region of the ears and wide across the eyes, and also the reverse." Of the first, mild, intelligent, domestic, teachable: a good family horse. Of the reverse, impulsive, impetuous, not teachable, liable to be violent and fractious, but powerful and resolute.

TEMPERAMENTS.—M. W., Sadlersville, Tenn., asks, "What temperament has a person having hair somewhat lighter than auburn, and fine, thin skin, white complexion, slender form, sharp features, body inclined to be round, and blue eyes?" A decided predominance of the mental or nervous.

MR. J. SNIVELY.—Dear Sir:—Your Journal is sent regularly to Hancock, N. H. If this is wrong, it is your own fault. You failed to put the name of your State in your letters, and the postmark is so illegible, we are not sure what it is. Always give post office, county and State.

F * *, OREGON.—We cannot describe the character from figures given. Send a likeness (daguerreotype) and we shall be enabled to comply with your request. The books which you ordered were sent by mail, with the postage prepaid.

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This is no catchpenny affair; no attempt to put down by ridicule and the cry of Humbug, Collusion, &c., what it is unable to do by sound argument, thus strengthening instead of weakening the faith of the believers in that particular delusion which is the rage at the time; but a searching, thorough, calm, and philosophical examination and refutation of the Spirit Manifestations as represented by table-turnings, rapping mediums, &c., &c.; written in such plain language that a child might understand it, and yet so logical in its arguments, so sound in its deductions, as to defy the ablest critics to deny its conclusions or to refute its reasonings. The author, Dr. Dods, well known to the community by his celebrated work on the Philosophy of Electrical Psychology, has for twenty years made the wonderful powers and capabilities of the human mind his study, and is probably better qualified than any other living man to solve a mystery which has puzzled the brains of the learned both in this country and in Europe. The so-called Spirit Manifestations had their rise in 1848, in the family of John D. Fox, in this State, and claimed through an intelligence derived from knocks or rappings to have opened a channel of communication between the living and the dead. It can easily be seen what a hold such an idea would have on the human mind. Curiosity, affection, the fond hope that those we love were near us and holding communication with us; all these combined have caused the delusion to spread with unexampled rapidity from village to village, from city to city, from State to State, until it numbers among its followers not tens, but hundreds of thousands. Our author in his introduction thus speaks of the vital importance of the subject to the whole Christian and civilized world:

"The great mass of the Christian community have as yet remained indifferent to these things, contenting themselves with the belief that as the whole is the work of trick, deception or collusion, it must and will come to naught. And it is moreover believed that it is confined to the low and ignorant classes of society, and is therefore unworthy of serious consideration, as it can do little or no harm. But let us not deceive ourselves with such fallacious hopes—such groundless expectations. True, there are many of its believers and advocates among the ignorant and lower classes of society; but this is no objection to its truth, because it was the same with regard to the disciples and followers of our Saviour in the day of his personal ministry on earth.

But that the believers in the spirit-communications through rapping and writing mediums are wholly of this class is far, very far from being true. Indeed, the case is entirely different from such a supposition as this. It embraces among its advocates many of the best intellects in our country, and those, too, who have drunk deep at the fountain of science. It embraces not only some of the finest talents of the land, but those also whose moral and religious reputation is unsuspected and spotless beyond reproach. It embraces among its advocates judges upon the bench, and some of the ablest lawyers at the bar. It embraces among its advocates some of the best intellects in our State Legislatures and in the halls of the United States Congress. It embraces among its advocates some of the most skillful and eminent medical men. It embraces among its advocates, not only thousands of professing Christians of all sects on earth, but many ministers of the gospel, and of every denomination under heaven. It is embraced by men who stand in the council-chamber, at the bar, and the altar. Such are its advocates; and what, I ask, is the character of its mediums?"

Its mediums, through whom these communications are made, purporting to be from the spirit-world, are by no means entirely among the ignorant and obscure, but pervade all ranks of society. There are rapping and writing mediums among the Judges of our Courts—among those who hold high stations in the community—among church members, male and female, and even among ministers of the gospel! Through these mediums, communications purporting to be from spirits in heaven are either alphabetically rapped or else written out, tables and stands are tipped, stones thrown, window-glass broken, and furniture flung about! Still more: the spirit-hand of some departed child, it is believed, is laid upon its father or mother's forehead, and plays with their hair-locks by the softest and gentlest touch, and that even angels with their starry wings of azure, green and gold, fan the feverish brow! It is even believed that some invisible and immortal band has written a communication in the Hebrew language, and left it in the room of an individual while he was wrapped in profound slumber. These and other wonders, too tedious to enumerate, are stated to have been performed, and yet the public mind, and even the ministers of the gospel, are silent or carelessly slumbering on while the advocates of this new and startling theory are gathering tremendous and fearful force by continual accessions. Periodicals are already established, edited with no mean ability, and some purport to receive, not only their subject-matter, but the very words in which it is expressed, from immortal spirits in a future state of existence! Yes, periodicals are published, meetings and conventions are held, and even clergymen are already in the field who profess to preach as they are instructed by the spirit-rapping and spirit-writing mediums; and yet clergymen are securely slumbering on while these fearful elements are in motion throughout the land.

Mediums are constantly springing up in every part of the United States. The transatlantic world has caught the mania. They are springing up in various parts of Europe, and particularly in Germany. Each one hears them in their own tongue wherein they were born—for it appears that the spirits know no other language than that of the several mediums through whom they communicate. There are already several thousand mediums in the United States alone, and these, with thousands and tens of thousands of its believers and advocates, are already in the field, and their numbers are constantly increasing with the most astonishing and even alarming rapidity. Private exhibitions are incessantly given in social evening-parties and circles in every city, and in almost every village throughout the length and breadth of the land; and in many places public exhibitions are given. New York city alone numbers thirty thousand believers in spirit-manifestations.

And what, I ask, is the grand object to which these movements are tending, and in what will they result? They certainly portend a future revelation, because they are calculated, if true, to supersede the teachings of the Prophets and of Jesus Christ and his Apostles, by a new, and as some believe, by a higher and far more superior revelation than that contained in the Scriptures of Truth. And yet the lovers of the Bible and the ministers of Christ are slumbering on in security while the spirit-rappings and spirit-writings, as a new mode of communication from heaven to earth, are gaining new and continual accessions of adherents, and gathering force and power.

Dr. Dods, while he admits that in most cases the mediums are honest, yet contends that they are as much deceived themselves as their followers; and denies that spirits have any agency in the matter, but accounts for the phenomena on pure philosophical grounds and an analysis of the human brain itself, which he shows is divided into two parts—the voluntary, by which we reason, act, &c., and the involuntary, which causes the heart to beat, &c., and which answers to the highest order of instinct in animals; and by the separate action of these two brains, or rather by the independent action of the back brain, (or the involuntary,) when operated upon by Mesmerism, Somnambulism, Electrical Psychology and Catalepsy, all the wonderful things are performed that have been ascribed to an immediate Divine agency. It is a wonderful subject, and is handled in a beautiful manner, with great eloquence and power, by our author, to whom, no doubt, belongs the honor of having first satisfactorily explained a subject of immense importance to the whole world, and which has done and is still doing irreparable injury in the community. The book should be in the hands of every thinking person in the United States, be he or she a believer or an unbeliever in Spiritual Manifestations.

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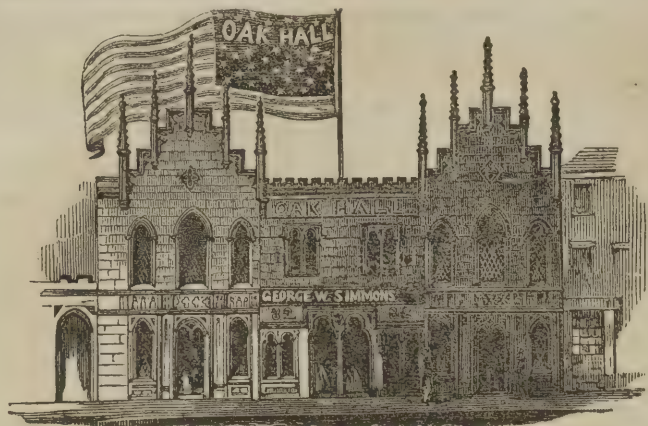
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PATENTED BY E. HOWE, Jr., Sept. 10, 1846.

OFFICE, 140 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

These Machines are warranted (with proper use) not to get out of repair. They are built in a good, substantial manner, and will do any manner of work done by any other Machine, (except very fine linen,) in a manner warranted to give satisfaction.

The stitch is the same on both sides, and will not rip or come out any more than sewing done by hand. Call and see them in operation at the Office, 140 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

June 1st D

W. A. DAWSON, AGENT.

UNDER-GARMENTS, GLOVES, HOSIERY,

AND

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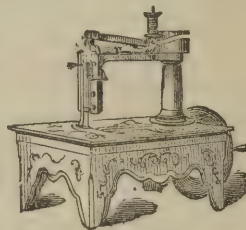
AN EXTENSIVE and Superior Variety of the above Goods at the Lowest Prices for which they can be purchased in this Country, will be found at the well-known Importing and Manufacturing Establishment of

UNION ADAMS,

June 3rd D

No. 591 BROADWAY, (Opposite the Metropolitan Hotel,) NEW YORK.

PATENT SEWING MACHINES.



THE AMERICAN SEWING MACHINE COMPANY are now prepared to supply the public with a new and greatly improved implement, known as THE DORCAS SEWING MACHINE, in the construction of which are combined advantages and facilities unknown in any other article of its kind, and to which they would call the special and particular attention of Boot and Shoe Manufacturers, Harness-Makers, Carriage-Trimmers, Tailors, Clothing Manufacturers, Cap-Makers, Upholsterers, and all who require sewing in their business.

Not a few of the so-called Sewing Machines that have been submitted to the approbation of manufacturers have failed—owing to defects in their construction, or from their constant liability to get out of repair, and from many other causes, consequent on their imperfect manufacture—to perform that work which they were specially intended to accomplish. To produce an implement that should be perfectly free from the objections that attached to almost every other, which should combine simplicity with durability and facility of working, was the object sought, to be attained by the American Sewing Company; and this desirable end has been attained in the Apparatus now under consideration.

Its leading and peculiar advantages may be thus stated:—It is the most simple and reliable of any now in use, and therefore calculated to prevent delays from getting out of order, and thus insuring promptitude in the execution of work.

It is adjusted with the greatest ease and facility, runs very still, and is as fast as any other machine. By means of a greatly improved Shuttle Race, the CERTAINTY of every stitch is insured, and a facetious that will not ravel is left on both sides of the cloth.

In consequence of the action of a spring of novel and graduated action, a greater power is imparted to keep the work in place than by any method hitherto used.

Larger work can be executed upon it than upon almost any other machine, thus enabling orders to be executed more speedily—and a wider and more convenient space is afforded for the manual operations necessary.

A saving is effected in the use of thread, equal to the price of the Machine itself in a year, as compared with the chain-stitch machine.

Every machine is carefully manufactured in the very best and most workmanlike manner, under the Agent's own supervision, and is warranted to accomplish every thing which its inventors state that it can effect.

Not a trifling item is its comparative lightness, and consequent portability, and the great ease with which it can be set in motion by the most delicate female, whose fingers need not be soiled by oil, as in the case in some other machines.

That these qualifications have been appreciated by competent judges, is attested by the award of a Diploma to the Company by the Boston Mechanic's Charitable Association.

The American Sewing Machine Company, therefore, with the utmost confidence, would draw the attention of all those whose business requires sewing-work done, to the DORCAS SEWING MACHINE, which will be found indispensable to such.

All purchasers will have gratuitous instructions in the use of the Machine furnished them at the Company's Office, which will be continued until they shall be perfectly familiar with every part of its operation.

The Dorcas Sewing Machine can be securely packed for transportation, and forwarded to any part of the world, without its running any risk of damage.

The American Sewing Machine Company manufacture Cylinder and Flat Table Machines, under the Patent granted Elias Howe, of September 10, 1846. Persons can no risk in purchasing these Machines, as the Patent has been established in three suits at

law before Judge Sprague, in the United States District Court of Massachusetts.

The Company would call attention, also, to SWARTZ'S PATENT GUARDS, which will be found of the greatest service in all work requiring binding, as they insure uniformity and neatness. For Hats, Shoes, Clothing, Mattresses, and the like, they are peculiarly suitable.

Price, \$50 to \$300.

AMERICAN SEWING MACHINE COMPANY:
Offices, 385 Broadway, New York; 173 Washington Street, Boston.

JOHN P. BOWKER, Jr., Agent.
June & Aug. b. D.

AMERICAN CRYSTAL PALACE—For the EXHIBITION of the INDUSTRY of ALL NATIONS.

Open EVERY DAY and EVENING, (except Sunday,) from 8 A. M. till 10 P. M.

Twenty-five cents admittance will be the price hereafter on all occasions.

There will be NO FREE ADMISSIONS, with the exception of Exhibitors and the Press; and no Season Tickets will be sold.

The Crystal Palace has undergone the most extensive alterations and improvements, and is rapidly filling up with elegant and interesting specimens of handicraft from every quarter of the world.

The MACHINERY DEPARTMENT is very complete.

The PICTURE GALLERY is already the most comprehensive and valuable collection in the Western Hemisphere.

The SCULPTURE contributions embody over 300 pieces of Marble, most of them rare, many of them originals, and all of exquisite workmanship. Many choice Statues besides are now en route from Europe.

A section of the GREAT CEDAR TREE from California is contributed by its patriotic owner. This is no pieced-up or manufactured article, but a perfect and entire log from a Tree 92 feet in circumference and 325 feet high. Prof. Benj. Pierce, of Harvard College, Cambridge, and Mr. J. M. Batchelder, have examined it, and report that at the rate of growth exhibited by the sap, and estimated from the annual rings, the Tree is 3,241 years old.

Altogether, the Crystal Palace encloses, at this moment, more articles of a novel, useful and instructive character, than can be examined in several days with proper discrimination, and incessant augmentations may be confidently relied upon.

An efficient Orchestra of Music will be in attendance at the Crystal Palace every morning, afternoon and evening.

The Association offers several Prizes of Gold Medals, worth one thousand dollars each, or their equivalent in cash; also other Prizes of Cash, Plate, Medals and Diplomas for worthy Inventions, Manufactures and Works of Art.

All articles which are deemed worthy of a place in this Grand Exposition of the World's Industry and Art, are admitted WITHOUT ANY CHARGE WHATSOEVER TO EXHIBITORS. An efficient Police are in constant attendance day and night, and the utmost care is used in protecting articles exhibited, but the Association disclaims accountability for loss or damage to such articles.

All umbrellas, canes, &c., must be left at the stand near the door. As the Crystal Palace is a Bonded Warehouse, visitors cannot be permitted to convey packages of any size into or out of the Building.

No checks given, and no person re-admitted on the same ticket.

P. T. BARNUM, President.

TICKETS of admission to the Crystal Palace may be had at the office of this Journal, 308 Broadway, New York.

June 1st b. D.

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ESTABLISHED by the present Principal, A. D. 1840, for thorough and practical instruction in WRITING, BOOK-KEEPING, NAVIGATION, all the ENGLISH branches, the higher MATHEMATICS, CLASSICS, and MODERN LANGUAGES, offers superior advantages for

EDUCATION AND EMPLOYMENT.

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dated at this Institution fully proves the high practical character of the instruction imparted; while the charges are no higher than at any good private school, with the essential difference that there is no class system. Students of all ages receive separate instruction, and can commence at time.

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Aided by able and faithful Assistants.
11, b. b.

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N. B. The basis of his trade being upon the cash principle, he hopes to make and retain customers more by principles of cheapness, promptitude, and honor, than extension of credit. Dealers would do well to give him the trial of an order; the lowest market prices guaranteed.



HEWS' PATENT AMERICAN ACTION PIANO FORTE.

From the illustrious Pianist, L. M. GOTTSCHALE, to Mr. Hews' Agent at New York:

New York, Dec. 5, 1855.
Mr. N. P. B. CURTISS—Dear Sir: Having had the pleasure of performing upon George Hews' American Patent Action Piano, at the World's Fair in this city the present year, and other of his Pianos at your warehouses, which afforded me much gratification, I cheerfully recommend them to the public. I am very glad of the improvement in the action. These instruments likewise are of excellent tone, owing no doubt, to the perfection of the scales.

Very respectfully, L. M. GOTTSCHALE.
Manufacture, No. 365 Washington St., Boston.
June 11, b.



DR. N. EDWARDS, DENTAL SURGEON and Manufacturer of Artificial Teeth, (LATE OF 333 BROADWAY.)

Would respectfully notify the inhabitants of this city, and of the country generally, that he has REMOVED to his spacious rooms, 651 BROADWAY, where he can be found at all hours. All operations in Mechanical or Surgical Dentistry performed on more favorable terms than at any other place in this city, or in the world.

N. B.—Block Teeth carved and colored to suit any case or complexion.
A Lady will be in attendance to receive and wait upon ladies and children.

Ladies can enjoy the utmost privacy while having their work done, and every convenience of a private dwelling will be found.

Ladies' names never given as reference without permission.
June 11 b. d.

THE AVERY SEWING MACHINE Received the SILVER MEDAL at the New York Crystal Palace over all competitors.

The stitch made by this machine is peculiarly handsome, and it makes a stronger and firmer seam than can be made by hand.

To Tailors, Clothiers, Seamstresses and Families, this is confidently recommended as the best machine in market, for its work will NEVER RIP. Every fourth stitch may be cut, and the seam will still be strong.

AND THE PRICE WITH ALL THE FIXTURES IS ONLY \$50. These machines are so packed that they may be safely sent to any part of the world.

Call at the office, 251 Broadway, N. Y., where Machines may at all times be seen in operation; or address THOS. B. LACEY, President.
June 10, N.

Mrs. C. M. WHITE'S Boarding-School
for Girls—Danbury, Ct.
Reference—C. H. ROACH, Esq., 826 Greenwich street, New York.
June 11*

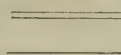
DR. SAMUEL B. SMITH'S GREAT ELECTRO-MAGNETIC MEDICAL WOMEN'S WORKER, for which the MEDAL has been awarded at the WORLD'S FAIR over all other Magnetic machines in competition with it. This is a self-moving Machine, giving out both the Direct and To-and fro electric currents just as the occasion requires; hence, the trouble of turning a crank is dispensed with.

Put up in a neat rose-wood case. Price \$12. With extra appliances, \$16. Address SAMUEL B. SMITH, 89 Canal street, New York, or FOWLERS AND WELLS, 308 Broadway, New York.
May 11 b

THE NEW POCKET SYRINGE, WITH DIRECTIONS FOR ITS USE.—The undersigned take pleasure in offering to the public, the Hydropathic Profession, an especially to families, a new and superior INJECTING INSTRUMENT, with an ILLUSTRATED MANUAL, by R. T. TRALL, M.D., giving complete directions for the employment of water injections. The price of THE NEW POCKET SYRINGE is only Three Dollars and a Half, and may be sent by Express to any place desired. All orders containing remittances should be prepaid, and directed to FOWLERS AND WELLS, 308 Broadway, New York.

This instrument has been manufactured to order, to meet the wants of Hydropathic physicians and patients. It is more convenient and portable than any apparatus of the kind in use, occupying, with its case, but little more space than a common pocket-book, while its durable material will last a lifetime.

The New Instrument may be sent to any place desired by Express.



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ALBANY.—Hudson River Railroad.—Chambers St. (Express Trains) . . . 6 A.M. and 4 P.M.

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ALBANY.—Hudson River Railway.—Way Trains.

9 A.M. and 12 M. and 3 P.M.

Return . . . 5.45 & 10.45 A.M.; & 4 & 6 P.M.

POUGHKEEPSIE.—Hudson River R. R., Chambers St. . . . 4, 7, 9, 10 A.M., 12 M., & 3, 4, 5, 6 P.M.

TARRYTOWN . . . 7.10, 10 A.M. & 3, 4, 5.30, 10.30 P.M.

PEEEKSKILL . . . 4, 7.10, 9, 10 A.M., 12 M., & 3, 4, 5.30, 6 P.M.

FOR THE EAST.

BOSTON via STONINGTON.—Steamers C. Vander-

bill and Commodore.—Pier 2, N.R., 5 P.M.

BOSTON via FALL RIVER.—Steamers Empire State, and Bay State.—Pier 4, N.R., 5 P.M.

BOSTON via NORWICH.—Steamers Worcester and Knickerbocker.—Foot of Cortlandt St., 5 P.M.

BOSTON.—New Haven Railroad.—Canal Street, 8 A.M. & 4 P.M.

SPRINGFIELD.—New Haven Railroad.—Canal St., 8, 11.30 A.M. & 4 P.M.

HARTFORD.—New Haven Railroad.—Canal Street, 8, 11.30 A.M. & 4 P.M.

NEW HAVEN.—New Haven Railroad.—Canal Street, 7, 8, 11.30 A.M. & 3, 4 P.M.

Return, 5.30, 6.45, 9.35 A.M. & 1.10, 9.25 P.M.

PORT CHESTER.—New Haven Railroad.—Canal St., 7, 9.15, 11.30 A.M. & 6.15 P.M.

FOR THE SOUTH.

PHILADELPHIA.—Amboy Railroad.—Pier 1, N.R., 7 A.M. & 2 P.M.

Return, 7 A.M. & 2 P.M.

PHILADELPHIA.—New Jersey Railroad.—Foot of Liberty Street, 7, 9, 11 A.M. & 4, 5.30 P.M.

Return, 1.30, 8, 9 A.M. & 4.15, 5.30 P.M.

EASTON.—Morris and Essex Railroad.—Foot Cortlandt Street, 5.30 A.M.

ORANGE.—Morris and Essex Railroad.—Foot Cortlandt Street, 12 M.

DOVER.—Morris and Essex Railroad.—Foot Cortlandt Street, 8.30 A.M., 3.30 P.M.

MORRISTOWN.—Morris and Essex Railroad.—Foot Cortlandt St., 8.30 A.M., 3.30, 4.30 P.M.

NORFOLK, PETERSBURG AND RICHMOND.—Steamer Jamestown.—Pier 13, N.R., Saturday, 8 P.M.

FOR THE WEST.

BUFFALO.—Erie Railroad.—(Express Train)—Foot Duane Street, 5 P.M.

CHICAGO.—Erie Railroad.—(Express Train)—Foot Duane Street, 5 P.M.

DUNKIRK.—Erie Railroad.—(Mail Train)—Foot Duane Street, 8.15 A.M.

DUNKIRK.—Erie Railroad.—(Express Train)—Foot Duane Street, 7 A.M. & 5 P.M.

THE

Hydropathic Quarterly Review.

THE ILLUSTRATED HYDROPATHIC QUARTERLY REVIEW.—A new Professional Magazine, devoted to Medical Reform; embracing articles, by the best writers, on Anatomy, Physiology, Pathology, Surgery, Therapeutics, Midwifery, etc.; Reports of remarkable cases in general practice, Criticisms on the Theory and Practice of the various opposing systems of Medical Science, Review of New Publications of all Schools of Medicine, Reports of the progress of Health-Reform in all its aspects, etc. etc.; with appropriate Illustrations.

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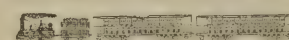
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HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.



SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Trains leave Chambers Street daily for Albany and Troy.

On and after Monday, May 8, 1854, the Trains will run as follows:

EXPRESS TRAIN—6 A.M., through in four hours, connecting with the Northern and Western Trains.

MAIL TRAIN—9 A.M. Through Way Trains 12 M. and 5 P.M.

EXPRESS TRAINS—4 P.M. Accommodation Train, 6.30 P.M.

FOR TARRYTOWN.—At 11 P.M.

FOR POUGHKEEPSIE.—Way Passenger Trains at 7 A.M. and 4.10 P.M.; and Way, Freight and Passenger Train at 1 P.M.

FOR PEEKSKILL.—At 10 A.M. and 5½ P.M.

The Tarrytown, Peekskill and Poughkeepsie Trains stop at all the Way Stations.

Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher, 13th and 31st streets.

SUNDAY MAIL TRAINS.—At 3.40 P.M. from Canal street for Albany, stopping at all the Way Stations.

EDMUND FRENCH, Superintendent.

W. C. & J. NEFF, dealers in Electro-Magnetic Machines, Telegraph Registers, Receiving Magnets and Keys, wholesale and Retail. No. 8½ South Seventh Street, Philadelphia. June 11, b. d



THE SWALLOW.

Natural History.

MORE ABOUT BIRDS.

THE SWALLOW.—The swallow is a familiar bird, and one whose usefulness and beauty all acknowledge. No one, perhaps, has described him more enthusiastically than the philosophic Sir Humphry Davy. He says:

The swallow is one of my favorite birds, and a rival of the nightingale, for he cheers my sense of seeing as much as the other does my sense of hearing. He is the glad prophet of the year, the harbinger of the best season; he lives a life of enjoyment amongst the loveliest forms of nature; winter is unknown to him, and he leaves the green meadows of England in autumn for the myrtle and orange groves of Italy, and for the palms of Africa; he has always objects of pursuit, and his success is secure. Even the beings selected for his prey are poetical, beautiful, and transient. The ephemerae are saved by his means from a slow and lingering death in the evening, and killed in a moment when they have known nothing but pleasure. He is the constant destroyer of insects, the friend of man, and may be regarded as a sacred bird. His instinct, which gives him his appointed season, and teaches him when and where to move, may be regarded as flowing from a Divine source; and he belongs to the oracles of nature, which speak the awful and intelligible language of a present Deity.

A BIRD VISIT.—Here is a pleasant scrap from the facile pen of Willis. It is a poem, without being done into rhyme:

"Last night, however, we had a bird-visit which has furnished quite a day of poetry for the children. Writing, in my own room, at a late hour, I was interrupted by a sudden fluttering of wings against the window, which, at first, I thought an accident of some bird startled from her nest and bewildered by the light. I looked out but could see nothing. The night was dark and stormy; and wishing the flutterer safe from all perils of foxes and tree-toads, I resumed my pen. In a few minutes the attempt to enter was made again, and repeated upon the larger window of the adjoining room in which slept my infant in her cradle. The nurse raised the lattice, and in came the stranger—circling around and around the cradle, and at last alighting upon the curtains of the bed—a little gray harbinger of spring, who sat and looked about her with the confidence of

one sure of a welcome. She alighted presently on the ottoman in the window, and was easily caught by the hand and put under an open-braided basket, to be safe for the night from the unwinged familiars of the house; but oh, the interest of the story and the bird together, for the children in the morning! Could any mortal persuade *them* that there was no meaning in her visit? They watched the little feathered bosom with its throb of watchfulness, and mused upon its midnight coming, with child-wonder; and it is laid away, for life, among their vague thoughts of things supernatural. Such are waking dreams that need not be interpreted to be felt to have a meaning. When the little warbler flew forth again—released into the morning air—it was, even to my world-worn belief, an angel on his return."

THE BIRDS AND THE CEDARS.—N. P. Willis, in one of his familiar and charming sketches of his life "Out-doors at Idlewild," has the following. Can Prof. Mapes solve the question suggested?

"Rejoicing over two large urns full of the berries, I was waiting for the first April rain to lay them in their trenches, when our venerable neighbor S. came in, with the damper which I have to submit to the kind consideration of Prof. Mapes. He tells me that the cedar berry must pass through the body of a bird—exemplified by the lines of cedars that spring up along the walls and under the rocks and trees where the birds perch themselves. The seed thus auto-guano-fies for fructification; or, rather, it is intrusted by un-laborious Nature, to be picked from the tree, manured and sown at a distance, by a troupe of her apparent idlers. That cedars are thus scattered and propagated, there is no doubt. But is the bird an indispensable medium? Or, could we dispense with him by substituting a little boiling water for the animal heat, and a little guano (which is bird-manure) for the digestive fertilizing? This is a more important question from the difficulty of transplanting the cedar. It is the most unlikely of trees to live after being disturbed. If we can neither transplant nor plant cedars, therefore, but must trust altogether to bird-sowing, it is time we were catching orioles and blue-jays, and teaching them habits of regularity. We like to choose where we will have their amiable bestowings of shade trees."

BIRDS IN CEMETERIES.—A sensible and humane law went into effect in this State last summer. We hope it is rigidly enforced. It provides that any person who shall kill or wound or trap any bird within any cemetery or public burying-ground, or who shall destroy any bird's nest, or remove the eggs or the young therefrom, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine of five dollars for every bird killed, wounded or trapped, and for every bird's nest destroyed or eggs or young birds removed, recoverable in any justice's court within the county where the offence has been committed, to be sued for by any person making the complaint. The penalty to go towards the support of the poor of the county.

Efforts are being made in New York, says an exchange, to introduce foreign and rare birds into Greenwood Cemetery. Cages of some of the finest songsters, and birds of the richest plumage, have already been taken there, in the hope that they will pair and domesticate themselves. The

result is uncertain, but the seclusion of the place, the grand old woods, and the impossibility of molestation by the sportsman, render the success of the experiment quite probable. The idea is a beautiful and praiseworthy one.

A BEAUTIFUL CUSTOM.—One of the prettiest Christmas customs is the Norwegian practice of giving, on Christmas day, a dinner to the birds. On Christmas morning, every gable, gateway, or barn door is decorated with a sheaf of corn fixed on a long pole, wherefrom it is intended that the birds shall make their Christmas dinner. Even the peasants will contrive to have a handful set by for this purpose, and what the birds do not eat on Christmas day, remains for them to finish at their leisure through the winter. The carolling of birds about these poles made a Norwegian Christmas in the fields quite holy to me. On New Year's day, in Norway, friends and acquaintances exchange calls and good wishes. In the corner of each reception-room there stands a little table, furnished all through the day with wine and cakes, and due refreshments for the visitors; who talk, and compliment, and flirt, and sip wine, and nibble cake from house to house with great perseverance. (Can there be imagined a prettier Christmas custom than that of a corn-sheaf for the birds?)

BIRDS SPEAKING ENGLISH.—A traveller in South America, speaking of the birds of his native land, says it is pleasant to notice that, into whatever strange countries they may have wandered during winter, and whatever strange tongues they may have heard, they nevertheless come back *speaking English*. Hark! "Phœbe! Phœbe!" plain enough. And by and by the bobolink, saying, "Bob o' Lincoln," and the quail, saying, "Bob White." We have heard of one who always thought the robin said, "Skillet! skillet! three legs to a skillet! two legs to a skillet!" A certain facetious doctor says the robins cry out to him as he passes along the road, "Kill 'em! cure 'em! physic! physic! physic!"

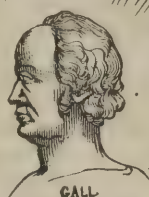
A MAN BEFORE ADAM.*—A conglomerate work, to use a geological phrase, has lately been published, entitled, "The Types of Mankind," made up of contributions from the late Dr. Morton, Agassiz, Usher, Nott, and Gliddon. The *New York Evening Post* says this work is destined to create something of a commotion in the religious world. The idea of the unity of the race of man is totally discarded by the authors, one and all. Dr. Usher makes the astounding statement in this work, that a human fossil had been found in New Orleans in the course of some excavations in that city, to which a pre-Adamite age is attributed. According to his authority, the skeleton of a man, of the conformation of our native Indians, was discovered at a depth of sixteen feet, lying below a succession of four fossil cypress forests, to each of which the age of 14,400 years is given. Agassiz is said to have accepted this as a fact, and based upon it his assertion, that man existed upon the earth at least 150,000 years ago. The theologian must either disprove this statement, or be compelled to admit a new exegesis of Holy Writ.

The work to which we have alluded makes, by-the-bye, liberal drafts upon the interesting treatise on the "Black Man," first published in the *Evening Post*.

* TYPES OF MANKIND; or, Ethnological Researches based upon the Ancient Monuments, Paintings, Sculptures and Crania of Races, and upon their Natural, Philological and Biblical History. By J. C. Nott, Mobile, Ala., and GEORGE R. GLIDDON, formerly United States Consul at Cairo. Dedicated to the Memory of the late Samuel George Morton, M.D., President of the Academy of Natural Sciences at Philadelphia, and illustrated by copious extracts from his inedited MSS.; with scientific contributions from Prof. Louis Agassiz, LL.D., W. Usher, M.D., and Prof. H. S. Patterson, M.D. With over four hundred illustrations. Complete in one vol. Price, \$5. For sale by FOWLER AND WELLS, 303 Broadway, New York.

* Several correspondents of the HOME JOURNAL have since shown that the bird is NOT an indispensable medium.

AMERICAN PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL.



Repository of Science, Literature, and General Intelligence.

VOL. XX. NO. 1.]

NEW YORK, JULY, 1854.

[\$1.00 A YEAR.

Published by

FOWLERS AND WELLS,

No. 308 Broadway, New York.

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TO OUR EXCHANGES.—We embrace the occasion afforded by the issue of the first number of our *twentieth volume*, to tender again our heartfelt acknowledgments to our brethren of the Press, for their cordial and commendatory notices of our JOURNAL, and of the noble Science of Mind which it advocates and promulgates. We appreciate their kind words, and know the influence they exert upon the public mind; and we thank them, not only in our own behalf, but in behalf of the thousands whom their introduction enables us to bring within the sphere of our teachings, and thus improve and elevate. We trust that we shall continue to merit their good opinions, and are sure that we shall be grateful for any expression of them with which they may honor us.

Psychology.

AVENUES OF THE SOUL.

WE have some hope of administering to the pleasure and instruction of many readers of the Journal, by unfolding some of the results of our investigations concerning the avenues of the soul, in a new analysis and classification of the senses. In doing this, we will submit some of the considerations which satisfy us that man has not only *five*, but *seven* senses, and that these rise in serial and triune gradations from a most exterior to a most interior plane, correspondentially shadowing forth by their nature and order of relations, some of the profoundest intimations concerning the soul's constitution and its relations to all things beneath and above it.

Upon the first trinity of the senses, little needs to be said beyond the mere mention of their names in their natural order of sequence. The first and most exterior of these is TOUCH or FEELING. This is the lowest and grossest medium by which the soul takes cognizance of merely external existences, with their most simple properties, such as hardness, softness, roughness, smoothness, &c.

The second in the order is TASTE. Through this the soul gains information as to *flavors*, which are produced by the characteristic action upon the gustatory nerves of the *dissolved particles* of any substance whose mere existence may have been previously discerned by touch. By means of taste, therefore, the soul gains one degree of information concerning the qualities of tangible substances, beyond what is given by the sense of touch.

After an object has thus been subjected to these lower modes of psychical perception, the soul naturally demands that it should be *seen* as the next development of its cognizances. The next sense in the order, therefore, is SIGHT.

It is through the media of these three senses—Touch, Taste, and Sight—that the soul gains the knowledge of all merely *exterior* things, with

their most *exterior* properties and movements. These senses, therefore, naturally constitute a TRINITY, which in its unitary form may be properly considered as the general sense of EXTERIORS.

We will now show that above this is another and corresponding trinity of senses, which in its united form takes cognizance of *aërial*, *ethereal*, and *semi-spiritual* existences, with their relations, powers, and operations, and that this trinity is much more nearly allied to the interior dominions of the soul than the previous one. Its individual members, as we shall see, respectively correspond to the members of the lower trinity in the order in which both occur.

The first member of this second trinity, and the fourth in the general scale of the senses, is HEARING. Abstractly speaking, this sense takes cognizance simply of *sound*, which is the result of concussions or vibrations of the atmosphere which act upon the auditory nerve, the agitation of the ethereal life-essence of which is prolonged into the more interior depths of the soul. Now, sound is the natural medium for the expression of the passions or emotions of the internal living principle, and by it the soul of one living being *touches* or *feels* the soul and the emotions of another. This fact is universally observable, not only in the affectional and intellectual communings of human beings, but in those of the lower animals. Different emotions are expressed and conveyed to kindred natures by different intonations and inflections of sounds, as the reader may know by observing the different effects produced upon himself by hearing the solemn voice of prayer, the sound of joviality and mirth, the shrieks of terror, or the liquid and moving tones of friendship and love. Almost any emotion, from grave to gay, from solemn to ridiculous, may be expressed and excited in the hearer by *music*, as is well known. This is so simply because the soul of the hearer is *touched* with those sounds; and from an instinctive perception of this fact we often speak of the most "touching melody," the most "piercing cries," or the most "moving eloquence." These considerations we think fully justify us in regarding hearing as

elevated, in the scale of spirituality, somewhat above either of the senses previously mentioned, and as being the medium of soul-touch, or feeling, even as physical or external touch is the medium of physical feeling. Its manifest correspondence, therefore, with physical touch, as the first member of the first trinity, suggests its place as the first member of a second series or trinity of senses.

The *second* member of the semi-spiritual series, and the fifth in the order of the senses, is *SMELL*. The function of this sense is to distinguish odors, or *ethereal flavors*, and thus it directly and manifestly corresponds to *TASTE*, which is the second member of the first trinity. It might, indeed, almost be called a degree of taste—the taste of invisible essences through contact with the lining membrane of the nose, even as the taste of solids and liquids occurs by contact with the tongue and palate.

An objection may here be raised against our theory of a gradual approximation to the spiritual in this serial scale, as based upon the comparative unimportance of this latter sense. That it is of little importance to man in comparison with the other channels of perception, is admitted; but it must not be overlooked that the medium through which its functional exercise is performed is far more refined, and thus more allied to the spiritual, than any which can be directly cognized by either of the other senses. The odor of musk, for instance, is so attenuated, that a single grain of that article will, as it is said, perceptibly scent a room for twenty years. The aroma left upon the ground by the impress of an animal's foot must be almost inconceivably rare, and yet the dog, in which the olfactory nerve is ramified over a large surface, will instantly detect that aroma, and by means of it will follow the animal's footsteps with unerring precision. Smell, therefore, is the perception of essences which, in refinement, more nearly approximate to the spiritual than any which can be *directly* perceived by either of the other senses, and this fact seems to indicate its position as one degree nearer to the central realms of the soul than either of the other senses.

Here are the "five senses" universally recognized by metaphysicians, more than which it is not supposed that man possesses. That some addition to the series, however, is absolutely demanded, and does really exist, we hope to make evident to the intelligent reader; but first we must make an obviously allowable and necessary correction in the ordinary *usus loquendi* as respects this department of metaphysics. The word "sense" is from the Latin word "*sentio*," which means to discern, to be sensible of, to perceive, or understand. Whatever channel, therefore, serves to the soul as a medium of discerning, of perceiving, of understanding, or being sensible of a thing, may be as properly called a "sense," as either of the channels of perception heretofore spoken of.

So far as we have proceeded in our classification, we have seen that the senses observe a regular order of gradation, rising, as to their functions, from an entirely exterior to a comparatively interior plane. There is still, however, apparently a vast hiatus between the last sense mentioned, or between the whole five united, and

the living focus or central fount of the perceptive power; and if the chain of progression observed in our classification is to be prolonged until all intermediate links between the outer and inner realms of the soul are supplied, as according to the plainest laws of analogy it should be, then another sense is obviously here required; and this sense should be more mental, more spiritual in its functions, than either of those previously named, or all of them put together. Moreover, as we have seen that hearing corresponds to the first member of the lower trinity, which is touch, or feeling, and that smell corresponds to the second member of that trinity, which is taste, so analogy would lead us to suspect that a third member of a second trinity, or a sixth sense, if such exists, would correspond to the third member of the first trinity, which is sight. Let us now consult nature and fact upon this point:

The senses of touch, taste, sight, hearing, and smell, are severally connected with certain sets of *nerves*, along which impressions are transmitted to the brain. But the brain itself is composed of perfected nervous matter—is one grand nerve—and in proportion to its superior refinement and complexity, is the superiority and extended range of the *sensible* impressions of which it is the organ. It not only receives impressions from the first five senses, whose nerves all converge in it, but it also receives impressions from physiological, psychical, and spiritual conditions in various ways induced in itself, and also from sources above and beyond itself, as has been abundantly proved in the course of our psychological essays heretofore published in this Journal. And as through its exceedingly refined and almost infinitely ramified fibres and channels of nervous or mental essence, every part of the brain communicates freely with every other part, so, when any impression, from whatever source, is received by any of its parts, it is immediately transmitted to other, and it may be to all parts; and after being passed round from part to part, or, as phrenologists would say, "from organ to organ," and viewed in its relations to and bearings upon them all, a *general* impression or interior sensation appears as the result, in the form of an established idea.

If we could *see* the electroid or nervo-psychical essence of the brain passing directly and inversely from organ to organ, in this process, it would doubtless impress us as a correspondence of the reflection of light from object to object, which in the spiritual or mental sense it indeed is; and its reflection in this manner, with infinitely subtle and complicated movements, is doubtless the essential part of the *modus operandi* of "*reflection*" as that term is applied to the operations of the mind.

By the reflection of solar or artificial light from an exterior object, the soul, through the eye, sees that object merely as an *abstract existence*, and also sees its particular features, colors, and motions. But through this inconceivably complicated reflection of all sensations or impressions, originating from whatever source, a general *mental* light is created, which enables the soul to *see*, as it were, the *mutual relations* of any two objects with their qualities; to *see* what they would be if put together in any given

way, or what they would be, and how they would act, if reduced to their simplest elements and forces, &c. In other words, this is the medium through which the soul sees causes, effects, principles, laws, adaptations, antagonisms, harmonies, and all the elaborations of what has been known as the reasoning faculty. In a word, whilst *ocular* sight *sees* outer facts, or physical existences, this superior or soul-sight *sees truths*, the *soul* of those facts and existences. Our sixth sense (medium of *sensing* or perceiving) is thus evidently established, and being a faculty by which the *mind* *sees*, it evidently assumes its place as the last member of a second trinity of senses, and clearly corresponds to the last member of the first trinity, which is *physical* sight.

The crowning instrumentality of the soul's powers of *sensing*, perceiving, or understanding, is yet to be named, and that has been generally called *INTUITION*. Being the last in the scale, this is superior to all the other senses, and being enthroned in the most interior recesses of the soul, it is the arbitrator of all the others. It receives the testimonies of all the others, and decides upon them, and also performs functions independent of any influence coming through these subordinate channels, and is man's connecting link with an invisible and superior world. It does not reason, but directly and absolutely *knows*. It positively knows, for instance, that three is a greater number than two; that no two mountains can exist side by side without a valley between them, &c. Being a *basis* or *first* of itself, it perceives spontaneously all first or self-evident principles; and being a synoptical universe of itself, it is conscious of the most general truths and laws of the outer universe, and infallibly unfolds this general knowledge into particulars, in proportion to its own unfolding.

Here, then, we have a sevenfold series of senses, corresponding to the seven notes of the diatonic scale in music—corresponding and related to the sevenfold constitutions of all complete existences in nature, and which, as I have shown in a published work,* rise one above the other like corresponding musical octaves, from the lowest note in the grand gamut of creation, to the highest.

Space forbids a further pursuit of this subject at present, but we may recur to it in future articles. If the foregoing theory, however, is correct, the reflective mind cannot fail to perceive in it the germs of an entire revolution in metaphysics, and the introduction to a far more enlarged and consistent philosophy in respect to all outer and inner, natural and spiritual things, than any which has hitherto been prevalent.

W. F.

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* *Macrocosm and Microcosm*, published by FOWLERS AND WELLS.

Biography.

BAYARD TAYLOR.

A PHRENOLOGICAL CHARACTER, BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH, AND PORTRAIT.

MR. TAYLOR possesses a full sized-brain, a well-developed and healthy physical organization, and a favorable temperament for both bodily and mental activity. His character is a positive one, with strongly-marked and well-defined traits. He is exceedingly energetic, allowing no obstacles to daunt or discourage him, and often, to use a familiar comparison, puts more powder in his gun than is necessary to kill his game. He courts opposition, or at least does not seek to avoid it, and loves excitement and adventure. He is quite in earnest about whatever he undertakes, and does every thing with all his might. All his powers, both of body and of mind, are at all times, and under all circumstances, *available*, and can be brought to bear at once upon any desired point. He is rapid in his mental operations, and prompt in action; is always cool and self-possessed; knows nothing of fear, and is only stimulated to new exertions by danger and difficulties. From his boyhood he must have been noted for his daring and love of adventure.

He is very independent and self-reliant, is the architect of his own fortune and character, is proud but not vain, and speaks out boldly his real opinions. He would not object to popularity, but seeks to command it by great deeds, rather than court it by saying and doing things merely to please the public.

He is rather lacking in prudence and circumspection, and is liable to act with too little regard to consequences. He is hopeful, sanguine, and enterprising, and never turns back because it seems to other eyes all dark ahead.

He is fond of female society, loves children, and can readily gain their affections; he also loves country and home strongly, and, though he loves to travel, is glad to get back again, and keeps his eye always on home. He is very fond of walking and physical action of all kinds.

His power of continuous application is great. He has large Comparison, remembers many things by association, and is fond of tracing analogies.

He is sometimes sarcastic, but can say a bitter thing in such a way that no offence is given. He has a good memory of time, and is very punctual in meeting all his engagements. His memory of faces and forms in general is also excellent. His mathematical talent is good, as is his ability to acquire languages. As a speaker he would do well, but as a writer still better.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

Of all the adventurous young Americans of the go-ahead school, whose lives are measured less by years than by actions, the subject of this brief memoir occupies the most conspicuous place before the public. From an early age he has been known to fame. He had scarcely passed the period of boyhood, when the successful accomplishment of a difficult and an almost unique enterprise made his name familiar throughout the land. He was quoted as a prodigy of youthful accomplish-

ment; his example was held up by ambitious parents as a stimulus to their children; a halo of popularity rested upon his path; predictions were freely uttered of his brilliant promise in the future, which thus far, it must be said, have occasioned no disappointment.

The causes of this rapid attainment of distinction are to be sought in the qualities of his personal character, no less than in a singularly felicitous combination of outward circumstances. Bayard Taylor has attained a remarkable eminence in several different spheres, in each of which success is usually regarded as a token of superiority. He has done many things well, for any one of which, in most cases, a man would be deemed to have made good his claim to a high place among his fellows. He was first widely known as a traveller, and writer of fine descriptive prose; then as a poet, with an active, healthy imagination, and genuine vigor of expression; afterwards as a diligent and efficient member of the periodical press; and still more recently as an eloquent and instructive public lecturer. A fortunate concurrence of opportunities, in these several relations, has doubtless contributed to his success; but the whole secret of its brilliant development cannot be understood without reference to the characteristic traits of his manhood.

An extraordinary spirit of enterprise cannot fail to strike every one as among the most prominent of his personal qualities. At an age when most young men are dozing away their lives in romantic dreams, or wasting their energies in rash and fruitless projects, or tamely submitting to the slavish routine of custom, Bayard Taylor was up and doing, engaged in plans of strenuous activity, and striking out new paths for the gratification of a pure and honorable ambition. His was not a spirit to repose contentedly in the chains of the past. He was not born to drudge on in the beaten, dusty walks of common life. His feet could not linger around the threshold even of the well-beloved paternal homestead, when inviting fields of adventure allured him in the distance, opening to him the prospects of knowledge and fame, and promising the richest rewards to one who was less daunted by perils than influenced by the love of novelty. Indeed, the contemplation of difficulties in the pursuit of a favorite object seems never to have entered his head. When quite unknown in the world of letters, he committed the rash act of publishing a volume of poems, leaving them to their fate with as much unconcern as he has since exposed his life on the pestilent streams and among the savage tribes of interior Africa. With the merest pittance of cash in his pocket, and the faintest hope of increasing his store, he trusted to his own good pilgrim-staff and his resolute spirit, for strength to make the tour of Europe; apparently a wild and reckless adventure, but one which turned out to be the foundation of his fame. In this way, he has gone on from the time he left his native hearth; always tempting Providence, hoping against hope, never yielding to obstacles, ever fruitful in resources, plucking grapes from the next vineyard, when meat and bread were scarce; and we believe, without a single exception, making the most untoward of discomfitures the occasion of triumph.

With his unquenchable thirst for adventures,

Bayard Taylor unites a persistent self-reliance, never looking to others for promoting his plans, when resources of his own creation or invention are at hand. After first launching his audacious little bark on the troubled waters of literary competition, he seems to have taken slight counsel with his friends, and to have become quite clear that he knew his own mind better than they could tell him. His life, accordingly, has taken its shape and coloring less from the promptings of others, than from its own inward tendencies. Hence the freshness, the completeness, the consistency, that have so strongly marked his career. Not only in action has he thus fallen back on his own resources, but his literary development has been governed by the same spirit of sturdy self-reliance. Both in the selection of his themes and the manner of their treatment, he is his own master. Not that he is without his intellectual favorites. No young poet is free from an impulse towards idolatry. He would fain worship the lofty spirits in whom he recognizes the stamp of genius, and whose inspiring melodies awaken the music of his own heart. In his early efforts, it is no wonder that he is tempted to wing his flight in the paths where he sees the traces of shining ones that have gone before him. Bayard Taylor doubtless has listened with reverent ear to the immortal strains of gifted bards. With a nature alive to all poetic influences, he has not remained obdurate to their powerful enchantments. But if his own verse has to a certain extent been vitalized by their spirit, it has yet taken the forms of his own nature, and given proof of its origin in an interior source. If it sometimes echoes with the bugle-notes of Tennyson, or trails a lingering sweetness from the rich imagination of Shelley and Keats, it still flows from an original fountain, and sparkles with the sunny light of the poet's heart.

The practical life of Bayard Taylor, however, is after all the best illustration of his self-relying energy. With scarce a penny in his pocket, he starts off on his youthful tour abroad, and in a short time sees more of Europe than crowds of travellers with unlimited wealth at their command. Scarce had the footsteps of rising empire on the golden shores of the Pacific been heard in our noisy cities, when he again takes up the pilgrim-staff, pushes his way to the haunts of the grizzly bears and grizzly men, and while most persons would have not done packing their trunks, returned with a finished daguerreotype of the marvels and splendor of the modern El Dorado. The next news we hear of him is, that he is urging his frail boat against the current of the Nile, exploring the ruins of a mysterious antiquity, and striking out new courses of observation and adventure among rivers "unknown to song." Nor is his resolute energy soon tired. Turning his steps to the farthest East, he plunges into the great chaos of the Celestial Empire, defying both diplomacy and naval discipline at once, almost forces his way into the midst of the United States Expedition, and has the satisfaction of following the first American keel which has ploughed the hitherto untroubled waters of isolated Japan.

But connected with these salient personal traits, the fine moral qualities of Bayard Taylor must not be lost sight of in any just estimate of his character. He is a man of uncommon rectitude of principle and of action. His probity is



Bayard Taylor.

as decided a feature in his composition as his poetry. The foundation of his success has been laid in genuine integrity of spirit. You could as soon calculate on detecting him in some act of cowardice or indecision, as in any of those scampish ways for which so many of Young America's literary adventurers have become notorious. He has no kith or kin with that class who deem looseness of conduct a proof of genius, and who rest their claims to immortality on the violation of all moral rules and precedents. At the same time, he has nothing about him of the precisian or Puritan. He is frank, genial, friendly with all sorts of people. His deportment is usually marked by great modesty, though he occasionally puts on an off-hand manner, which may perhaps be taken as the disguise of diffidence. In social life, he is a general favorite. He is always cordial and accessible, but never puts himself forward unduly, is never the hero of his own story, nor neglects the rights or feelings of less distinguished persons.

A brief sketch of Bayard Taylor's Biography will elucidate and confirm the impressions of his character which we have now presented. He was born on the 11th of January, 1825, in the village of Kennett Square, Chester County, Pennsylvania. His family was of Quaker descent on the father's side, his fifth paternal ancestor having been one of the emigrants who followed William Penn to America in the latter

part of the seventeenth century. The parents of Bayard, however, are not Quakers, as has often been erroneously stated. His father is a farmer in the beautiful rural district where Bayard was born. Until his seventeenth year, the young poet was educated in the country, with the exception of three years passed at Westchester, the shire-town of the county, where his father held the office of Sheriff. He early showed a taste for poetry and drawing, and in his sixteenth year intended to become an engraver, with a view to ultimately adopting the profession of artist. But he found this would involve a larger expense than he was able to meet, and reluctantly giving up his cherished purpose, in May, 1842, he became an apprentice in a printing office in Westchester. For two years, he was employed in this manner, making use of the scanty leisure at his command to acquire some knowledge of Latin and French and to write poems, several of which were published in the country newspapers. These were received with so much favor by his friends, that he was tempted to send some of his manuscripts to Mr. N. P. Willis, who at that time was engaged in conducting the *New York Mirror*, and to the Rev. R. W. Griswold, then editor of *Graham's Magazine*. The encouragement which he met with from these gentlemen induced him to venture on the publication of a volume; and in the beginning of 1844 he brought out a small collection of poems, hoping thus

to obtain the means of making a journey through Europe—a project which he had long secretly cherished. Not that he indulged any sanguine expectations of pecuniary aid from the sale of the book, but he hoped that it might commend him to the notice of the press, and enable him to form a profitable engagement with some American journal as foreign correspondent. A cousin of his at this time was about to depart on a visit to Germany, and Bayard at once decided at all hazards to go with him. The volume of poems called "*Ximania*" was so far successful as to procure two conditional engagements to write letters—one with Mr. Chandler, of the *Philadelphia United States Gazette*, and the other with Mr. Patterson, of the *Saturday Evening Post*, who paid him fifty dollars each for twelve letters to be sent from Europe, with the probability that more would be accepted if these should prove satisfactory. This sum, in addition to what he received for some poems published in *Graham's Magazine*, put him in possession of about \$140. With this small amount, he sailed for England in June, 1844, trusting to future remuneration for letters, or, in case that should fail, to his skill as a printer, supposing that at the worst he could work his way through Europe like the German "tramping journeymen."

In a letter addressed to Mr. N. P. Willis, and appended by him to the preface which he wrote to *Views A-Foot*, published on his return from Europe, he speaks of his wanderings abroad as follows:

"After eight months of suspense, during which time my small means were entirely exhausted, I received a letter from Mr. Patterson, of the *Saturday Evening Post*, continuing the engagement for the remainder of my stay, with a remittance of one hundred dollars from himself and Mr. Graham. Other remittances, received from time to time, enabled me to stay abroad two years, during which I travelled on foot upward of *three thousand miles*, in Germany, Switzerland, Italy, and France. I was obliged, however, to use the strictest economy—to live on pilgrim fare, and do penance in rain and cold.

"My means several times entirely failed; but I was always relieved from serious difficulty through unlooked-for friends, or some unexpected turn of fortune. At Rome, owing to expenses and embarrassments of travelling in Italy, I was obliged to give up my original design of proceeding on foot to Naples and across the peninsula to Otranto, sailing thence to Corfu, and making a pedestrian journey through Albania and Greece.

"But the main object of my pilgrimage is accomplished; I visited the principal places of interest in Europe, enjoyed her grandest scenery, and the marvels of ancient and modern art; became familiar with other languages, other customs, and other institutions, and returned home, after two years' absence, willing now, with satisfied curiosity, to resume life in America."

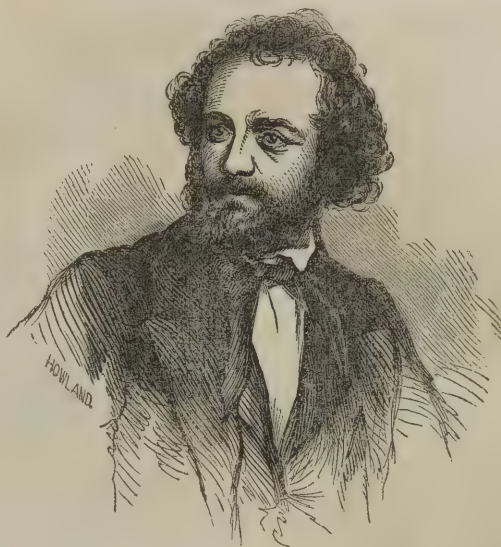
During that two years' tour his expenses were only *five hundred dollars*; and most of that too was earned upon the road, by writing for newspapers in the United States.

He returned from Europe in June, 1846, after an absence of about two years, and in the month of December following, brought out his "*Views*"

A-Foot," containing a complete and entertaining description of his experiences abroad. This volume met with immediate success. It has retained its popularity to the present time, making the name of the author widely and favorably known both in this country and England.

Upon his return from Europe, being anxious to establish himself in business, he engaged in a plan for starting a country newspaper in Phoenixville, Pa., a town on the Schuylkill which had been built up in a few years by its forges and rolling-mills. The attempt, however, proved unsuccessful, and after losing a year's labor, and incurring heavy pecuniary obligations, he left the place in Dec., 1847, and came to New York to seek his fortune. He procured an occasional engagement on the *Literary World*, then conducted by the poet Hoffman, but it gave him only a slender subsistence, and in February, 1848, he obtained a better situation as assistant in the editorial rooms of the *New York Tribune*. In the succeeding autumn he published a volume entitled "Rhymes of Travel," embracing his best poetical production up to that time. On the first of January, 1849, he formed a permanent connection with the *Tribune*, as associate editor, and purchased an interest in its joint-stock proprietorship. In June he was despatched to California to furnish accounts of the marvellous developments which that country presented; and returning in March, 1850, by way of Mexico, soon after published a record of his tour called "El Dorado, or, Adventures in the Path of Empire." This work was at once received with enthusiastic favor, and besides its extensive circulation in America, has been republished in England and Germany. He now resumed his labors in the *Tribune* office; but, to adopt the words of one of his most congenial friends, "a change, meantime, came over the spirit of his dream;" the "Friend" of his early poem, the "Lilian" of his "Rhymes of Travel," died.

Years before, they had betrothed themselves in sincerity and truth; it was their only wish in life to call each other by the endearing names of "wife" and "husband," two of the sweetest and most holy words ever uttered on earth. For years the marriage was deferred, "perhaps," says Dr. Griswold, in an affectionate allusion to the circumstance, "for the poet to make his way in the world; and when he came back from California there was perceived another cause for deferring it—she was in ill health, and all that could be done for her was of no avail; and the suggestion came, the doubt, and finally the terrible conviction, that she had the consumption and was dying. He watched her, suffering day by day; and when hope was quite dead, that he might make little journeys with her, and minister to her gently, as none could but one whose light came from her eyes, he married her; while her sun was setting he placed his hand in hers, that he might go with her down into the night. There are not many such marriages; there were never any holier since the father of mankind looked up into the face of our mother. She lived a few days, a few weeks perhaps, and then he came back to his occupations, and it was never mentioned that there had been any such events in his life." Could the sanctity of private letters be exposed to the public eye, his grief and manliness on the occasion



G. N. FRANKENSTEIN.

would shed a new lustre upon his character; but why allude to these things? It is the old sad story: the beloved have been dying, and the bereaved have been weeping for them, ever since time began.

In August, 1851, his health had become so much impaired, that he felt the need of relaxation from labor and change of scene. He accordingly started for Egypt and the East, intending to spend a year abroad, but his tour finally extended to India, China, and Japan, from which he returned in December last, after an absence of two years and four months. In Nov., 1851, after his departure, his third volume of poetry was published, entitled "A Book of Romances, Lyrics, and Songs." This has given a fresh illustration of the author's poetical ability, and has won the approval of the most judicious critics as well as the admiration of the poetry-reading public. Since his return, Bayard Taylor has devoted himself to lecturing on his foreign travels, and in this new field of intellectual effort has met with the most brilliant success. Another volume of poems, and a journal of his recent tour, it is understood, will soon be issued from the press.

In his person, Bayard Taylor is tall, athletic, and commanding, with an eye of great intelligence and power, luxuriant, curling hair, black as a raven's plumage, and an expression of countenance combining dignity, sweetness, susceptibility and strength.

GODFREY N. FRANKENSTEIN.

PHRENOLOGICAL CHARACTER, BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH, AND PORTRAIT.

This gentleman has naturally a strong and vigorous constitution, but his present physiological condition indicates a predominance of brain over body.

He is characterized, phrenologically, by the following strongly-marked traits:

1. The strictest regard for truth and right, in whatever he says or does. His word and his honor as a man, he values above all price.
2. Great hopefulness, disposing him to enthusiasm and to bright anticipations for the future; but,
3. Great caution and forethought serve to balance and regulate his hopefulness, and temper his actions with prudence.
4. A high degree of ambition, making him very anxious to excel, and sensitively mindful of reputation.
5. Strong attachments to friends, especially those of the female sex. He is, however, very choice in the selection of his associates, and values men for their talent and worth rather than for merely personal accomplishments.
6. Uncommon mechanical and inventive talent. This is one of the leading features of his character, and must show itself in an ability to devise ways and means in business, as well as in construction and invention.
7. Great imitative talent, enabling him to copy accurately whatever he has seen. Combined with Constructiveness, this gives him fine artistic ability.
8. A disposition to philosophize; to examine principles rather than facts; to live within himself, rather than in the external world.
9. Great love of order, system, methodical arrangement, and very clear conceptions of fitness and harmony in general.
10. Great fondness for poetry and for the beautiful and the sublime in Nature and in art.

He has a fair degree of musical taste, a good intuitive knowledge of character, and much youthfulness of feeling and impressibility. More perceptive intellect would give a better balance of character, and add to his talents as an artist.

He is well adapted, however, as it is, to his profession. He has only an ordinary command of language, but when excited can express him-



No. 1. AMERICAN AND HORSE-SHOE FALLS, FROM CATARACT POINT,
AMERICAN SIDE: TAKEN IN 1844.



No. 2. FERRY HILL AND THE CLIFTON HOUSE.
CANADA SIDE.

self without difficulty. His memory of ideas and principles is very good, but of common occurrences rather poor.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

GODFREY N. FRANKENSTEIN was born in Germany, September 8th, 1820. His parents emigrated to this country in 1831, bringing young Godfrey with them. Their voyage across the Atlantic was a long and perilous one, and came near closing with a shipwreck on the coast of Virginia. The terrible night in which all on board expected to perish, made an indelible impression upon the susceptible mind of young Frankenstein, who remembers at this day his thoughts in view of the fate which seemed to impend. He could not, he says, bear the thought that his little baby-sister, so young and so good, should meet such an awful death. But all on board were finally saved.

The family settled the next year in Cincinnati, Ohio.

A passion for drawing seems to have developed itself in young Godfrey at a very early age; though, he says, his first attempts were very sorry specimens by the side of those of his elder brother, John. Some of his boyish expedients, in reference to artists' materials, remind us of the celebrated Benjamin West's juvenile experience in painting. It is related of Frankenstein that when quite a little boy, upon an occasion of hog-slaughtering, he got a quantity of blood with which to color some of his drawings. The butcher, discovering what he was about, kindly informed him that coffee made very good *yellow*. The little artist coaxed his mother to make some for him, and in a short time he had painted a whole village, church and all, using the coffee for the straw-colored houses, the blood for the red tiles of the roofs of the dwellings, and diluted ink for the slate-colored roof of the church.

During the year 1832 Godfrey lived several months with a sign-painter in Cincinnati, and a year or two later, in his fourteenth year, we find him carrying on the business of sign-painting on his own account. Persons wishing work done and asking for the proprietor of the establishment, were, as we may well suppose, considerably astonished when the boyish Frankenstein presented himself in that character. At this period he occasionally tried his hand at painting pictures from lithographs and other engravings. During the winter he employed his evenings in practising drawing.

In 1837 he copied several of the landscapes of Samuel M. Lee, a very meritorious western artist, who had formerly resided in Cincinnati. So accurately did he render even the first one, that Mr. Lee, who afterwards saw the copy, believed it to be the original picture.

He was accustomed at this time to go out early in the morning among the hills near the city, to draw from Nature, returning before business hours. He first began *painting* from Nature in 1848, innocently supposing himself to be the first person who had ever painted landscapes in this way; the only course he was aware the artists pursued, was to make drawings from nature and then paint their pictures from them in their

rooms. He soon saw that nature could not thus be faithfully copied.

He now also sometimes practised painting heads, and succeeded from the first in producing a likeness.

He soon became so absorbed in painting pictures that he began to neglect his sign-painting, and it was obvious to him that he must abandon either the one or the other. After much reflection and deliberation, and a consultation with his parents, who left the matter entirely to him, he decided to give up his business, though it bade fair to be very lucrative, and devote himself entirely to art.

In June, 1839, he opened his studio in Cincinnati, and made quite a brilliant *débüt*. His health, however, soon became seriously affected by the extreme dampness of his room, and he did not fully recover for several years.

During the years 1839, '40 and '41, he made sketches in the vicinity of Cincinnati, chiefly on Mill Creek, then and for several years after, a beautiful stream; on Bank Lick, Ky.; on the Little Miami River, near Clifton, Ohio; about Yellow Springs, Ohio; in the vicinity of Madison, Ind.; and many other places.

For the next two years he devoted himself almost entirely to portrait-painting.

On the death of his father, which occurred in 1842, his elder brother being absent, he became "head of the family," which position he still occupies.

In June, 1844, he visited the Falls of Niagara for the first time. Their grandeur and beauty charmed his artist-soul beyond measure, and he left with the determination to return at the earliest possible moment with palette and pencils to paint them.

In a few weeks he was again at the Falls, where he remained till late in the autumn, constantly engaged in transferring to the canvas the magnificent scene before him. From Niagara Frankenstein went to Bytown, Canada, to take some views on the Ottawa river, and of the suspension bridge at that place, for the Engineer of the Board of Works of Canada. He also made a short visit to Montreal, where he painted some portraits and received a number of commissions for Niagara pictures.

Between the years 1844 and 1851 our artist painted a large number of pictures, and visited various sections of the country in the pursuit of his art. Among his pictures at this period were a portrait of William C. Bryant, and sketches of the Lawrence Homestead, Groton, Mass.; the Adams residence, Quincy, Mass.; the birth-place of John Adams and John Q. Adams, Braintree, Mass.; and many other places of interest. A sketch made in Bank Lick Valley, Ky., in 1850, was afterwards seen by Jenny Lind, and so delighted her that she ordered a large copy of it.

In August, 1851, he again visited Niagara, where he remained till December, 1852, painting the Falls and Rapids in all seasons, during all hours of the day and night, and from every conceivable point of view. He even took views behind the Cataract, a thing never thought of before.

These views, of course, were only drawn on the spot; painting in such an atmosphere of spray and water being utterly out of the question.



No. 3 ENTRANCE TO THE CAVE OF THE WINDS, GOAT ISLAND.



No. 4. HORSE-SHOE FALL, FROM NEAR THE FERRY LANDING,
CANADA SIDE.

Even drawing was no easy matter. The Winter Scenes of Niagara he painted in the severe winter of 1851-2, when the ice accumulations were more magnificent than they had been for many years. Painting these pictures was a severe and difficult undertaking. He was often completely enveloped in a coat of ice, with long icicles hanging from his hair, cap, and coat. The spray falling and freezing upon his picture and palette, gave him very serious trouble. He was frequently obliged to scrape and pick off the ice with his palette and penknife. An umbrella held over him was much of the time useless, as the spray was often dashed from all directions—from above, from below, and from all sides at once.

He conceived the idea of painting a Panorama of Niagara in 1849; one of the principal motives being to bring the Great Wonder of the World before all people; to induce many who might not otherwise do so, to make a journey to the great original; to present to those who could not do this, as faithful a representation as could be given, and to renew the pleasure of those who had made the pilgrimage. How fully he has succeeded, is attested by the spontaneous and enthusiastic language of the press throughout the country, and of the thousands from all parts of the globe who have seen the work.

Mr. Frankenstein is an ardent and conscientious student of Nature. Some of his works sometimes at first sight appear strange and even unnatural to those who have made *pictures*—not *nature*—their standard and study; but a little acquaintance with them soon discovers their remarkable merits. Those who have a thorough knowledge of nature, invariably pronounce them most truthful and poetic representations of her. Indeed, *fidelity* is one of the prominent merits of Mr. Frankenstein's pictures. On this point the testimony of Dr. John Locke, of Cincinnati, a man familiar with Nature in all her forms, and living in loving communion with her, is of value: and the artist who numbers him among his admirers may well be proud of his success. In a letter to the *Newark Daily Advertiser*, he says, speaking of the Panorama of Niagara, then on exhibition in Newark:

"While other artists are putting in their 'fancy touches,' or painting their 'fancy pieces,' the Frankensteins are exposing themselves to all the inclemencies of the weather, even to the blasts and storms of winter, to copy in exact portraiture the works of their Creator, without any vainly attempted improvements. It ought to be a satisfaction to those who visit the Panorama, that they can be assured that they see, in one sense, Niagara itself. Indeed, although no representations of Nature can excel the original, yet the Panorama has several advantages.

"In the hundred views exhibited in the picture, you see the Fall in all variety of phases, and in all the lights of noonday and moonlight; in sunshine and in a thunder-storm; in summer green, in autumn brown, in wintry icicles, snowy avalanches, and accumulated icebergs. The Panorama also brings together surrounding scenes, as the Rapids, the Whirlpool, the Suspension Bridge, Heights of Queenstown, &c.; in all, an amount of scenery which would require several days and much fatigue to witness at the Falls, besides the annoyance of being besieged by the

hangers-on at the great cascade, in a manner so extremely incompatible with the sublime."

Mr. Frankenstein's pictures of Niagara are widely scattered, and everywhere admired. They may be found in all parts of the United States and Canada; in England, Scotland, Sweden, Germany, India, &c. Upon receipt of some views of Niagara Jenny Lind had commissioned him to paint, she wrote: "The pictures awaken the most touching and agreeable reminiscences, and I feel under great obligation to your talent on looking at them."

A large number of Frankenstein's Niagara pictures have been engraved, and thus multiplied for the use of the million, and through the kindness of the artist we are permitted to embellish our pages with several of them.

No. 1 represents the American and Horse-Shoe from Cataract Point, American side, and was taken in 1844. The precise point from which this view was taken is not now attainable, a projecting shelf of rock having been cut away to make room for a most unpicturesque but very convenient stairway.

No. 2 is an excellent representation of Ferry Hill and the Clifton House, Canada side.

No. 3 is a view of the entrance to the Cave of the Winds, Goat Island. The author of an excellent article on Niagara, in Harper's Magazine for August, 1853, thus speaks of this cave:

"The path to the right from the foot of the staircase, leads to the entrance to the Cave of the Winds, which lies behind the Central Fall. It is hard to imagine how this cavern missed being called the 'Cave of Æolus' by those classicists who have exhausted ancient mythology for appellations for our American scenery. But it has escaped this infiction; and the 'Cave of the Winds' it is, and will be. From the little house close by the entrance, where the requisite changes of dress are made, you look down into an abyss of cold gray mist, driven ever and anon like showers of hail into your face, as you grope your way down the rocky slope. Haste not, pause not. Here is the platform, half-seen, half-felt amid the blinding spray. Shade of Father Hennepin! this is truly a 'dismal roaring' of wind and water. We are across—and stand secure on the smooth shaly bottom of the cave. Look up; what a magnificent arch is formed by the solid rock on the one side, and the descending mass of water on the other! Which is the solid and firmer you hardly know. Yet look again—for it is sunset—and see what we shall see nowhere else on earth—three rainbows one within another, not half-formed and incomplete, as is the scheme of our daily life; but filling up the complete circle, perfect and absolute."

No. 4 is a view of the Horse-Shoe Fall, from the Ferry-Landing, Canada side. This is said to be the best point from which to see that fall.

We cannot forbear from quoting here the closing paragraph of the article in Harper's Magazine to which we have before referred; and with that we take our leave for the present of our artist and of the scene with which his name and fame are now so inseparably connected:

"These are but words, and words can only faintly suggest some of the more salient features of Niagara. Even the painter's pencil is inadequate to express that in which lies its deepest

charm—everlasting motion and perpetual change, conjoined with an all-pervading sense of unity. The artist from whose labors we have so largely borrowed, has made the study of the Great Cataract a labor of love. He has summered and wintered by it. He has painted it by night and by day; by sunlight and by moonlight; under a summer sun, and amid the rigors of a Canadian winter, when the gray rocks wore an icy robe, and the spray congealed into icicles upon his stiffened garments. The sketches from which we have selected, have grown up under his hands for a half score of years; and we cannot doubt that many to whom Niagara wears the face of a familiar friend, will find themselves transported to it in imagination, as they look upon the results of his labors; and many who may never behold the Falls, will gain some just though inadequate conception of their magnificence and beauty."

Phrenology.

"When a man properly understands himself, mentally and physically, his road to happiness is smooth, and society has a strong guaranty for his good conduct and usefulness."—Hon. T. J. Rusk.

PHRENOLOGICAL JOTTINGS.

NO. IV.

BY LEVI REUBEN, M.D.

MANLINESS.—"Virtue is bold, and goodness never fearful," was doubtless written, as it is generally understood, in a moral light. But mind and matter are strangely blended in all our perceptions; and each world involves the other. The truth of the sentiment above given is equally apparent from a physical point of view. Thus: *manliness* is bold, and he that is *good* for what he undertakes, is never fearful. Courage is a producible thing, as cabbages are. There is a *physiology* of *sentiments*, as there is of digestion; but that is too deep for our present purpose. The Rev. Henry Ward Beecher well said in one of his lectures, "Honesty is a luxury, and the poor can hardly afford it!" And so we may say that courage is a plant of *tropical* growth, and will not flourish in a soil of semi-starvation, or in the frozen zone of poverty. There is a magnanimity of humble life, but it shows itself in sacrifice and privation, and awakes our admiration rather than our pity. It is the wasting of the noblest traits of humanity on the bleak winds of destiny, that freeze and annihilate what they thus call forth; and it is far other than the magnanimity of full proportions, that walks forth where competence, not superfluity, waits on endeavor, and in the presence of which we are awed with a sense of the largeness of human capability and power.

INTUITION.—It is by no means because suspicion assigns too bad motives, or fails generally to perceive the real ones, that men so universally condemn it; but because it is a keen eye peering into all the *penetrabilia* of human character, which men feel they have a right to shield from such scrutiny. Suspicion—*sight of motive*—is in the right, so far as facts are concerned; but Secretiveness and Self-esteem revolt at its prying; and so charity legislates not merely that "the truth is not to be spoken at all times,"

but that even the eye and the ear should not always be open; that we must see things to which we must be blind, and hear things to which we must be deaf! Thus the possessor of large and uncurbed Intuition is condemned, not because his revelations are untruthful, but because they are cruel or uncharitable.

RELIGION AND SCEPTICISM.—The author of "The Rhetoric of Conversation" advises to treat scoffers at religion with silent contempt. This is unquestionably good advice, if two things were first defined. What is religion? Who are scoffers? True religion is a conservative principle, in harmony with which alone is stable human society possible. But there is a narrow, prowling sectarianism abroad, that is for ever arrogating to itself the authority and sanctity of the true sentiment. This borrows the sacred cloak of the Divine in man, to clothe with power its own deformed and lifeless skeleton. Just as our modern moralist, so Plato and Cicero, and many other great and good men, long since enforced the claims of the popular religion. But, unlike our modern moralist, Plato and Cicero did not believe in the vitality of the forms they commended. They used them as needful allegories in addressing weak and ignorant minds; while they themselves saw that truth is a celestial radiance, far removed from dwelling in such vile *æuvia*.

And who are "scoffers?" Not the truly sceptical; for a *sceptic* is an *inquirer*—one who investigates nature and its Author—and the word received its bad signification at a time when any employment of the intellectual powers on religious questions was proof of heresy in its subject, and a sufficient warrant for even martyrdom! Why do we not throw off the falsities against which Luther and Huss *protested*, and for nominally disavowing which we assume the title of *Protestants*? The "scoffer" it is human to shun, and divine to pity; but the true sceptic, we repeat, is not a scoffer, but rather a reverent disciple in the temple of the universe, in which he sees but the outspoken mind of Deity. The true sceptic is not an "infidel." He is not a disbeliever, but rather a believer, in the best sense of that word. His faith in the immutability of LAW, and in the goodness and wisdom of the Great LAWGIVER, is pervading and controlling, and such as suffers by no comparisons. Indeed, *faith* and *unbelief* are but relative terms, and too commonly used in a restricted and partial sense. And certainly none are more "unbelieving" in some directions than the most pious of men, as none exercise a more abiding "faith" in other ways, than the so-styled sceptics.

Indeed, it is a very noticeable fact that the day of "scoffers" at religion is passing away. Faith is widening and deepening its hold on the human heart, in proportion as its province is becoming better defined, and as the basis of truth underlying it grows more broad and substantial. There was a reason why, with the early revival of literary and scientific studies, after the long slumber of the "middle ages," the world should have its Hume and Gibbon, Herbert and Berkeley, Rousseau, D'Alembert, Diderot, Voltaire, and a host more, who openly sat in "the seat of the scorner." Mind had grown in

power beyond its advances in positive and correct knowledge; it was developed above its way-marks, and had strength without light; it was a giant groping in the twilight; and in its useless surplus of strength, it reviled, complained, and denied. But science, as Lord Bacon says, though in the beginning it seems to carry men away from religion, "in the end brings them round to it again." And thus, as the unity and harmony of all truth would lead us to expect, we happily find that while independence of views and schismatic divisions in the churches are becoming every day more common, the sentiments of atheism and irreligion are steadily giving way to truer views of man and the universe, of God and eternity. The axe of brave old Independency is busy riving and splitting up the dead ecclesiasticisms, but only that it may come down at last to the individual; by no means because it would sunder the links that bind the helpless creature to the Infinite Creator.

It may be added, that if the unity and harmony of science and religion be ever finally and conclusively demonstrated, this will be (as it now bids fair to be forthwith) the work of science, and not of religion. And this is necessarily so, because religion is a sentiment, and therefore in itself blind; while science is the offspring of faculties whose highest and exclusive character it is, that, within the bounds of possibility, they *see* and *know*! Feelings are not intelligent. The intellectual eye must be full of light, or the blind desires must for ever go astray.

CHARITY.—That benevolence should sometimes be styled charity, sympathy, or love, is not strange. This accords with the general indefiniteness of language, which allows to most words a *margin* of indistinct, blended, and doubtful significance; by which, as sea merges in sky, or as day fades out into night, so each mingles with and passes gradually into the spirit of its cognate words. In this, also, physical corresponds with psychical. For in the brain we find no sharp outlines of organs, but each running into those about it, giving between any two a sort of middle ground, an *intermediateness of faculty*. And in the brain, charity is the name either of a special faculty, or of a region. In the latter case it corresponds to the generic sense of love, embracing Benevolence, Agreeableness, and the entire humane, or intellectual-sentimental group.

POLITENESS.—True politeness is a *sensiment*; a semi-intelligent sentiment, but partaking in no way of the nature of a propensity. It is quiet and easy in its action, belonging to the quiet region of the mind. It is akin to love on the one hand, and wisdom on the other; its organs having their place between those of moral sentiment and intellect. All officiousness, pragmatical zeal for the comfort of our friends, is, therefore, a spurious article. It is quasi-politeness; and sometimes the imitation is a shockingly poor one. It springs from the *motives*, not from the sentiments. Hence it is either of selfish or animal origin, and is not an indifferent thing, but to be shunned as of suspicious import.

CONSCIENCE.—Is conscience the result of education, as is often argued? Rather, do not men

mistake judgment for conscience? Judgment may be biased by a false education, or warped by wrong motives. Conscience, blind in itself, relies on the other's eyes, and most heartily approbates the wrong, because judgment has pronounced it *right*. For how can a man appropriate or condemn himself for a thing, until he has first settled in his mind the question, "Was I right or wrong?"—and the decision of that question is wholly a matter of the *judgment*. Thus we arrive at the true office of conscientiousness. It is solely a sentiment, which *feels* an intense pleasure in the consciousness of having done right, and a proportionate pain from the knowledge of an intentional wrong. It is the feeling of duty; but the knowledge of what is or is not duty, comes to it necessarily from other faculties.

Among the paradoxes in human nature which Phrenology explains, is this: A man may be exceedingly spiritual-minded and religious, and yet dishonest; or very conscientious, and yet irreligious. That is, Marvellousness and Veneration being very large, Conscientiousness may still be sadly deficient; and the reverse may also be true. All men, whether within or without churches, are as yet beings of *unbalanced mental conformation*; and the great lesson yet to be learned by all parties, and the true lesson of Christianity, too, is UNIVERSAL CHARITY.

WIT AND HUMOR.—Holmes says, "Humor is infinitely rarer than wit. Humor must have *feeling* in it; wit needs none. . . . Laughter and weeping are nearly allied; pathos and humor are akin." Here is phrenological truth clearly expressed; and it is easily explained. Humor is the upper portion of an organ, whose lower is wit. The latter is intellectual; the former approaches and blends with sympathy and benevolence. It is the humane aspect of wit. And it would seem that the humane brain is as yet the least developed of all. The examination of any group of skulls will show, as a general rule, a greater deficiency—narrowness, lowness, or depression—in the region just above the intellectual group, and lying between the latter, Veneration, and Ideality, than can be met with in any other portion of the cranial surface. The animal, selfish, moral, and intellectual regions all show repeated instances of marked development; the social—the intrinsically and distinctively *human* brain—is yet to be developed. And this corresponds fully with what we see of human relations and human conduct. Poets sing the brotherhood of the race, but only in the way of prophecy. The last and highest development of the mind is to be the evolution in it of the *human*.

CRITICISM.—The motive to criticism lies in a lower propensity, and is allied to hatred and cruelty. The ability to criticise lies in the comparing and analytic faculties, and Ideality. And here we discover the relation of criticism to wit and the humane sentiments. Cruel in its end, it may still be kindly in its manner, and justifiable in itself. Much so-called criticism has not in it this redeeming feature of the humane. It is then an ebullition of sheer envy, hatred, or slander.

Wit gives keenness to criticism, and with the other intellectual faculties, coolly dissects its subject. But humor dips the brightest blade in the healing oil of human feeling, before plunging it among the quivering fibres. It could not murder a Keats, nor even a much more vulnerable than he. Its highest praise is, that it aims to enlighten and benefit its object, as well as its auditors.

INTUITION AND VENERATION.—Intuition sees the motives of men; the real nature and relations of the gross, corporeal being. Hence, acting alone, it depreciates man in our estimation; ourself, as well as others. The human aspect of Veneration, on the contrary, takes cognizance of the sentiments and capabilities—the man, in the nobler sense. This gives a high and reverend character to men, and leads us to stand in awe of them. Large Intuition, unchecked, therefore, sees in man an animal, moved by self-centering impulses, and deals with him accordingly; while large Veneration, unchecked, forbears to study man, defers to him, and deals with him as with a being not to be trifled with, or lightly approached.

A large development of both these faculties leads its possessor to exclaim with Young:

"A worm!—a god!"

or to reiterate the cutting sarcasm of Pope—

"Go teach Creative Wisdom how to rule,
Then sink into thyself, and be a fool!"

REASON AND RECTITUDE—MALE AND FEMALE.—Woman is consistent, man reasonable. The whole character of the former is more consonant with itself, as that of the latter is more consonant with the truths of the external world. This is so because woman excels in perceptive and moral, man in reflective brain. I do not say this is the distinctive phrenology of the sexes, for woman must be allowed to develop her mentality untrammelled, before that can be determined. How can we expect reason and reasonableness to show themselves as governing traits in her character, when her whole education, intellectual, moral, and social, has so little in it to call out and strengthen the element of reason in her mind. As it is, women are *unreasonable* oftener than they are *bad*; and fret man's *intelligence* oftener than they shock his *moral sense*. With man, we find just the reverse to be true. He is morally delinquent oftener than he is unreasonable; and often wounds woman's delicate sense of rectitude and taste, while he seldom disappoints her intellectual standard and convictions.

In conclusion: there is much yet to be learned in respect to the nature and operations of mind; and the world will be greatly indebted to those who shall materially enlarge our knowledge upon so important a subject.

A LADY who, by her professional attainments, has won the admiration of the world, recently said to us, "It is flattering to be lionized and applauded, but one approving smile from my father is better than all." Of such sweet stuff is the heart of woman composed. Better one sunbeam than volumes of adulation, or heaps of gold.

PRACTICAL PHRENOLOGY.

ITS VALUE.—NO. IV.

BY NELSON SIZER.

"O, wad the powers some gift gie us,
To see oursels as ithers see us!"

HORACE MANN says, "In college, I was taught all about the motions of the planets, as carefully as though they would have been in danger of getting off the track if I had not known how to trace their orbits; but about my own organization I was left in profound ignorance. I ought to have begun at home, and taken the stars when it should come their turn. The consequence was, I broke down at the beginning of my second college year, and have never had a well day since." Mankind know vastly more of almost every thing else than of themselves. Persons with any pretensions to information and standing are ashamed to be ignorant of general history, of empires, wars, geography, astronomy, of chemistry, (except its application to human life and health,) and would deem it a disgrace not to be booked up in the polite literature of the day. But ask them a question relative to their physical structure, to the laws which govern nutrition and health, and they stand bewildered in their ignorance. But, if we ask them to introvert their mental vision and give a description of their mental mechanism, they are lost in a maze still more profound. This is strange, and yet it is *not* strange. Strange that men should be so indifferent to knowledge which is so vastly important to their health of body and happiness of mind: *not* strange, from the fact that so little effort is made by the teachers of mankind to instruct them in the laws of mind and body. The medical profession deem it to their advantage to keep the world in ignorance of the laws of health. The systems of Mental Science, as taught in the schools, are but a dry collection of abstractions, too metaphysical to be comprehended or remembered by the student, if indeed their authors ever had a clear, well-defined idea of the subjects on which they have written.

The time is comparatively brief since the medical world knew that the blood circulated through the body, and briefer still, since the functions of the brain were known; and not a few of the present day, professors in Medical Colleges, stupidly deny that the brain has special organs adapted to the manifestation of the several faculties. But a brighter day is dawning on the world. The doctrines of Gall are being promulgated among the great middle, thinking class; and the day is not distant when the old self-conceited "fogies" who occupy the chairs of mental philosophy will no longer clog the wheels of progress in knowledge, and when mind shall become the subject of analysis by all who have a mind worthy of analyzing, with as much clearness and certainty as now pertains to the general business and arts of life. Why should it not be so? Is there any thing so intricate and obscure in the structure of mind as necessarily to preclude it from being understood? Phrenology unfolds its laws, and may as easily be studied and comprehended as mathematics or any other science requiring analysis and generalization.

Let another generation come upon the stage of action, and we might as well look for ice at the Equator as to seek for a professor in a college, or the "*principal of a high school*," who would not be ashamed to deny a knowledge of, and belief in, Phrenology; nay more, where it would be considered a disgrace for a respectable mechanic to be without a good general knowledge of the subject.

In making this assertion we do not claim that the application of Phrenology will not be a distinct profession, like law, chemistry, and the healing art. The number devoted to the science as a profession will, doubtless, be increased a thousand-fold—it will find its way into common schools, and the masses will be able to analyze their different emotions and talents with an intelligence hitherto unknown.

Let not the reader call this a Utopian speculation. Let him but take the same stand-point that we occupy, and perceive the advance in the public mind that the last fifteen years have witnessed. When we commenced to teach the science, the wise ones (?) fought it as an innovation, and the less intelligent ridiculed it with the fool's argument, a laugh. Now, few there are, except those who have grown gray in stereotyped bigotry, who do not acknowledge that it contains truths of the highest practical value to the race, as the foundation for Education, Moral Discipline, and Self-Culture.

This great revolution in public sentiment is owing mainly to the lectures and examinations of practical Phrenologists. Books and Journals, it is true, are finding their way from the rocky shores of the Atlantic, over the smiling prairies of the West to the shores of the placid Pacific, and opening a new and cheering vista of thought in the minds of millions; but it is, after all, the living teacher that applies the science to the exposition of individual character, revealing to thousands every year "all that ever they did," and the obscure under-currents of thought, and motive, and passion that ennoble or degrade the character: it is this that makes the science a living, progressive reality.

Besides, practical Phrenology discloses to a man his true position in the mental scale. For example, I know how I feel on the score of duty, or kindness, or anger, or hope, or parental love; but I do *not* know how much less or more of these powers others may feel. Consciousness, independent of Phrenology, being the only guide, it is difficult for an individual to give himself the true position in the scale of mentality, because he cannot appreciate the consciousness of others, more or less endowed than himself.

But when the skillful Professor of Phrenology applies the science to all grades of development, he can teach the individual his relative position in the scale of talent, and point out the weak or excessive developments, and thus show a man his faults, and how to elevate or restrain his faculties to the true standard of power and activity.

The sceptic who brands the religious world with folly and ignorance, is taught by Phrenology that his own organization is as much the occasion of his feeble faith, as that his small "Calculation" is the reason why he is slow and often incorrect in casting accounts, or that from

small Constructiveness he is a sorry bungler in mechanics. This fact leads him to "see himself as others see him," and it teaches him humility. A man becomes enraged with anger from slight causes and often from no cause at all, and he honestly thinks he has the most ample and justifiable occasion to rave with passion and to punish the supposed aggressor. His life is a series of fault-finding and wrangling, and he regards himself as the most abused man in the world. Practical Phrenology, in a quiet hour, tells him his Combativeness is not only excessive in size, but rendered doubly active by abuse and irritable by a bad mode of living, and at forty the man awakes to the fact that he has quarrelled with the world from his cradle, when, could he have seen himself "as others see him," he might have saved himself and friends a world of trouble, and by this time have trained himself to be a decent man.

This day I examined a man in this city, who has excellent judgment of the value of property and good business talent, but his Cautiousness is so excessive that he is ever fearful to follow his judgment until he has not only demonstrated every business proposition, but obtained the concurrent advice of several reliable friends. Hence he is a "slow coach," and generally loses good opportunities by delay. This I pointed out, and advised him to dash ahead in business as soon as his judgment sanctioned an enterprise, and not listen to the croakings of Cautiousness. He replied, "You are right, and I have good reason to know it just now; for," said he, "three weeks ago I was offered a property in the city which I wanted, for \$15,000. I thought I would take it, but I waited three days to brood over it, and on informing the owner I had decided to take it, was told that he had been offered \$18,000 for it, but I might have it at that price. This offer I took home and ruminated it three days, and retired to close the bargain, but it then stood at \$22,000. The man did not feel in a hurry to sell, so I studied upon it another 'term' and concluded to buy at that price, but lo! he had received an offer of \$24,500, and at the end of a week, having concluded to pay even this, what was my surprise to learn that it was sold for \$28,000, and this day it has been sold again for \$32,500. I think this examination would have enabled me to have made \$17,000, within the last month, if I had obtained it in time, and perhaps it may save me more than that yet, in the future. I shall remember the lesson, enforced as it is by this stupid failure to gain a handsome little fortune, all by over-much Cautiousness."

But we need not multiply instances of illustration. Scarcely a day passes that we do not meet similar cases in our office practice, if not in the failure to realize \$17,000, yet errors of perhaps greater importance to the individual as a man, involving a whole life of happiness or misery, of honor or disgrace. Show us any means of ascertaining character and correcting errors equal to this, and we will give it an honorable niche on a par with *Practical Phrenology*.

Branch Phrenological Cabinet, }
231 Arch St., Philadelphia. *}*

Horticulture.

PRACTICAL GARDENING, AND RURAL ÆSTHETICS.

BY AUGUSTUS HEPP,
Landscape Gardener.

FIRST ARTICLE.—INTRODUCTION.

Show a man the pleasures of a home, and he is sure to appreciate them; give him the opportunity, and he is almost as certain to enjoy them. Let his domestic circle be filled from the circumference to the centre with endearing associations, and he ceases to be a wanderer from his own fire-side; he will refrain from the fiery inspirations of strong drink, shun the drinking-saloon, and avoid its inebriate attendants. The flimsy, superficial and transitory pleasures of fashionable society become only a secondary consideration to him, for home is his first purpose, and "home is where the heart is," viz., his own "lot" and family. Be his circumstances never so different, here is a solace to his mind. The venturesome broker, while distracted upon the agitated ocean of speculation; the cautious merchant, who calculates his risks and profits; the pent-up clerk, who from morn till night drives the pen; the hard-working mechanic and the toiling laborer, who earns his bread by the sweat of his brow; each and all are enabled to stem the current of difficulty, to overcome their multitudinous cares and accompanying vexations, by the thought of home and its comforts. It becomes, then, a matter of consideration, how home may be made to furnish these advantages. In the first place, a frugal, honest, and affectionate partner has a great deal to do with it. A comfortable, well-adapted, and appropriate dwelling, with the surrounding precincts, be they large or small, neatly laid out both as regards usefulness, beauty, and healthfulness, is another great addition. Poets have written, and bards have sung, of the beauties and ennobling effects of the garden, but twice-told are the advantages to be derived from this source. Its influence upon the morals, physical power, intellectual development, and general health of the human system is immense. A well-kept and attentively cared-for garden conduces likewise much to the orderly and systematic movements of a household. Show me a man's garden, I will tell you if there be order in himself or his family. There is perhaps no better teacher of order than the garden. All its products require periodical and exact attention; this careful application begets punctuality in other matters, and finally, a well-regulated action in all things.

Although the above advantages are sufficient to show the importance of this subject, there are others of a pecuniary and healthful nature. Any person who owns one fourth of an acre may grow enough vegetables, excepting, perhaps, potatoes, to serve an ordinary family all the year round, besides the having a patch set aside for flowers; and even one city-sized lot is sufficient for a supply of salad, soup-herbs, and a few flowers; even this small spot will give a great gratification, and may be made to save many a shilling.

The hygienic qualities of vegetable diet are of great importance, and more especially in a family of children. Nature seems to constantly remind us here, and we too frequently neglect her warnings. Unless we force a child, it will, if left to its own inclinations, generally ask for vegetable food, and nothing but frequent compulsion will get it to relish animal diet. Are we not reminded in the fondness of children for sweet puddings, and the asking for bread or fruit? Who ever hears a child of its own free will, and in its earliest inquiries for food, ask for a piece of flesh? The thing of itself seems unnatural, and the little importunist would be looked upon as a monster. It may be said that it is customary to give a piece of bread to a child, and consequently this confirms the choice; but the custom has resulted from natural idea: and how beastly would be thought the appetite, if beef were to be chosen in preference to an apple, or hog's flesh to a pear! The thing is clear enough, and speaks for itself; and if more mature human beings were to more generally choose the same aliment, there would not be so much sale for quack nostrums in the form of patent medicines: doctor's bills, which form too frequently a considerable item in domestic expenses, would be very much retrenched, and general health would be promoted.

In speaking of vegetable diet, I would not wish it to be understood to mean such as we see too often exposed for sale. The half-decayed cabbages, whose putrescent odor contaminates the surrounding air, and poisons our vital organs; the lettuces, over which the *Croton jet* has poured a limpid stream for the last two days before the green-grocer's door; the radishes which have lain beside them until they have imparted a portion of their now volatile noxiousness to their neighbor's decaying structure; nor the once fleshy and crisp, but now shrivelled and sticky beets. No, it is not such cholera-promoting articles as these that we would recommend, but the lettuce which has been well watered whilst growing in the garden, and recently cut, that would snap into fragments if you should have the misfortune to let it fall; the burly cabbage recently decapitated, in the base of whose leaves lie nicely secreted the pure dews of heaven, or the crystal drops of the last shower; the crisp, bright-colored radish, just pulled from its fertile supporter, Mother Earth. These have the qualities that will benefit human digestion, and which can rarely be had unless from the garden direct.

Besides the supplying of wholesome vegetables as food, the garden has its claims upon our attention by the health-producing properties in a physical light; every operation requires movement of the body, a kind of gymnastic exercise; this exercise to be performed in the open air, and most pleasing in the morning, which begets early rising. These movements, if not persevered in to too much fatigue, assist greatly to brace the system, to strengthen the muscular power; they cause the blood to flow regularly, and, as a natural consequence, to invigorate both body and mind. The most lucid ideas that ever flowed from the writer's brain, have occurred when he was working with the spade, and many times has he lamented that he had not at the moment the opportunity to pen them down. Exercise in the operations of the garden is more particularly

important to the fair sex; most of the movements are neither immodest nor indelicate, and the labor is of that character just suited to eradicate their too frequent physical debility. I would not have them "dig and delve," nor yet handle the plough; but what should hinder them from handling the hoe, carrying the watering-pot, or raking over a border? Let them do this to a reasonable extent, and eat the produce of their exertions, and they may throw Female Pills and Townsend's Sarsaparilla over the garden fence: their cheeks will bloom like their own cultivated roses, and their firm tread and buoyant movements will truly show "the elastic step of Woman." Neither is there any thing degrading to the female character in tending the garden; nothing but a mock-modesty will for a moment think so. Is it not a portion of a woman's better disposition to be fond of flowers? Do they not become her more than the opposite sex? Are not their fair proportions and lovely forms an exact portraiture of what she really ought to be? Could a greater compliment be paid to a lady, than to acknowledge her as like to one of the fairest of Flora's diadems? How, then, can the garden be otherwise than a part and parcel of herself? The picture is only perfect when she is there, and her mind can be far better employed in the garden, where the body is stimulated by healthful exercise, than by lolling inanimate as it were upon the downy sofa, reading voluptuous and exciting novels. Woman's organization is not suited to this state of bodily inactivity; by it she weakens the natural action of the body, and brings on nervous irritation; the result of which is a vexed temper, and general imbecility of the mind. The study of flowers, and the cultivation of the garden, produce opposite results; the general health of the body is assisted, the mind is invigorated, the observing faculties are employed and improved, the beauties and usefulness of creation are portrayed in simple characters, and we are led on to contemplation and religion, without being trammelled by bigotry or sectarian bickering. Here is the guiding-star to good morals, the means that will educate the psychological faculties, a teacher that will direct the way by which the Creator may be worshipped, and lead us to correctly see his greatness, benevolence and boundless power, in the beautiful organization and mechanism that he has constructed, and made so suitable to supply our wants and give us pleasure.

If we look around as we travel along, and see the beautiful and picturesque villages which are springing up in the outskirts of our large cities, we might, at first sight, be led to think that our mechanics and small tradesmen had begun in right good earnest to have home as it ought to be,—a pretty and well-planned house, in which there is both beauty and comfort; a neatly-kept and well-arranged garden for the useful and beautiful, where the gems of Flora were shedding their brilliance and perfume; the surrounding glade of bright green grass nicely mowed, and showing as even a surface as the best Brussels; where the tasselled corn, the glaucous cabbage, the cooling lettuce, and the sugary pea, were luxuriating in straight lines and right angles, free from weeds, inviting us to accept health and enjoyment; the clean and convenient poultry-

house in one corner, with its accompanying netted-in yard, and from which chanticleer peals out his defiant song; the hive, the tenement of the busy bee, from which we may learn habits of industry and foresight, and other details, which, one and all, tend to make "home, sweet home," endearing. These are features which we often anxiously look for, but do not always find realized. There is here and there an example, it is true, where our admiration is drawn forth, before which we halt with pleasing reflections, and upon the inmates of which enclosure we cast a passing blessing, to be reiterated again and again as we renew our pleasing visit and admire each little paradise, well knowing that it is from such homes that the clean rosy face and happy child sallies forth to meet its welcome father on his return from labor and the anxieties of business, while in the door-portal smiles the endearing and love-beaming face of an affectionate wife, whose real and material portrait is surrounded, not by a frame of gilding, but by nature's more lovely bordering of fragrant eglantine or honeysuckle, or the luscious-fruited grape-vine. Such a home, and such comforts, are within the reach of most of our population, if the right method be adopted to secure them; and at a future opportunity, I will endeavor to give some practical information for the guidance of the amateur in the laying out and after-management of the garden and its accompaniments.

Reviews.

A REMARKABLE WORK.—The book noticed below is equal if not superior to the "Vestiges of Creation." We copy the article from the *Philadelphia Sunday Ledger*, and commend it as the most appreciative yet critical notice of that work which has yet appeared.

THE MACROCOSM AND MICROCOSM; or, the Universe Without and the Universe Within; being an unfolding of the Plan of Creation and the Correspondence of Truth, both in the World of Sense and the World of Soul. By WILLIAM FISHBOUGH. Published by FOWLERS AND WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, New York; 231 Arch street, Philadelphia, and 142 Washington street, Boston.

This is a book among books. Since Humboldt's *Cosmos*, no new book has afforded us more pleasure and instruction than this able work. It is divided into two parts, of which we have only seen the first, containing "The Macrocosm, or the Universe Without." This volume was intended to treat of the material and visible creation, or universe without, as distinguished from the immaterial, invisible or spiritual world—"the universe within." Unfortunately, the author could not refrain from laying before his readers a glimpse of the "interior universe" or spiritual part: and if the work does not sell, it will be because of the mysticism which is thus thrown around this otherwise exceedingly interesting production, which bears the impress of a master mind.

For accuracy of analysis, solidity of thought, discriminating sagacity; extent of knowledge, independence of opinion, clearness of expression and cogency of reasoning, that portion which treats of the physical or material creation will favorably compare with the writings of Lord Bacon, Sir Isaac Newton, Dr. Franklin, Arago, Humboldt and Espy: whilst the spiritual portion, in *mysticism*, resembles the writings of Baron Swedenborg and the German transcendentalists. Without exactly adopting the Spiritualism of Judge Edmonds, Dr. Dexter, Gov. Tallmadge, and

others, it savors sufficiently of immortal morality, possible impossibility, living rocks, and other absurdities, to disgust and drive off rational investigators, who seek better reasons than some of those given by Spiritualists. We do not mean to say, that these absurdities are thus broadly stated in the Macrocosm, but it appears to us that the author was so desirous of crowding much into little space, that he has not clearly explained that portion of his theory. We will therefore do him the justice to suppose we did not understand those parts as he intended them to be understood, or as he understands them himself.

We regret on the author's and the publishers' account, as well as our own, that the learned writer did not carry out his own suggestion, and keep the two parts entirely distinct and separate; had he done so, the first volume would have placed him among the first rank of modern philosophers, and insured an extensive sale of his valuable work; for valuable it is, notwithstanding its intermixture with the author's notions about mystic numbers—the power of LOVE upon inanimate matter. For example:

"As each particle is made the recipient of the essence of Divine Love, it lovingly opens its heart, and extends its ethereal arms to receive and embrace its brother, and the two thus become one."

We confess this, when applied to unconscious, inert, inanimate matter, looks to us very much like sublimated nonsense.

Where are the editors of the scientific journals, the sentinels upon the watch-towers of science, the superintendents of intellectual observatories, that they have not noticed this work? Are they asleep? Are they afraid? Are they incompetent? Or are they disgusted with its "Spiritualism?" If the latter, why not leave that to the clergy, and examine and report candidly upon the scientific portion? What use is there in having quarterly or monthly reviews and scientific journals, if they will not review such a book as this? Must we, their readers, do it ourselves? A wise man will not long continue to keep a dog, if he must watch and bark himself. So gentlemen of the sharp quill will please take a hint; "a word to the wise is sufficient." We are aware that the Hon. Horace Greeley has noticed this work favorably; nevertheless, he candidly acknowledges his inability to review it, yet pays the intelligent author the compliment of copying large extracts from the work, occupying nearly two columns of the *Tribune*.

Scholars and theologians, in their respective departments, are too apt, now-a-days, to leave the laity and other portions of the community to solve important questions as they best may! Gentlemen, is this right? is it politic? If yea, then "Othello's occupation's gone." Arouse ye! before it be too late. No longer hide your talent in a napkin, nor place your light under a bushel.

Our readers may remember we published a series of essays, about a year ago, upon "The New Theory of the Creation and Deluge;" Macrocosm corroborates that theory, so far as it has any bearing upon it, except that the author of Macrocosm adopts the Cowperian doctrine, that the universe requires "the constant pressure of a conscious cause to keep it moving;" and thinks the Six Days of Creation spoken of by Moses, must have meant six long periods of time, say thousands of years; both of which positions the author of the New Theory of the Creation and Deluge asserts to be unnecessary and untenable; but, with due deference, we take leave to say, we think Macrocosm reconciles the two conflicting views, as to the immediate and continued charge and care of Providence.

Mr. FISHBOUGH, the author, is now, and has been for the past year, engaged upon the second and concluding part of this great work, "The Microcosm; or, The Universe Within," which will most probably be published during the present year; due notice of which will be given through this JOURNAL when ready.—EDS.

New York,

JULY, 1854.

THIS IS TRUTH, though opposed to the PHILISOPHY OF AGES.—GALL.
Truly, I see, he that will but stand to the TRUTH, it will carry him
out.—GEORGE FOX.

OUR COUNTRY AND ITS
PROSPECTIVE GREATNESS.

To say that not one of that immortal band who fought out our ever-glorious independence, or of those patriots who framed our Constitution, even began to appreciate the present greatness of our country in so short a time, is doubtless far below the facts in the case. Indeed, they could not, because they had no idea of its *causes*. Thus, see what steam and the railroad have done to develop its greatness. Of these they had no idea, and of course could not measure their consequences. Nor could they appreciate our mineral wealth, as contributing to our greatness. Nor could the most sanguine of them have ever dreamed that, in so short a time, so vast a territory could be cleared and fenced, so many fine farm-houses, manufactories, and villages could be reared over an area so fast, or even measure the influence of the spirit of our institutions on the spirit of our people. In short, they could no more appreciate the triumphal progress of the car of State, than of the railroad-car over the stage-coach. They had no more idea of its speed than Franklin of our locomotive speed when he predicted that the journey from Boston to Philadelphia would yet be made inside of two weeks, and called visionary at that! To have been told of our present greatness, would have excited as much ridicule as to have been told that a load of one thousand persons would start from Boston after breakfast and arrive in Philadelphia to tea—a fact *we experience*, yet expect to make great improvements on even that.

And yet *we* can form no more idea of our country's future greatness five hundred, or even eighty years hence, than they could of our present, because we cannot see with what coming events, discoveries, and means of human progress time is pregnant. Remain there no ovaria in the womb of the future which our institutions will quicken into being, and time bring forth, as instrumental of human happiness and prosperity as the railroad and invention of steam? If none in mechanics and the direction of property, are there none in that of intellect and morals?

But, though absolutely incapable of estimating or even imagining our future power—pecuniary, intellectual, or moral—we may yet, by measuring the prospective influences of some of the *causes* of that greatness, form some, but only a partial idea of it, and, what alone is important, by *INCREASING* these causes, enhance our country's prosperity. Not pecuniary merely, for wealth is but one of the lower forms of prosperity, though a corner-stone, but other causes are even more promotive of human happiness. For this is obvious, that in the *happiness* of its citizens consists its greatness. Then what causes are now at work, productive of the future greatness and happiness of our Republic?

Neither on the extension of our territory, nor on the filling up of what we already possess, nor on the increase of our population, do we propose to dwell, because schoolboys can calculate these with proximate accuracy. But on one cause usually overlooked, but lying at the basis of all others, we propose to expatiate. Silently, but effectually, it has thus far done for us most that has been done, and is the real bone and sinew of all we ever can become. And that is our *INDUSTRY*—*EVERYBODY IS ALL THE TIME AT WORK*. And this is consequent on this, that everybody has the *results* of his earnings to use as he pleases. Most marvellously does this motive stimulate exertion to *CREATE* property and the means of enjoyment. *Work, work alone* creates wealth. Not merely muscle-work, but also brain-work, and all the faster when both kinds work together. What is any piece of property—a house, tool, or garment—but a manufactured product? We mean to state that all property is the product of muscular and intellectual labor.

Now, in the old world, all the lords, ladies, aristocracy, and all the wealthy, not only live without doing a single thing by head or hands, to create wealth, but usually *monopolize* the labor of more or less of the working classes to serve their whims. One duke of immense wealth employs several hundred men constantly to alter this path, and construct that fancy ornament, and trim that hedge, and attend on his hounds; making it his boast that, with all his immense estates, he has never sent to market as much as a bushel of grain or a pound of meat. No, it is above his dukedom's dignity to *produce* any thing, but he must literally engulf in the maelstrom of his whims, extravagances, and luxuries, all the earnings of all the thousands on his vast estates, besides the hundreds employed about his person, houses, gardens, and stables. And this will serve to a considerable extent as a sample of a mighty incubus on the national prosperity of every nation on earth except our own. To *do* any thing, especially any thing like manual labor, is positively vulgar; and to eat up the time and labor of just as many as possible, is the highest ambition of all the "upper (?) classes."

Add to this, that go where and do what you will, if it is but raising a hill of potatoes, the tax-gatherer stands at your elbows to clutch its tithe, besides taxing every thing you eat, drink, wear, and do! Tobacco pays the English crown a duty of *over eighteen millions per annum*! Then what must all the things taxed pay? True, we are told how many millions the English government collects and disburses per year, but can form no adequate conception of it—of how many farms it would purchase and stock, how much grain pay for, houses build, &c. Yet a large proportion of it goes to support proud idlers in extravagance and sensuality. The Duke of Wellington must have some millions annually, and so must the royal family, and protégés and favorites without number be fed at the public crib to do—nothing. In these, in ten thousand ways, public wealth is so crippled that little is created over and above what is swallowed up in extravagance.

All this besides the discouragements under which the laboring classes groan. They work only because they must to live. Expecting no

thing, they attempt nothing. Considering that by whatever of talents and exertions they never can any more than live from hand to mouth, they work only for victuals, clothes, and drink. Their *ambition* is crushed. This is the palsy of incubus. Hence, taking no interest in their work, they do far less for their employer than a workman who wanted to create a good name, that he might rise upon it.

Not so here. The reverse in all respects. Here no one is idle. Even the rich are struggling on to become richer. Those industrious habits which earned their fortune, follow them into retirement. If they go into the country, they must build houses, plant trees, raise Nature's products for city consumption, and keep perpetually *doing* something useful. Or if they pay any one to work, it is that that *work* may pay back with interest. A true American looks at nothing except what "*will pay*"—that is, *create* wealth. Some foreign loafing traveller made game of us by saying that he could find no gentleman of leisure in America except the hog. He alone did not work. Everybody, rich, poor, and all between them, are toiling, struggling, to *get money*,—a few to merely live on, but the great mass to *lay up* something for a rainy day; or to obtain "*position*," or "*come out*" in splendor. The great mass of our countrymen are workers; the rest traders. By workers we mean all working-men, farmers, artisans, all working-women, all who work with the head, as writers, editors, accountants, &c., lawyers and ministers included, for they create mental aliment and property—all any way employed.

Now all this vast army are *creating* wealth, for both themselves and others. Thus a farmer hires a hand for one hundred dollars the season, whose labor creates what brings this farmer say one hundred and fifty dollars' worth of produce. Now subtract the mere cost of his food and clothes, which will not equal fifty dollars—it may *cost* more, but we are not to reckon profits, for they enhance public wealth—and here is one hundred dollars of new wealth, which is passed over to the merchant, who makes another profit, and so profit on profit is made out of this labor. And each one has the more to spend for some new gratification, on each of which some one else makes a new profit, which stimulates to some new effort or enterprise. Now every thing which every laborer creates over and above the first cost of his support, adds to the property of somebody. If he who creates it does not get it, some one else does.

Yonder carpenter has worked at his trade forty years; and earned on the average \$1 per day over and above the first cost of his own keeping, since he was born; and worked two hundred days per year. Here is \$8,000. Yet his employer has also created as much net profit from the houses he has created as he has paid him. He has then created \$16,000 of wealth. The world is that much the richer for his labor. If you think these estimates of profits too high, lower them to what you think is right. Yet beyond doubt they are far too low. Else whence all those vast fortunes rising all over our country? They at least show that every working-man, woman, and child is making property for somebody; and as almost every one throughout

our country is thus perpetually at work, our country's future greatness is to be proportionate to all the work of all her citizens, over and above *the first cost* of what they consume. Thus those houses the carpenter builds are to stand for years, perhaps centuries, to furnish comfortable shelter for hundreds yet unborn. To say, then, that we have ten million producers, thus perpetually producing property to be handed down to future generations, is to under-estimate the fact. And all the surplus of all these workers is bequeathed to posterity—goes to enhance national wealth:

But the following figures will both enforce the very point we would present, and show that we have far underrated these earnings. Property in Ohio has increased between 1841 and 1854 in the following ratio:

In 1841,	-	-	-	\$128,353,657.
" 1847,	-	-	-	403,447,473.
" 1854,	-	-	-	800,000,000.

Ohio then has six dollars of public wealth now to every dollar she had in 1841, and twice as much as in 1847. She has *increased* her wealth \$672,000,000! Contemplate this vast sum! It would build a row of \$500 houses—and a good farm-house can be erected with that sum—each fifty-four feet long, with its out-houses, sufficient to reach some *thirteen hundred miles*; or from New York city to Albany, thence along the canal to Buffalo, from Buffalo across Canada to Detroit, from Detroit to Chicago, and thence west to beyond the Mississippi river! At \$1 per bushel for wheat, and forty bushels per load, and these teams occupying one rod each, it will load down teams enough to reach *twice around the globe*, and enough left to reach from New York to New Orleans and back. And has Ohio alone grown? Has not almost every other State improved in a like ratio? And are not those causes both still at work and likely to go on redoubling illimitably? Will they not ever increase?

Heretofore the speculator has pocketed most of the laborer's earnings. But laboring-men are beginning to put a higher price on labor; especially all farming products are rising and must *continue* to rise. This rise of wages will pay a high bonus on human labor, and of course increase its quantity, and this reinforcement the increase of property over its present extraordinary ratio.

Since, then, Ohio has increased thus in wealth in so short a time as thirteen years, and many of the other thirty-one States in an equal proportion, and all beyond any thing in the old world, what will be the increase of all in fifty years? What in five hundred?

And all because our institutions, by paying every man for his labor, stimulate every faculty of man to its highest pitch of exertion. It is this stimulus to effort given by our country to its citizens in which her present and prospective greatness consists.

CLASS IN PHRENOLOGY.

A CLASS for instruction in Phrenology will be formed in New York by the BROTHERS O. S. and L. N. FOWLER, on the first of August next, to be continued One Month.

The object will be to prepare pupils for lecturing, and to qualify them, so far as possible, for becoming PRACTICAL PHRENOLOGISTS and EXAMINERS. The demand for competent Phrenologists is every year increasing.

Such a class will be formed at the time specified, and full particulars as to terms and so forth will be given in circulars, which will be sent free to all prepaid applications. Address FOWLERS and WELLS, 308 Broadway, New York.

PROSPECTUS OF THE AMERICAN PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL VOLUME XX.

The twentieth volume of this Journal commences with the present number, and will embrace all the NEW AND ATTRACTIVE FEATURES which have rendered the present volume so eminently popular and useful.

It will be, as heretofore, a Repository of Science, Literature, and General Intelligence; devoted to Phrenology, Physiology, Education, Magnetism, Psychology, Mechanism, Agriculture, Horticulture, Architecture, the Arts and Sciences, and to all those Progressive Measures which are calculated to Reform, Elevate, and Improve Mankind.

ENGRAVINGS will be still more numerous and beautiful than in the preceding volumes.

ALL THESE ATTRACTIONS, in connection with the large amount of reading matter which we give, and the extremely low price of our JOURNAL, ought to insure us at least ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND subscribers for the forthcoming volume. Shall we not have them?

OUR FRIENDS AND CO-WORKERS—all persons interested in Human Progress—are earnestly invited to aid in the circulation of the JOURNAL for 1854. Published Monthly.

TERMS, IN ADVANCE:

Single Copy, one year,	-	\$1	Ten copies, one year,	-	\$7
Five copies,	-	4	Twenty copies,	-	10

Please address all letters, POST-PAID, to

FOWLERS AND WELLS,

308 Broadway, New York.

Clubs should be made up, and subscriptions sent in at once. Sample numbers gratis.

PROSPECTUS OF THE WATER-CURE JOURNAL. VOLUME XVIII.

THE WATER-CURE JOURNAL now occupies a position and exerts an influence of which its editors and publishers may well be proud, being confessedly the BEST, as well as the *most widely circulated Health Journal in the world*. It has attained this position and influence by an earnest and consistent advocacy of the great principles of Health Reform; a constant and fearless exposure of the errors and fallacies of the old systems of medical practice; and a faithful proclamation of the eternal laws of PROGRESS, in all spheres of human interest, as becomes its office as a JOURNAL OF HEALTH and HERALD OF REFORMS.

It will continue to be devoted, as heretofore, to Hydropathy, its Philosophy and Practice; to Physiology and Anatomy, with Illustrative Engravings; to Dietetics, Exercise, Clothing, Occupations, Amusements, and those Laws which govern Life and Health.

As a FAMILY PAPER, the WATER-CURE JOURNAL, embracing articles on a great variety of interesting topics, only incidentally connected with the subject of Hydropathy, will be found one of the most useful and attractive publications in existence for the HOME CIRCLE.

NUMEROUS BEAUTIFUL ENGRAVINGS will, from time to time, be given in illustration of the various important subjects discussed.

TO OUR FRIENDS.—We rely upon the FRIENDS of the CAUSE of HUMAN ELEVATION to continue their exertions until a copy of this Journal is within the reach of EVERY FAMILY in which the English language is spoken.

THE JOURNAL will be published on the first of each month, on the following extremely low

TERMS, IN ADVANCE:

Single copy, one year,	-	\$1	Ten copies, one year,	-	\$7
Five copies,	-	4	Twenty copies,	-	10

Please address all letters, POST-PAID, to

FOWLERS AND WELLS,

308 Broadway, New York.

The new volume commences with this number. Clubs should be made up, and subscriptions sent in at once. Sample numbers gratis.

LE REPUBLICAIN ON PHRENOLOGY.

THE free press of America, with a few unimportant exceptions of antiquated old hunkerish journals, is on our side, and we might fill our paper, were it necessary or desirable, with cordial and commendatory notices of Phrenology and of our words and works on that subject. We seldom, however, copy any thing which our contemporaries say of us, because we have little room not demanded by the important original matter furnished by our numerous contributors, and because the friendly feelings of the members of the editorial fraternity towards us are too well known to need proof. We depart from our usual custom in this instance to lay before our readers the following kind and appreciative article which our courteous neighbors of that able and influential French democratic journal, *Le Republicain*, have been pleased to write in reference to us and our establishment. They have our sincere thanks for their friendly words. We translate from their paper of Oct. 12, 1853.

PHRENOLOGY—FOWLERS AND WELLS.—Among the sciences which the nineteenth century has presented to the world, no one has been so readily accepted by public opinion, and consequently no one enjoys so uncontested a popularity, as that of Phrenology. It is in America, land where all is young and fresh as the soil and the forests which it embraces, that this science, free from the obstacles of prejudice, self-interest and ignorance, has advanced with unparalleled rapidity. One may say boldly that Phrenology is to-day a popular science in the United States. There is no village so humble that it has not reached it; no homestead so secluded that it is not known there. From Florida to the Indian Territory, and from Cape Cod to Cape Saint Antonio, the names of Gall and Spurzheim are associated with those of Franklin and Fulton. What wonder, after all, that after having so long employed the heart and the extremities, people begin to employ the head? Do we not live in the age of ideas? Would it not be an anomaly to believe that thought is produced without that important organ, the brain? The head is, after all, the chief member in the organism; the more one studies, the more easily he will succeed in accounting for the folly of which it is the responsible and often repentant promulgator.

Among those who are employed in popularizing Phrenology in America, there are none to whom this science is more indebted than to MESSRS. FOWLERS AND WELLS.

These gentlemen have made it a veritable business, not only as professors, but also as publishers. They publish two journals, in one of which the art of Gall and Spurzheim is treated with ability. These papers have a very extended circulation; they go as far as the extreme limits of Missouri, Wisconsin, and Iowa! One finds them in Minnesota, in Oregon, and in California. It is by means of these publications, accompanied by explanatory charts, that the Messrs. Fowlers and Wells have succeeded in making their names known in the four quarters of the United States, and in propagating also, as we have said, a knowledge of the science of Phrenology.

The circulation of these ideas has increased greatly the study of this important branch of physiology. The extent to which it has triumphed has secured to it numerous friends, and has given to individual experience a most remarkable range in a scientific point of view. To-day each head demands to be examined! The cerebral substance wishes at last to understand the problematical prison in which it is confined. What signifies this protuberance? and this? and that? To these questions Phrenology responds by a formula. There is Poetry, here is Reason; below is Color, Tune, Calculation. It does not go as far as the muscles of the face, which have not yet been brought in to express any thing in Phrenology. The end of the nose is to-day, however, as eloquent as any part of the head; and the time is not distant when one will be able to lead the world (by the favor of Phrenology) by that important organ.

We would prevail upon every one who may wish to understand this important branch of human knowledge to go and take a few lessons of Messrs. Fowlers and Wells. They will not repent it. These *messieurs* are perfect gentlemen, always disposed to afford every facility which the exigencies of the public may require. They are besides the publishers of works of real value, and are in possession of the most complete Phrenological Gallery in America. Again, if you will intrust your head to them for a few minutes, they will tell you whether you are orator, poet, writer, statesman, geometrician, mathematician, painter, musician, hackney-coachman, or scullion! In a word, they have human destiny at their fingers' ends, and will transfer it to you for a small compensation!

Pleasantry aside, there is a grand truth in Phrenology, and Mr. Fowler expounds it eloquently and instructively. We doubt much whether any one can hear it, and return without more ideas and fewer prejudices than before. The first are so rare, the second so common, that one may well desire to acquire the one and be released from the other. This is what those will not miss who will consult these experienced Phrenologists, or who subscribe for their publications.

Voices from the People.

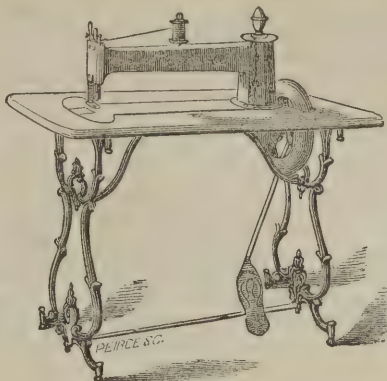
FROM J. M., Mansfield, Ohio.—Herewith I send you one dollar for your valuable JOURNAL another year: I mean the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL. Of about a dozen magazines, newspapers and journals that I am taking at the present time, I like the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL the best. Your synopsis of the current news of the month has added vastly to its utility.

FROM A. F., Prairie Ronde.—Nothing gives me more pleasure, after having done my day's work in the corn-field, or at any other kind of business, than to sit down and peruse such invaluable works as the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL. I think Phrenology is one of the most essential studies now pursued, because it points out to us what we are; tells us what we are capable of becoming, and for what occupation we are best calculated.

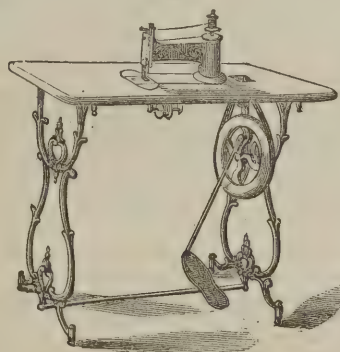
FROM J. A. N., Canton, Ind.—I have read with interest and profit the AMERICAN PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL. May success attend your noble efforts to improve the condition of mankind, both physically and morally! May your publications and productions spread reform in every clime!

Mechanics.

SEWING MACHINES.



We published in our May number a description, illustrated with cuts, of Wilson's Sewing Machine. We here present an article setting forth the merits of one constructed on a somewhat different plan—that of Grover, Baker & Co. Our readers will judge for themselves, after a careful reading of whatever may appear in our columns on the subject, in respect to the comparative value of the various machines advertised.



THE GROVER AND BAKER MACHINE.

When we take into consideration the amount and variety of sewing which the simplest civilization requires, to say nothing of commerce and luxury—the infinite number of purposes to which sewed fabrics are in some form applied—we cannot fail to see that whatever adds to the facility with which that portion of the world's work is done, adds something of no trifling value or importance; the wealth of this age is *time*—and whoever finds out the secret by which that is done in one second which last year required ten seconds, has gained one of the most valuable secrets of his day. Minutes have assumed the old empire of Dollars.

It is as a *Time-Saver* that this invention is valuable to the employer, the laborer and the consumer. It accomplishes in six minutes, what it used to take a skilful seamstress an hour to do—and it does it better. It never sleeps—it never tires—it never misses a stitch—but with the regularity and certainty of clock-work, it keeps company with the hours, and attains the result by force of absolute necessity.

The first machine worthy of notice was of French origin, introducing the old chain-stitch, which, though still used for some purposes, failed to touch the great want of the world, and has been long since laid aside by those who have tested it. Those at least who have used this *single-thread* chain-stitch machine, need no further warning.

The Shuttle Machine was invented by Mr. Elias Howe, Jr., of Cambridge, Mass., A. D. 1846, and he indeed may be called the author of the art of sewing by machinery.

The Shuttle Machine has at length been followed by another, different in its construction, operation, and results: this is the "Grover & Baker" machine, so called.

The seam formed by the Shuttle Machine consists of a series of single loops, through which a single straight, binding thread passes. In the Grover & Baker machine, the binding thread is passed *double* through every loop and around

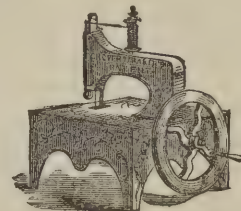
every loop, the threads being thus tied together at every stitch; and an elastic and compensating strength is obtained by dividing the strain between several threads, and permitting each loop to give or yield to the force which its neighbor feels, gaining thereby a double advantage; first, the firm closeness of a knot, and then a resisting power which equalizes the force among the many stitches of a seam, instead of concentrating it upon a solitary thread. It carries two needles, only one of which enters the cloth, but both are fed from stationary spools, the threads of which are tied at every stitch, double-fastening every loop, with no necessity for stopping the machine until the article is complete.

For the purposes to which the harness-maker, the boot and shoe-manufacturer, the carriage-trimmer, the bag-maker, the carpet-sewer, the upholsterer, put a needle and thread, the Grover & Baker machine has points of excellence which need only to be examined to be appreciated. From the finest thread which a lady can use in a cambric needle to the coarse twine with which a sailor joins a sail, this machine is equally adapted and practically serviceable. It will stitch a wristband as delicately as the smallest fingers, and it will unite the stoutest canvas that meets the wind, with equal facility.

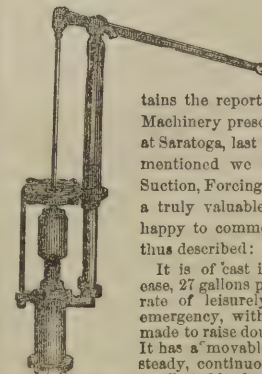
The ignorant and thoughtless sometimes mourn, and complain that it is to take away the occupation of unfortunate thousands who subsist by the needle. It is true that their "occupation's gone." But the loss is yet their gain, for the great lesson which this century has worked out, applies to this invention, as to all. The iron hands create the demand for their own work, and multiply while they cheapen. If it takes away an old employment, it also gives a new, and confers a double blessing upon the community, by opening to the poorest a field of labor, and the comforts of life at less cost than before.

The Sewing Machine has been tried and proved; its utility has ceased to be a matter of opinion, it has become a matter of fact.

In almost every town of New England, in every civilized country upon the face of the earth, it is now writing out the record of success; its iron fingers have usurped the place of flesh and blood, and given a new impulse to more than one branch of manufacturing industry, by which the wants of mankind are supplied.



Messrs. Grover, Baker & Co., of Haymarket Square, Boston, who have branch houses in New York, Philadelphia, Cincinnati and Baltimore, are extensively engaged in the manufacture and sale of these machines. All their machines are likewise licensed under Mr. Howe's original patent. The cuts will show some of the forms and sizes of the machines, which are sold at from \$50 to \$125 each. [See advertisement.]



PREMIUM PUMP.—

The last "Journal of the New York State Agricultural Society" con-

tains the report of the Judges upon the Machinery presented at their Annual Fair, at Saratoga, last fall, and among the articles mentioned we observe Warner's Patent Suction, Forcing and Anti-Freezing Pump, a truly valuable invention, which we are happy to commend to our readers. It is thus described:

It is of cast iron, and will raise, with ease, 27 gallons per minute, at the ordinary rate of leisurely pumping; in cases of emergency, with rapid action it could be made to raise double or treble that amount. It has a movable air-chamber, carries a steady, continuous stream, is durable, and unaffected by frost. Where a farmer desires

to have a pump in his well, which, besides supplying his family and stock with water, will answer for a fire engine, when connected with a hose and pipe, he cannot have a pump better suited to his purposes than this one.

A Diploma and Silver Medal were awarded for it. The *New England Farmer* thus speaks of it:

"We have used this pump on our own premises, and can therefore speak of it with personal knowledge of its value. With two persons at the handle, it threw the water ninety feet, through twenty feet of hose, with a 3-8 nozzle. A child, of six or seven years of age, would keep a continuous stream running with ease. Water may be thrown over any ordinary buildings with it."

Manufactured by A. W. GAY & Co., of 118 Maiden Lane, New York.

Events of the Month.

DOMESTIC.

POLITICAL.—Since our last record no important business has been transacted in Congress, except the concurrence of the Senate in the amendments to the Nebraska Bill, and the enactment of it as a law by the signature of the President.

THE KANSAS EMIGRATION SOCIETY OF MASSACHUSETTS.—An Association has been incorporated by the Legislature of Massachusetts, under the name of the "Emigrant Aid Society," the object of which is to secure the occupation of Kansas by free settlers. A temporary organization was made by appointing Eli Thayer, of Worcester, as President, and Dr. Thomas H. Webb, of Boston, as Secretary. Books of subscription have been opened at Boston, Worcester, and New York, and a meeting of the stockholders for permanent organization was held in Boston on the first Wednesday of June. Its capital is \$5,000,000, in shares of \$100. It is prohibited from holding more than \$20,000 in real estate in Massachusetts, or to assess more than \$4 on each share in 1854, or more than \$10 in any year thereafter. Its plan, as already decided upon, is to contract forthwith with the transportation lines for the conveyance of twenty thousand emigrants, giving the advantage of the reduced fare to the emigrants; to erect immediately a large receiving establishment in Kansas, where the immigrants may be accommodated until they have time to settle themselves: to send out and set in operation steam saw-mills, grist-mills, and such necessities of civilization as require capital, with the apparatus for a weekly newspaper. The committee say that it will be but two or three years before the company can dispose of its property in the territory first occupied, and reimburse itself for its first expenses. At that time, in a State of 70,000 inhabitants, it will possess several reservations of 640 acres each, on which its boarding-houses and mills stand, and the churches and school-houses which it has rendered necessary. These points will then be the large commercial positions of the new State. If there were only one such, its value after the region should be so far peopled, would make a very large dividend to the company which sold it, besides restoring its original capital, with which to enable it to attempt the same adventure elsewhere.

FUGITIVE SLAVE CASE IN BOSTON.—The following is a condensed narrative of the recent Fugitive Slave case in Boston, which has caused such general excitement throughout the country:

On Wednesday evening, May 24, in pursuance of a warrant issued by United States Commissioner Loring, Deputy Marshal Freeman arrested an alleged fugitive slave named Anthony Burns, who was kept in custody during the night, and on Thursday morning brought before the Commissioner for examination.

Soon after the commencement of the proceedings, Messrs. Richard H. Dana and C. M. Ellis, who appeared as counsel for Burns, asked for a postponement of the case to Saturday, which was granted by the Commissioner.

The arrest of Burns was followed by a good deal of excitement; and a call for a meeting at Faneuil Hall on Friday evening, to express the public sentiment in regard to the case, was responded to by a very large number of citizens. The Hall was filled to overflowing, and hundreds went away unable to gain admittance. George B. Russell, of West Roxbury, presided, assisted by twelve Vice-Presidents and two Secretaries. Mr. Russell, on taking the chair, made a brief address, and was followed by F. W. Bird, of Walpole, John L. Swift, Dr. S. G. Howe, Wendell Phillips, Rev. Theodore Parker, and others. The tenor of the speeches was highly inflammatory, denunciatory of the Fugitive Slave law, insisting that it should not be obeyed, and

counselling open resistance. An attempt was made to break open the court-house door on the east side, but owing to the strong fastenings, the project was abandoned, and an assault was made upon the south door, on the west side, with axes, and a battering-ram in the shape of a heavy beam, some twelve feet long, which was at once launched upon the stout oak door. The battering-ram was manned by a dozen or fourteen men, white and colored, who plunged it against the door until it was stove in. The court-house bell rung an alarm at 10 o'clock. When the doors were opened, two or three persons rushed into the entry, but the officers in the building, who were mustered in full force on the stairs, came down upon them with clubs and swords, and they quickly retreated to the streets. Shots were discharged in the entry, which appeared to intimidate the crowd, which retreated to the opposite side of the street. At this time, a large deputation of police from the Centre Watch-house arrived upon the ground, and in a few moments arrested several persons and took them to the watch-house. Stones were occasionally thrown at the windows, and shouts continued to be made, but the stand of the officers stationed within the building, with the support they received from the police, prevented any further demonstration. At the time that the westerly door of the court-house was beat down, several men, employed as United States officers, were in the passage-way, using their endeavors to prevent the ingress of the crowd, and among the number was Mr. James Batchelder, a truckman, who, almost at the instant of the forcing of the door, received a pistol shot in the abdomen. Mr. Batchelder uttered the exclamation, "I'm stabbed," and falling backward into the arms of watchman Isaac Jones, expired almost immediately.

The court-house on Saturday morning had the aspect of a beleaguered fortress. At an early hour a vast crowd was gathered upon the outside, which, though exhibiting no violence of action, gave expression to their feelings upon the subject in various ways. Inside of the court-house could be seen the uniforms of the U. S. troops, a number of soldiers from the fort and marines from the Navy Yard having been sent for during the night, in all amounting to about 100 men. The Boston Artillery and the Columbian Artillery were also under arms, being quartered at the City Hall. In addition to this, Major-Gen. Edmonds issued an order for the assemblage of the Cadets, Lieut. Col. Amory; the Boston Light Infantry, Capt. Rogers, and a corporal's guard from each of the other companies of the regiment, to be ready for any emergency which might arise.

The investigation proceeded on Monday, the 29th, and was adjourned over till Tuesday morning. Crowds of people came to Boston from other towns to see the sight, and be ready for any service that might be required.

The examination of the case before the Commissioner continued under military surveillance during Tuesday and Wednesday, when the Commissioner gave notice that his decision would be reserved until Friday.

At about a quarter before 9 o'clock on Friday morning, Burns was brought into the court-room, attended by half a dozen men—the room being nearly filled with the guard provided by the Marshal to render aid, if necessary, in the enforcement of the decision, and each man provided with a pistol, concealed under his dress.

At 9 o'clock the Commissioner took his seat, when, order being restored, the decision of the Court was given in favor of the claimant, whose right to the fugitive was declared to have been fully established.

At an early hour on Friday morning, a company of United States Infantry and a detachment of Artillery, with a brass six-pounder from the Navy Yard, were stationed to guard the main entrance to the court-house. The crowd assembled rapidly, and by 9 o'clock, thousands had gathered in the neighborhood of Court Square.

Immediately on learning the decision of the Commissioner, the excitement became intense. Court street, and every avenue leading to the Square, was packed with people. Many stores were closed, and several buildings were festooned with black. An intense feeling was evinced throughout the city.

At half past two o'clock Burns was taken from the court-house and placed in a hollow square of one hundred special deputies of the United States Marshal, each armed with a cutlass and revolver. The marines, infantry, and a detachment of the Fourth Regiment of Artillery, with a brass nine-pounder, loaded with grape, under command of Major Ridgely, U. S. A., acted as a special escort. The United States troops numbered 145, rank and file. The State troops, under Major-General Edmonds, embraced the Lancers and Light Dragoons, with a regiment of infantry, and another of

artillery—altogether one thousand men. The entire police force of the city was also engaged.

As the escort proceeded down Court and State streets to the wharf, the several companies who had kept the avenues leading thereto closed, filed into column, and the full force concentrated on the wharf. Burns was put on board the steamer John Taylor, about 3 o'clock. The wharves and vessels in the vicinity were crowded with thousands of persons gathered to witness the embarkation. The United States Marines, and the troops from Fort Independence, went down the harbor in the steamer. The military line of State troops extended from Court Square to Long Wharf. In some instances, the pressure of the dense crowd, and their groans and hisses, led to collisions, but none of a serious character occurred. There were at least twenty thousand persons in Court and State streets.

At precisely twenty minutes past 3, the steamer swung from the wharf, and proceeded down the harbor to the revenue cutter Morris, in waiting off Fort Independence. The cutter, after receiving Burns on board, with half a dozen officers who accompanied him, sailed for Norfolk, Virginia.

There is no doubt that much alienation of feeling will be caused by this trial. As a specimen of its first-fruits we give the following: Richard H. Dana, Jr., the counsel for the fugitive Burns, while walking towards Cambridge, his place of residence, on Friday evening, about 10 o'clock, was struck to the ground senseless by two unknown ruffians, in Green street. The blow fell on his temple, back of the right eye, and was given probably by a slung-shot. Some of the United States deputy marshals who were engaged in guarding Burns are believed to be the perpetrators of this crime, in revenge for his scathing allusions to them in the opening of his argument for Burns.

A movement is on foot at Cambridge, among the law students, to refuse further attendance upon Commissioner Loring's lectures at the Law School.

THREE PERSONS KILLED AT CUTCHOGUE.—A horrid murder was committed at Cutchogue, Long Island, on June 2d, about midnight, at the house of James Wickham, Esq., a retired merchant from New York. The servant-girls who lodged in the garret were aroused by screams of "murder." They gave the alarm and the neighbors soon appeared. The murderer had fled. Tracks of blood showed the passage he had taken to escape from the house. A hat too was found which is recognized as that of an Irishman, Nicholas Beheehan. In the sleeping-room, Mr. Wickham was found covered with blood, his head frightfully gashed, clots covering his features, and the wounds still bleeding. There was not a square inch upon his face but on which there was a wound. Yet life was not quite extinct. By his side lay the mangled but not quite lifeless body of his wife, Mrs. Frances Wickham, her brains dashed about the floor, and her blood lying in pools upon the bed and carpet. A few moments more, and she had ceased to breathe. A colored boy, Stephen, aged 14 years, who was a great favorite in the family, was also horribly mutilated. Circumstances combine to indicate Nicholas Beheehan as the murderer. He had been in Mr. W.'s employment until about ten days before, when he was discharged. He had made love to one of the servant-girls, and proposed marriage, but was rejected. For this he had sworn revenge on her, and for his discharge, revenge on the family.

Beheehan was found in a swamp, after a search of nearly two days, by an immense body of people. The news of the capture spread with great rapidity, and crowds came hurrying to the spot. The excitement and indignation of the throng threatened to surpass all bounds. It was with the greatest difficulty that the officers were able to restrain the multitude from executing summary vengeance upon the culprit. A short shrift and the nearest tree were at one time the unanimous vote of the crowd. When taken out of the woods, Beheehan feigned to be in a dying condition. He had made an attempt to commit suicide by cutting his throat, but had failed to make any very serious wound. In person he is six feet high; slim, with receding forehead, dark complexion, high cheek-bones, and a stolid air.

RIOT AND BLOODSHED IN BROOKLYN.—A terrible scene was enacted in Brooklyn, June 4, between Water street and the Catharine Ferry, on Sunday evening about dusk. The cause of all this was the appearance of a procession of New York Native Americans, against whom the Irish located in the immediate neighborhood had a grudge, in consequence of the previous Sunday's proceedings. From 12

o'clock M. a crowd began to assemble, and about 5 o'clock it numbered over 6,000. The Mayor, the Chief of Police, and the whole disposable force under their command, were present. The New York procession, on proceeding down to the ferry, were followed by a large crowd. They walked in an orderly and peaceable manner. A grand rush was soon made, but the line of the procession remained unbroken, and marched to the ferry-house gate and entered with military precision. As they were assaulted they fired pistols at those who struck at them, and it is probable that about thirty shots were fired. Several were shot; one, a boy who had part of his face taken off, and a man who fell upon the pavement apparently dead. Some five or six were shot, and a great many more had their heads, arms and legs broken with clubs. Pistols were also fired from house-tops, and stones fell like hail in every direction. The military came upon the ground after the disturbance had ceased. They had been stationed at the armory during the afternoon, awaiting orders. The mob was cleared away, and quiet was restored. About thirty were arrested.

THE GREAT ECLIPSE.—The day of the great annular eclipse was bright and unclouded in this city, presenting a favorable opportunity for the observation of the remarkable phenomenon. The sun assumed the shape of a thin crescent, and for some time, a dim twilight seemed to pervade the atmosphere. In Boston, the eclipse was completely annular.

The *Boston Transcript* thus describes it, as it appeared in that city: "The eclipse of the sun took place yesterday at the precise moment indicated by the astronomers, conclusively proving the accuracy of the Boston standard of time, and the correctness of the calculations. The sky was overcast at the beginning of the eclipse, but at intervals, and at the precise moment of the greatest obscuration, the sky in that part of the heavens became entirely clear, and the phenomenon could be witnessed without the aid of smoked glass. At the period that the two bodies reached the annular point, the scene was sublime and beautiful: the ring was perfect, presenting not a single ring of fire, but a series of rings in all the colors of the most brilliant prism, more varied and gorgeous than any rainbow we ever witnessed."

COLT'S PISTOLS.—Colonel Colt has furnished a quantity of arms to the British Government. Two thousand pistols have gone out from his armory to the Baltic fleet, as a first instalment, and the practice with these is said to furnish great satisfaction, both to officers and sailors, combining, as it does, both business and amusement. Colonel Colt is now turning out one thousand pistols a week in England; but the demand so far exceeds the supply, that it is really a favor to get an individual arm on applying for it. Since the examination of Mr. Colt before the committee of the House of Commons, there seems to prevail a complete understanding that his arm will be generally introduced into both services in England. Among the latest orders have been a brace of navy revolvers for Prince Victor, cousin of Prince Albert, on board of the Cumberland, and a case of pistols for Prince Frederick of Holland.

GERRIT SMITH TO RESIGN.—We learn that Gerrit Smith will very soon resign his seat in Congress, on account of ill health. His successor will probably be chosen in November.

FOREIGN.

ATTACK ON SEBASTOPOL.—Despatches received in London, announce that the news reached Constantinople on the 10th, of the bombardment of Sebastopol by the French and English fleet. A government message had brought the intelligence that it had been cannonaded for four days, with guns of long range, with a view to destroy the advance-work of the port, previous to a general attack. The Russians had retired from the exposed forts.

THE BLACK SEA.—Twenty-two Russian merchant-ships have been captured since the bombardment of Odessa. On the night of the 4th a fire broke out at Constantinople, and consumed 300 or 400 houses. Prince Napoleon, with his officers and the crew of the "Roland," worked in person to extinguish it. At 7 o'clock A.M. the fire was subdued. A report was received in London from Odessa, on the 18th, by telegraph, via Lemberg, of the "Tiger" screw-steamer, of 400 horse-power, belonging to

the allied fleets, having run aground in a bay in the neighborhood of that city, and been captured by the Russians. Her crew of 200, it is added, had been landed as prisoners.

THE BALTIC.—There is little news from the Baltic. The French fleet are making their way up the Baltic to join Sir Charles Napier, who is quietly watching Cronstadt and Helsingfors, having, to the great consternation of the Russians, been seen within thirty miles of the former town. Several prizes and Russian gun-boats have been taken.

AUSTRIA.—The news from Austria is of the greatest importance and interest. Accounts from all parts of Germany confirm the impression that the true cause of the apparent inaction of the Russian armies is the increasing apprehension that they will soon have to encounter other adversaries than the Turks, and to turn the seat of war from the banks of the Danube to those of the Sereth or the Dniester. The Austrian Government had at first assembled its chief forces, under the command of the Archduke Albert, on the frontier of Servia.

ITALY.—The celebrated Cardinal Lambruschini died at Rome on the 11th May. Interesting debates had taken place in the Sardinian Parliament on the subject of the relations with the Court of Rome, and on other matters connected with the liberties of the people. Garibaldi's ship, the "Commonwealth," arrived at Genoa, 8th May, from Newcastle. Among the passengers were Niccolò Tommaseo, formerly Mann's colleague during the Venetian revolution. Tommaseo is now blind, and is led by his intimate friend Mazzone, Minister of Finance under the Provisional Government of Rome in 1849. It is believed that both will settle at Genoa.

SPAIN.—Six thousand men are immediately to embark in three divisions of 2000 each for Porto Rico, these to be drafted for service where wanted. This will raise the garrison of Cuba to 30,000 of the best troops in Spain. Paixhan guns, and such like hollow ware, are to be sent out in due supply; and the Spaniards think they will whip all America—easy.

General Notices.

TO OUR COUNTRY FRIENDS.—The large and commodious rooms which we now occupy, 308 BROADWAY, enable us to extend an invitation to all who visit New York to make this place their "Head Quarters" while in the city. Their letters may be sent to our care, and their baggage stored until suitable lodgings may be obtained.

Our acquaintance with the leading Mercantile Houses in the various branches of trade, will often enable us to refer our friends to those with whom they may transact business without the fear of being imposed upon.

Packages of Books, Goods, etc., may be sent from other houses, to be packed at our Store for shipment.

All the Express Companies, running out of New York, call daily at our Establishment, and receive packages for all parts of the United States, the Canadas, and the Old World. The principal Hotels, Railways, and Steamboats, may be easily reached from our door.

On arriving, by the Eastern, Southern, or Western Cars, or Boats, pass directly into Broadway, take the right-hand side going up, and, two blocks above the Park, our Store, 308, will be easily found.

On entering the City from the North, by the Hudson River, or by the cars of the New York and New Haven Railroad, by the Harlem or by the Hudson River Railway, a few minutes' walk in the right direction will bring the stranger to our door. Only remember the number, and state "two blocks above the Park," and any citizen will give the inquirer the right direction to the Phrenological Cabinet and Publishing House of

FOWLERS AND WELLS,
308 Broadway, New York.

We are indebted to Hon. Thomas J. Rusk, of Texas, for valuable public documents.

AN IMPORTANT DECISION has lately been given in the United States Court, establishing the validity of Blake's patent for fire-proof paint. This was in an action brought by Mr. Blake, the patentee, against E. S. & J. G. Belknap, of this city, to establish in a United States court of law his patent. The case was thoroughly tried, occupying the court for five days. The defendants, and others associated with them in infringing the patent, were strenuous in their defence, and during the trial examined forty witnesses to invalidate the patent. The case was argued at great length by very able counsel; after which Judge Nelson, who presided at the trial, charged the jury upon the principles of law as applicable to the patent. The jury returned a verdict in favor of the plaintiff: thus establishing the validity of the patent.

The validity of the patent was so thoroughly tried, and the preponderance of testimony in favor of the plaintiff so clear, that the defendants made no application to disturb the verdict, and the judgment entered for \$1,927 69, costs, was paid by the defendants.

The validity of the patent having been thus settled by a suit at law, the Court will not again compel the plaintiff to try it in the same way, but will restrain by injunction all those who manufacture, sell, or use fire-proof paint made by others, and will appoint a Master in Equity to assess the damages he has already sustained.

This discovery of Mr. Blake has wrought a wonderful change in the mode of covering our buildings to protect them from fire and weather. We see, by a long list of certificates from officers of nearly every railroad in the country, that they are using this in preference to any thing else, as it forms a complete coat of mail, impervious to fire and weather. This singular substance is almost daily being applied to new uses, and some of the most valuable and beautiful manufactures of the day are made from it, and among the rest the marbled iron. This was a discovery of Mr. Blake, who has now his application before the Patent-Office for a patent.

We were among the first to bring this fire-proof paint before the public, and in our December number of 1848 we predicted that this discovery would be worth hundreds of thousands to the discoverer, and millions to the community; and from what we learn of the vast amount which has been sold and used, we have no doubt but there have been many millions of property saved from fire by the use of this article; and if the patentee has not yet realized the amount we predicted, it has been, we believe, in consequence of the interference of large numbers of unprincipled persons who have not sufficient brains to invent or discover any thing useful, but always stand ready to pirate upon any valuable invention, and appropriate the discoveries of others to their own use. But as the validity of the patent is now settled, we anticipate and hope that Mr. Blake will soon realize a handsome fortune, the which he richly deserves, not only for his indefatigable perseverance in experimenting with and introducing it, but for his bringing to justice those who have been infringing upon his rights.

We understand that, in consequence of this decision throwing the whole business into the hands of the patentee, instead of raising the price, (as some would have done,) he intends very materially to reduce it, as he can proportionately manufacture a large much cheaper than a small quantity. We therefore would advise all who wish to purchase the original and genuine article, to go directly to the patentee, at 119 Pearl street, the depot, where they can get the only article that can be sold without subjecting the purchaser to prosecution and fine.

CATTLE CONVENTION.—The 25th, 26th, and 27th days of October next have been fixed by the United States Agricultural Society for holding its first Cattle Convention, in the city of Springfield, Clark county, Ohio.

Six thousand dollars will be distributed in premiums for the best stock of the various breeds of cattle, subject to competition without territorial limit.

About twenty acres of ground have been enclosed, and more than three hundred stalls will be prepared for the shelter of cattle during the Convention.

It is expected that very liberal arrangements will be made by all the Railroad Companies, both for the transportation of cattle and the conveyance of passengers to and from the Fair.

We trust our agricultural readers will bear this important Convention in mind, and be prepared to attend, and, where practicable, to compete for premiums.

Chit-Chat.



DEATH OF FANNY FORRESTER.—Mrs. Judson (Fanny Forrester) died at her residence, in Hamilton, New York, after a lingering illness, on Thursday evening, June 1st, 1854.

As a writer, Mrs. Judson was universally admired, while as a woman she won and retained the esteem and love of all who knew her. Her organization, as is evident from her portrait, was an exquisite one. She possessed in the highest degree the feeling, sentimental, exalted temperament, which, with her mental developments, imparted great purity, sweetness, devotion, susceptibility, loveliness, and moral worth. Intellect, Mirthfulness, Ideality, Spirituality, Benevolence, Hope, Conscientiousness, Approbativeness, and all the social organs were very large. The tone of her writings corresponds to this organization and these developments. On this point we cannot do better than to quote the closing paragraph of a notice of Mrs. Judson published in a late number of the *Philadelphia Register*:

"The delicacy of her diction was analogous to the fragility of the writer. She took complete mastery of the heart, and could sound the profoundest depths of human feeling. There was a saint-like devotion in her every thought, that won its way into the crevices of the roughest nature, and left its indelible mark upon the memory. That she wrote with ease, is evident to the most careless reader, for her desultory sketches are heart-confessions. She was the very soul of piety, and with a heroism rarely equalled, she met the perils of the path into which she felt a stern duty calling her. As the gifted writer and the self-denying ambassador of the gospel to the dark portions of earth, she has completed her task, and gone to her reward. Around her tomb the associations are nothing but delightful, and her mausoleum is laid in the scenes of her trials and triumphs beyond the sea."

THE GREAT EXHIBITION.—The Crystal Palace Exhibition, having been reinaugurated, is now a *permanent institution*. It stands at last where it should have been placed in the outset, on a broad and popular basis. The Crystal Palace, so beautiful in itself, so much a genuine creation of our times, is now **THE PEOPLE'S PALACE OF LABOR AND ART**. Its President and Directors are men of the time; men—some of them at least—who truly sympathize with the people and with popular movements; and we have every reason to believe that the enterprise will now be pushed forward with energy, and guided by a wise and liberal policy.

Arrangements have been made with steamboat and railway companies to convey passengers to and from the Exhibition at greatly reduced rates of travel; the price of admission has been fixed at only *twenty-five cents*, and every effort will be made to bring the Exhibition within the reach of our whole population. This we are persuaded is the true policy. The people will sustain the Association in its liberal and democratic course, or we are much mistaken.

We hope our readers will come by thousands, from far and near, to see the Palace and the Exhibition, and profit by its lessons. It will be a school of Art and Invention, a museum of all things rich, rare, curious, beautiful, and useful. Let the people now make the "Great Exhibition of the Industry of All Nations" worthy of its name and of our country. It is in their hands.

A **REMARKABLE** human skull has been presented to us by C. H. Breen, found in the ruins of *Callea*, a city destroyed over a century ago; supposed to be the skull of a priest. This is only one among many similar favors shown us by the same gentleman.

Notes and Queries.

"PHRENOLOGY undertakes to accomplish for man what Philosophy performs for the external world; it claims to disclose the real state of things, and to present Nature unveiled, and in her true features"—**PROFESSOR SILLIMAN.**

A **READER.**—195 Spring street, New York City. "1. Will you please inform me, through the columns of the *PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL*, what books I should peruse to obtain a thorough knowledge of Phrenology? 2. Can you describe the character of a lady by her likeness, (Daguerreotype?) If so, what is your fee? By giving answers to these questions, you will much oblige a reader."

1. See **CATALOGUE of Works on Phrenology**, published at this office. If, however, you wish but a few, perhaps the following would be the best selection. They may be sent by mail, at the prices annexed, prepaid by the publishers:

Phrenology Proved, Illustrated, and Applied. Thirty-seventh edition. A standard work on the science. \$1 25.
Defence of Phrenology, with Arguments and Testimony. By Dr. Boardman. Paper, 62 cts.; muslin, 87 cts.

Combe's Lectures on Phrenology. A complete course. Bound in muslin, \$1 25.

Mental Science, Lectures on, according to the Philosophy of Phrenology. By Rev. G. S. Weaver. Paper, 62 cts.; Muslin, 87 cts.

Education Complete. Embracing Physiology, Animal and Mental; Self-Culture, and Memory. In 1 vol. By O. S. Fowler. \$2 50.

Self-Instructor in Phrenology and Physiology, illustrated with one hundred Engravings. Paper, 30 cts.; Muslin, 50 cts.

Phrenological Bust: designed especially for Learners; showing the exact location of all the Organs of the Brain, fully developed. Price, including box for packing, \$1 25. [Not available.]

2. Yes; or gentleman either: a full written description, with the likeness returned, prepaid by mail, \$5.

Likenesses of two persons, or two views of one, may be sent by mail in one case.

PERVERSION OF FACULTIES.—J. L., Valparaiso, Ind. "In the January number of the *PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL* you treat of Conscientiousness *perverted*. Now, I wish to know whether the phrenologist can discriminate between the normal and abnormal condition of a faculty? (a)

"If you answer Yes, I ask, Does the perversion of a faculty deform or change the shape or appearance of the organ? (b)

"Again: Does a faculty become perverted by being exercised in a wrong direction, or by some physical cause acting upon the organ? (c)

"Can a perverted faculty be brought by cultivation into its normal or natural condition? (d)

(a) Not always. The inference of perversion from the *size* alone cannot be safely made. We may think perversion *probable*, but not *certain*; but,

(b) The perversion or excessive use of a faculty renders the organ of that faculty sharper than it otherwise would be.

(c) Faculties become perverted by wrong and excessive use.

(d) Yes; to the same extent, and under similar conditions to those required for the restoration to health and normal action of an organ or part of the physical system. Skillful management and much perseverance may be required in both cases.

CULTIVATION.—L. S., Middletown, Ct. "Can you give any directions for the cultivation of the sanguine temperament, for a young person with the nervous temperament predominant, and vital and motive only average?"

Read **PHYSIOLOGY, ANIMAL and MENTAL**, in which full directions are given. [Price, prepaid by mail, in paper, 62 cts.; in muslin, 87 cts.]

ADAPTATION.—But, be your site where and what it may, let it and your house be **ADAPTED** TO EACH OTHER. Some sites are admirably adapted to one kind of house, yet miserably unfitted to another, and the reverse. Choose your site with reference to your general plan, and then modify the latter till you effect a perfect correspondence of each to the other, and adapt both to your own wants and taste.—*A Home for All*

Literary Notices.

CORINNE: or, Italy. By MADAME DE STAEL. Translated by ISABEL HILL; with metrical versions of the Odes, by L. E. LANDON. Philadelphia: Henry Carey Baird. 1854. [Price, prepaid by mail, \$1 25.]

We are glad to greet this handsome edition of a great and elegant classic. The difficult task of the translator has been done faithfully, (though not slavishly,) and with most excellent taste and judgment. The enterprising publisher has made of it, as he should, an elegant and attractive volume. Whoever would possess Corinne in an English dress will do well to procure this edition.

NEW AND COMPLETE GAZETTEER OF THE UNITED STATES. Edited by T. BALDWIN and J. THOMAS, M.D.; with a new and superb Map of the United States, engraved on steel. Published by Lippincott, Grambo & Co., Philadelphia. [Price, prepaid by mail, \$4.]

This is undoubtedly the *most complete* Gazetteer yet published in America; and must supersede all others. The statistical and other matter which it alone contains renders it exceedingly useful to every business man, editor, public officer, librarian, author, and, in short, to every American citizen. It may be had of FOWLETS AND WELLS.

TEMPEST AND SUNSHINE; or, Life in Kentucky.

By MRS. MARY J. HOLMES. New York: D. Appleton & Co. 1854. [Price, prepaid by mail, \$1 25.]

A capital work. Its portraiture of Southern, or, more strictly, Kentucky life, is true to nature, vivid and full of character. The New York *Day Book* thus speaks of it:

A delightful, well-written book, portraying Western life to the letter. The book abounds in an easy humor, with touching sentences of tenderness and pathos scattered through it, and from first to last keeps up a humane interest that very many authors strive in vain to achieve. "Tempest" and "Sunshine," two sisters, are an exemplification of the good that to some comes by nature, and to others is found only through trials, temptation, and tribulation. Mr. Middleton, the father of "Tempest" and "Sunshine," is the very soul of "Old Kentucky" abridged into one man. The book is worth reading. There is a healthy tone of morality pervading it that will make it a suitable work to be placed in the hands of our daughters and sisters.

THE LADY'S EQUESTRIAN MANUAL. With Illustrations. Philadelphia: Willis P. Hazard. 1854. [Price, prepaid by mail, 50 cts.]

"The author of this book is a professional riding-master, who has drawn upon his own experience, as well as upon the information of his acquaintances, for his rules, which he has made very minute, and digested carefully under their proper heads. Any lady who has already learned to ride ordinarily well, may yet learn something from this book."

SELECT SPEECHES OF KOSSUTH. Condensed and abridged, with the express sanction of Kossuth, by FRANCIS W. NEWMAN. New York. 1854. [Price, prepaid by mail, \$1 25.] For sale by FOWLETS AND WELLS.

We are glad to see these eloquent speeches of the great Hungarian in this condensed and corrected form. "Kossuth's speeches," as Mr. Newman very truly remarks in his preface, "are a tropical forest, full of strength and majesty, tangled in luxuriance—a wilderness of repetition. Utterly unsuited to form a book without immense abridgment, they contain materials for immediate political service, and for permanence as a work of wisdom and genius." The volume is very handsomely got up, and embellished with a portrait of Kossuth.

THE PRACTICAL SURVEYOR'S GUIDE. By ANDREW DUNCAN. Philadelphia: HENRY CAREY BAIRD. 1854. [Price, prepaid by mail, 75 cts.]

The object aimed at in this little volume, is to furnish a small and cheap book, containing the best practical information hitherto published, and scattered through many large works. The author has had more than thirty years' experience as a surveyor, and was well qualified for the task he has here so satisfactorily accomplished. This little work contains all the information necessary to make any person of common capacity a finished land surveyor without the aid of a teacher.

Advertisements.

A LIMITED space of this Journal will be given to Advertisements, on the following terms:

For a full page, one month,	\$ 75 00
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All advertisements in the AMERICAN PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL should be sent to the Publishers by the first of the month preceding that in which they are expected to appear.

The Book Trade.

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The Subscriber proposes to publish at an early date A NEW AND COMPLETE MAP

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WARD LINES, STREETS AND ALLEYS; Shaded so as to show what portions are built up, and on a sufficiently large scale to show the width of the streets, and the distances between them, in feet and inches.

The first plan was to make it on a scale of two inches to the mile, and on a uniform scale throughout, but it was seen that this would not be sufficient to show distinctly the streets and alleys, with their proper names, nor the width of the streets, and distances between them.

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A HOME FOR ALL; OR THE GRAVEL WALL AND OCTAGON MODE OF BUILDING: New, cheap, convenient, superior, and adapted to rich and poor, showing its superiority over brick, stone, and frame houses; the cost, capacity, beauty, compactness, and utility of octagon houses; the author's residence, barns, and out-buildings; board and plank walls; the workman's dwelling, &c., with engraved illustrations. By O. S. FOWLER. Price, prepaid by mail, 37 cents. FOWLER & WELLS, Publishers, 308 Broadway, New York; Boston, 142 Washington street; Philadelphia, 231 Arch street.

OUR BOOKS IN BOSTON.—New England patrons who wish for our various publications, may always obtain them, in large or small quantities, at our Boston establishment, 142 Washington street. Besides our own publications, we keep a supply of all works on Physiology, Phonography, Phrenology, and on the natural sciences generally, including all Progressive and Reformatory works.

PHRENOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS with charts, and written opinions of character, may also be obtained, day and evening, at our rooms in Boston, No. 142 Washington st., near the old South Church.

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500 Agents wanted in all parts of the country, to sell a great Moral and Religious Work, for the age, entitled "OUR PARISH." Just published, AND OF WHICH EIGHT THOUSAND COPIES WERE SOLD IN THREE WEEKS AFTER PUBLICATION. A Work which will be read with profit and delight by THOUSANDS and TENS of THOUSANDS. Price, \$1 25. Liberal terms offered the Trade.

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July 14. D.



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THE WOOL-GROWER AND STOCK REGISTER is the only American journal devoted to the important and profitable branches of Wool and Stock Husbandry. It contains vast amount of useful and reliable information on the above and kindred subjects, and should be in the hands of every owner or breeder of Sheep, Cattle, Horses, Swine, or Poultry—whether located Eastern West, or North or South—

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Prof. V. C. Taylor's New Music Book for 1854 and '55.

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Is the title of a new Book of PSALMODY, nearly ready, by VIRGIL CORYDON TAYLOR, Organist and Conductor of Music at STRONG PLACE CHURCH, Brooklyn, and Author of TAYLOR'S SACRED MISERERE, GOLDEN LYRE, CHORAL ANTHEMS, CONCORDIA, &c., &c.

Four years having elapsed since Mr. TAYLOR produced his last work of Psalmody, (the Golden Lyre,) he has improved this interval with the utmost deliberation and care in preparing the above work. From his extensive personal acquaintance with teachers of singing and leaders of Choirs throughout the country, he has elicited all possible information regarding the wants of church music, and has prepared the Chime in strict reference to meeting and satisfying the same.

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The figured Bass is omitted, and in its stead, the Tenor and Alto are brought down in small notes upon the Treble and Bass staves; thus affording a facility for being executed upon keyed instruments of the Organ kind by persons not versed in the science of harmony. The Chime will be issued from the press about the 15th of July.

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July 1. d. d.

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Mall's Column.

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One great cause of the present popularity of the instrument, is the introduction of an article that will stand the severe test of our climate.

The Instruments of French, German, and Spanish make will in a very short time crack all to pieces in our climate, and they are a constant source of annoyance and expense to the owners; whereas, those made by Wm. HALL & SON, of this city, are not only warranted to stand the climate, but they are better and fuller toned than any others. The scale is mathematically correct, and there is less liability of breaking the strings than on any other instruments.

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is a great improvement on the old plan; there being no necessity for taking it off the Guitar; and it can be affixed to any part of the neck, and detached instantly, while the person is playing.

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July 1. d.

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9 A.M. and 12 M. and 3 P.M.
Return . . . 5.45 and 10.45 A.M.; 4 & 6 P.M.
FOUGHKEEPSIE.—Hudson River R. R., Chambers
St. . . . 4, 7, 9, 10 A.M., 12 M., & 3, 4, 5, 6
P.M.
TARRYTOWN . . . 7.10, 10 A.M. & 3, 4, 5.30, 10.30 P.M.
PREEKSILL . . . 4, 7.10, 9, 10 A.M., 12 M., & 3, 4,
5.30, 6 P.M.

FOR THE EAST.

BOSTON via STONINGTON.—Steamers C. Vander-
bilt and Commodore—Pier 2, N.R., 5 P.M.
BOSTON via FALL RIVER.—Steamers Empire State,
and Bay State.—Pier 4, N.R., 5 P.M.
BOSTON via NORWICH.—Steamers Worcester and
Knickerbocker.—Foot of Cortlandt St.,
5 P.M.
BOSTON.—New Haven Railroad.—Canal Street,
8 A.M. & 4 P.M.
SPRINGFIELD.—New Haven Railroad.—Canal St.,
8, 11.30 A.M. & 4 P.M.
HARTFORD.—New Haven Railroad.—Canal Street,
8, 11.30 A.M. & 4 P.M.
Steamers City of Hartford and Granite
State—Peck Slip, 4 P.M.
NEW HAVEN.—New Haven Railroad.—Canal Street,
7, 8, 11.30 A.M. & 3, 4 P.M.
Return. 5.30, 6.45, 9.35 A.M. & 1.10, 9.25 P.M.
PORT CHESTER.—New Haven Railroad.—Canal St.,
9.15, 11.30 A.M. & 6.15 P.M.

FOR THE SOUTH.

PHILADELPHIA.—Amboy Railroad.—Pier 1, N.R.,
7 A.M. & 2 P.M.
Return. 7 A.M. & 2 P.M.
PHILADELPHIA.—New Jersey Railroad.—Foot of
Liberty Street, 7, 9, 11 A.M. & 4, 5.30 P.M.
Return. 1.30, 8, 9 A.M. & 4.15, 5.30 P.M.
EASTON.—Morris and Essex Railroad.—Foot Cort-
landt Street, 8.30 A.M.
ORANGE.—Morris and Essex Railroad.—Foot Cort-
landt Street, 12 M.
DOVER.—Morris and Essex Railroad.—Foot Cort-
landt Street, 8.30 A.M., 3.30 P.M.
MORRISTOWN.—Morris and Essex Railroad.—Foot
Cortlandt St., 8.30 A.M., 3.30, 4.30 P.M.
NORFOLK, PETERSBURG AND RICHMOND—
Steamer Jamestown—Pier 13, N.R., Satur-
day, 3 P.M.

FOR THE WEST.

BUFFALO.—Erie Railroad.—(Express Train)—Foot
Duane Street, 5 P.M.
CHICAGO.—Erie Railroad.—(Express Train)—Foot
Duane Street, 5 P.M.
DUNKIRK.—Erie Railroad.—(Mail Train)—Foot
Duane Street, 8.15 A.M.
DUNKIRK.—Erie Railroad.—(Express Train)—Foot
Duane Street, A.M. & 5 P.M.

General Business.

THE NEW POCKET SYRINGE, WITH DIRECTIONS FOR ITS USE.—The undersigned take pleasure in offering to the public, the Hydropathic Profession, and especially to families, a new and superior Injecting Instrument, with an ILLUSTRATED MANUAL, by R. T. TRALL, M.D., giving complete directions for the employment of water injections. The price of THE NEW POCKET SYRINGE is only Three Dollars and a Half, and may be sent by Express to any place desired. All orders containing remittances should be prepaid, and directed to FOWLER and WELLS, 308 Broadway, New York. This instrument has been manufactured to order, to meet the wants of Hydropathic physicians and patients. It is more convenient and portable than any apparatus of the kind in use, occupying, with its case, but little more space than a common pocket-book, while its durable material will last a lifetime. The New Instrument may be sent to any place desired by Express.



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WILLIAM BLAKE, Patentee.

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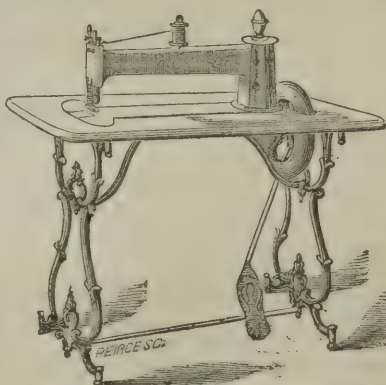
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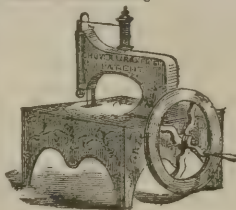
Patented Feb. 11th, 1851.

" June 22d, 1852.

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BOOTS AND SHOES,
BAGS AND UPHOLSTERY WORK,
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PATENT

AND

PROOF

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There will be NO FREE ADMISSIONS, with the exception of Exhibitors and the Press; and no Season Tickets will be sold.

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An efficient Orchestra of Music will be in attendance at the Crystal Palace every morning, afternoon and evening.

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All articles which are deemed worthy of a place in this Grand Exposition of the World's Industry and Art, are admitted WITHOUT ANY CHARGE whatever to EXHIBITORS. An efficient Police are in constant attendance day and night, and the utmost care is used in protecting articles exhibited, but the Association disclaims accountability for loss or damage to such articles.

All umbrellas, canes, &c., must be left at the stand near the door. As the Crystal Palace is a Bonded Warehouse, visitors cannot be permitted to convey packages of any size into or out of the Building.

No checks given, and no person re-admitted on the same ticket. P. T. BARNUM, President.

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July e. o. m. 31. d.

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We have high testimonials, showing its value for WELLS, CISTERNS, SHIPS, STEAMBOATS, MINES, ENGINES, &c., but it is commending itself to all who see it. It has taken the First Premium at State and National Fairs. Its last success was at the New York Agricultural Fair at Saratoga, 1853. For supplying bath-rooms and Elevated Tanks, it is superior to any others, more simple, easily put in, and may be used for ordinary purposes besides. Different-sized Pumps, Garden and Fire-Engines, Suction-pipe-hose, &c., constantly on hand.

A. W. GAY & CO., Proprietors,
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June e o m 31 d

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DENTAL SURGEON and
Manufacturer of Artificial Teeth,



(LATE OF 333 BROADWAY.)

Would respectfully notify the inhabitants of this city, and of the country generally, that he has REMOVED to his spacious rooms, 551 BROADWAY, where he can be found at all hours. All operations in Mechanical or Surgical Dentistry performed on more favorable terms than at any other place in this city, or in the world.

N.B.—Block Teeth carved and colored to suit any case or complexion.

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Ladies can enjoy the utmost privacy while having their work done, and every convenience of a private dwelling will be found.

Ladies' names never given as reference without permission. June 11 b d.



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These Machines have been in successful operation in the hands of manufacturers and families, for the past two years, and in every case have given universal satisfaction. The Proprietors are now prepared to offer them to the public, with that increased confidence in their merits which the united testimony of their numerous customers has so abundantly confirmed.

These Machines are entirely different from any other, the principles on which they are made being exclusively their own.

Among the advantages of this Machine over any others are the following:

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2. The perfect manner in which the operator is enabled to stitch and sew the various kinds of work, from the finest linen to the coarsest cloths.
3. It particularly excels in the rapidity with which work can be executed; in that respect it has no equal.
4. The little power required to propel them, enabling even those of the most delicate constitution to use them without injury to their health.

We are now manufacturing a larger-sized Machine, more particularly adapted to the sewing of leather, canvas bags, and the heavier kinds of cloths.

An examination of our Machines is respectfully solicited at our Office, 343 Broadway. July 11 d

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Professional Examinations, with charts and full written descriptions of character, given day and evening. Subscriptions received for the JOURNALS.

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Lettered Shades to order and measure; large Watch Signs for Jewellers always on hand; Gold Enamels with Lettering on Glass, warranted to stand. Black-Letter Signs put up to order. Apt f

DR. SAMUEL B. SMITH'S GREAT ELECTRO-MAGNETIC MEDICAL WORKER, for which the MEDAL has been awarded at the World's Fair over all other electro-magnetic machines in competition with it. This is a self-moving Machine, giving out both the Direct and To-and-Fro electric currents just as the occasion requires; hence, the trouble of turning a crank is dispensed with.

Put up in a neat rose-wood case. Price \$12. With extra appliances, \$16. Address SAMUEL B. SMITH, 59 Canal street, New York, or FOWLER & WELLS, 308 Broadway, New York. May 11 d

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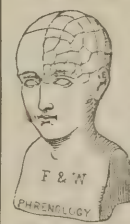
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DEFINITION OF THE FACULTIES, ACCORDING TO THEIR NUMBERS.

DOMESTIC PROPENSITIES.

1. **AMATIVENESS.**—Conjugal love; the attachment of the sexes to each other, adapted to the continuance of the race. Abuse: Licentiousness and obscenity. Deficiency: Want of affection towards the opposite sex.

2. **PHILOPROGENITIVENESS.**—Parental love; fondness for pets and the young and helpless generally, adapted to the infantile condition. Abuse: Excessive indulgence; idolizing and spoiling children by caresses. Deficiency: Neglect of the young.

3. **ADHESIVENESS.**—Friendship; love of company; disposition to associate, adapted to man's requisition for society and concert of action. Abuse: Excessive fondness for company. Deficiency: Neglect of friends and society; the hermit disposition.

4. **INHABITIVENESS.**—Love of home; desire to live permanently in one place, adapted to the necessity of a home. Abuse: Prejudice against other countries. Deficiency: Continual roaming.

A. **UNION FOR LIFE.**—Connubial Love; desire to pair; to unite for life; and to remain constantly with the loved one. Abuse: Excessive tendency to attachment. Deficiency: Wandering of the connubial affection.

5. **CONTINUITY.**—Ability to chain the thoughts and feelings, and dwell continually on one subject until it is completed. Abuse: Prolixity; tediously dwelling on a subject. Deficiency: Excessive fondness for variety; "too many irons in the fire."

SELFISH PROPENSITIES.

E. **VITATIVENESS.**—Love of life; youthful vigor even in advanced age. Abuse: Extreme tenacity to life; fear of death. Deficiency: Recklessness and unnecessary exposure of life.

6. **COMBATIVENESS.**—Self-defence; resistance: the energetic go-ahead disposition. A quick, fiery, excitable, fault-finding, contentious disposition. Deficiency: Cowardice.

7. **DESTRUCTIVENESS.**—Executive power; propelling power; the exterminating feeling. Abuse: The malicious, retaliating, revengeful disposition. Deficiency: tameness; inefficiency.

8. **ALIMENTIVENESS.**—Appetite; desire for nutrition; enjoyment of food and drink. Abuse: Gluttony; gormandizing; drunkenness. Deficiency: Want of appetite; abstemiousness.

9. **ACQUISITIVENESS.**—Economy; disposition to save and accumulate property. Abuse: Avarice; theft; extreme selfishness. Deficiency: Prodigality; inability to appreciate the true value of property; lavishness and wastefulness.

10. **SECRETIVENESS.**—Policy; management. Abuse: Cunning; fox; to lie low; keep dark; disguise. Deficiency: Want of tact; bluntness of expression.

11. **CAUTIOUSNESS.**—Prudence; carefulness; watchfulness; reasonable solicitude. Abuse: Fear; timidity; procrastination. Deficiency: Careless; heedless; reckless.

12. **APPROBATIVENESS.**—Affability; ambition; desire to be elevated and promoted. Abuse: Vanity; self-praise; and extreme sensitiveness. Deficiency: Indifference to public opinion, and disregard for personal appearance.

13. **SELF-ESTEEM.**—Dignity; manliness; love of liberty; nobleness; an aspiring disposition. Abuse: Extreme pride; arrogance; an aristocratic, domineering, repulsive spirit. Deficiency: Lack of self-respect and appreciation.

14. **FIRMNESS.**—Decision; stability; perseverance; unwillingness to yield; fortitude. Abuse: Obstinacy; wilfulness; mulishness. Deficiency: Fickle-mindedness.

MORAL SENTIMENTS.

15. **CONSCIENTIOUSNESS.**—Justice; integrity; sense of duty, and of moral obligation. Abuse: Scrupulousness; self-condemnation; remorse; unjust censure. Deficiency: No penitence for sin, or compunction for having done wrong.

16. **HOPE.**—Expectation; anticipation; looking into the future with confidence of success. Abuse: extravagant promises, and anticipations. Deficiency: Despondency; gloom; melancholy.

17. **SPIRITUALITY.**—Intuition; perception of the spiritual; wonder. Abuse: Belief in ghosts; witchcraft, and unreasonable isms. Deficiency: lack of faith; incredulity; scepticism.

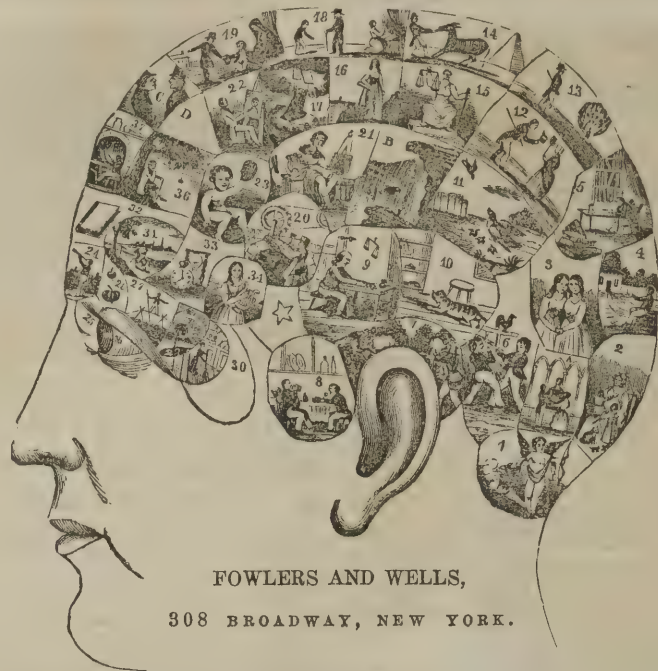
18. **VENERATION.**—Reverence; worship; adoration; respect for antiquity. Abuse: Idolatry; superstition; worship of idols. Deficiency: Disregard for things sacred; imprudence.

19. **BENEVOLENCE.**—Kindness; desire to do good; sympathy; philanthropy; disinterestedness. Abuse: Giving alms to the undeserving; too easily overcome by sympathy. Deficiency: Extreme selfishness; no regard for the distresses of others.

SEMI-INTELLECTUAL SENTIMENTS.

20. **CONSTRUCTIVENESS.**—Mechanical Ingenuity; ability to use tools; construct and invent. Abuse: A loss of time and money in trying to invent perpetual motion. Deficiency: Inability to use tools or understand machinery; lack of skill.

21. **IDEALITY.**—Love of the perfect and beautiful; refine-



308 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

ment; ecstasy; poetry. Abuse: A disgust even for the common duties of life. Deficiency: roughness; want of taste or refinement.

B. **SUBLIMITY.**—Fondness for the grand and magnificent; the wild and romantic in nature, as Niagara Falls; mountain scenery. Abuse: Extravagant representations; fondness for tragedies. Deficiency: Views the terrific without pleasure or emotion.

22. **IMITATION.**—Power of imitation; copying; working after a pattern. Abuse: Mimicry; servile imitation. Deficiency: Inability to conform to the manners and customs of society.

23. **MIRTHFULNESS.** Wit; fun; playfulness; ability to joke, and enjoy a hearty laugh. Abuse: Ridicule and sport of the infirmities and misfortunes of others. Deficiency: Gravity; indifference to all amusements.

INTELLECTUAL ORGANS.

OBSERVING AND KNOWING FACULTIES.

24. **INDIVIDUALITY.**—Ability to acquire knowledge by observation, and desire to see all things. Abuse: An insatiable desire to know all about other people's business; extreme inquisitiveness. Deficiency: A want of practical knowledge, and indisposition to notice external objects.

25. **FORM.**—Memory of shapes, forms, faces; the configuration of all things; it enables us to readily notice resemblances; when fully developed, we seldom forget countenances. Deficiency: A poor memory of faces, shapes, &c.; not a good artist.

26. **SIZE.**—Ability to judge of size, length, breadth, height, depth, distance, and weight of bodies by their size; of measuring angles, &c. Deficiency: unable to judge between small and large.

27. **WEIGHT.**—Gravity; ability to balance one's self, required by a marksman, horseman, or dancer; also, the ability to "carry a steady hand," and judge of perpendiculars. Abuse: Excessive desire to climb trees, or go aloft unnecessarily. Deficiency: Inability to keep one's balance; liability to stumble.

28. **COLOR.**—Judgment of the different shades, hues, and tints, in paintings; the rainbow, and all things possessing color, will be objects of interest. Abuse: Extravagantly fond of colors; a desire to dress with many colors. Deficiency: Inability to distinguish or appreciate colors, or their harmony.

29. **ORDER.**—Method; system; arrangement; neatness and convenience. Abuse: More nice than wise; spends too much time in fixing; greatly annoyed by disorder; old-maidish. Deficiency: Slovenliness; carelessness about the arrangement of books, tools, papers, &c.; seldom knows where to find any thing.

30. **CALCULATION.**—Ability to reckon figures in the head: mental arithmetic; to add, subtract, divide, multiply; cast accounts, and reckon figures. Abuse: A disposition to count every thing. Deficiency: Inability to understand numerical relations.

31. **LOCALITY.**—Recollection of places; the geographical faculty; desire to travel and see the world. Abuse: A roving, unsettled disposition. Deficiency: Inability to remember places; liability to get lost.

32. **EVENTUALITY.**—Memory of Events; love of history, anecd-

otes, facts, items of all sorts; a kind of walking newspaper. Abuse: Constant story-telling, to the neglect of duties.

33. **TIME.**—Recollection of the lapse of time; day and date; ability to keep the time in music and dancing, and the step in walking; to be able to carry the time of day in the head. Abuse: Drumming with the feet and fingers. Deficiency: Inability to remember the time when things transpired; a poor memory of dates.

34. **TUNE.**—Love of music, and perception of harmony; giving a desire to compose music. Abuse: a continual singing, humming, or whistling, regardless of propriety. Deficiency: Inability to comprehend the charms of music.

35. **LANGUAGE.**—Ability to express our ideas verbally, and to use such words as will best express our meaning; memory of words. Abuse: redundancy of words. Deficiency: Extreme hesitation in selecting appropriate language.

REFLECTIVE OR REASONING INTELLECT.

36. **CAUSALITY.**—Ability to reason and comprehend first principles; the why and wherefore faculty; originality. Abuse: too much theory, without bringing the mind to a practical bearing; such a mind may become a philosopher, but is not practical.

37. **COMPARISON.**—Inductive reasoning; ability to classify, and apply analogy to the discernment of principles; to generalize, compare, discriminate, illustrate; to draw correct inferences, &c. Abuse: Excessive criticism. Deficiency: To be unable to perceive the relation of one thing or subject to another.

C. **HUMAN NATURE.**—Discernment of human character; perception of the motives of strangers at the first interview. Abuse: Unjust suspicion; a disposition to treat all strangers as rogues. Deficiency: Misplaces confidence; is easily deceived.

D. **AGREEABLENESS.**—Blandness and persuasiveness of manners, expression and address; pleasantness; insinuation; the faculty of saying even disagreeable things pleasantly. Abuse: Affectation. Deficiency: Inability to make one's self agreeable.

TEMPERAMENT.

A knowledge of the temperaments is essential to all who would understand and apply Phrenology. We recognize three, as follows:

I. **THE VITAL TEMPERAMENT,** or the nourishing apparatus, embracing those internal organs contained within the trunk, which manufacture vitality, create and sustain animal life, and re-supply those energies expended by every action of the brain, nerves or muscles. This temperament is analogous to the Sanguine and Lymphatic temperaments.

II. **THE MOTIVE APPARATUS,** or the bones, muscles, tendons, &c., which gives physical strength and bodily motion, and constitutes the frame-work of the body. This is analogous to the Bilious temperament.

III. **THE MENTAL APPARATUS,** or Nervous temperament, embracing the brain and nervous system, the exercise of which produces mind, thought, feeling, sensation, &c. (For a full description of these temperaments, and their effects on mind and character, see "Phrenology Proved, Illustrated, and Applied.")

AMERICAN PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL.



A

Repository of Science, Literature, and General Intelligence.

VOL. XX. NO. 2.]

NEW YORK, AUGUST, 1854.

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Published by
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Phrenology.

"When a man properly understands himself, mentally and physically, his road to happiness is smooth, and society has a strong guaranty for his good conduct and usefulness."—Hon. T. J. Rusk.

ANALYSIS OF THE ORGANS. NO VI.

In our previous analyses we considered the Domestic Propensities. We come now to consider the Selfish Propensities and Sentiments, which refer more especially to man *per se*, and which exercise a most powerful influence in the conduct of the man individually and of the communities or nations of men collectively. The first of the group to which we would call your attention at this time is

VITATIVENESS, OR THE LOVE OF LIFE.

"Oh! name not Death! Distraction and amazement,
Horror and agony are in that sound!
Let me but live! heap woes on woes upon me,
Hide me with murderers in the dungeon's gloom,
Send me to wander on some pathless shore,
Let shame and hooting infamy pursue me,
Let slavery harass and let hunger gripe."

Dr. Johnson's Irene.

Life may be defined as a vital power present in, and peculiar to, all organized beings, by which they are enabled to resist the encroachments of the chemical and physical agents which surround them, and which contribute to the continuance of their existence. Of the nature of this power we know nothing. Like the mind, it manifests itself only by its effects, and it is only by considering these effects in the aggregate that we arrive at our ideas of life. We cannot rightly and clearly conceive how life can exist except as it manifests itself through physical organs. Our attempts to analyze this subtle power are unavailing. We can only perceive that its absence surrenders the body to the action and control of chemical and physical agencies which immediately commence its disintegration. Those agencies, heat, air,

electricity and light, which so respected the body during its connection with this Vital Power as to pay it continual tribute, no sooner perceived the absence of this indwelling guest than they each stealthily, silently, and surely demand and appropriate to themselves this tribute they so freely gave; and when each has obtained all that the dismembered organization can yield, only a few grains of dust remain as the representative of that plastic power which held these subtle agencies in abeyance, and compelled them to pass under the yoke of servitude and pay a life-long tribute of vitality and power.

This subtle agency, which confers so much of happiness and of misery upon us, we all love, and its love in most of us amounts to a passion. We find it, like many other passions animating the minds of brutes and of men, universally inherent in all. All appear to feel conscious that their bodies are but for a season, at the expiration of which corrosion and disintegration are unavoidable, and this consciousness is to very many a source of continued uneasiness and almost of despair. Dr. Andrew Combe had a patient so constituted. Her horror of death was such as to render life itself almost unendurable. Upon dissecting the brain of this lady, after the occurrence of the event which she regarded as the direst of calamities, he discovered an enormous development of one convolution at the base of the middle lobe of the brain, lying towards the mesial line, and inwardly of the organ of Destructiveness. The corresponding part of the skull showed a very deep and distinctly moulded cavity or bed, running longitudinally, with high and prominent sides, and presenting altogether, says Dr. Combe, "an appearance much more striking than in any skull I ever saw." The function of this convolution was previously unknown, but this formed the basis of observations which confirmed the opinion of Dr. Combe, which was, that this was the physical organ of that innate love of life which is universally manifested by all creatures.

From the situation of this organ, its exact de-

velopment cannot be accurately ascertained during life; but when the distance between Amative-ness and Destructiveness is unusually great, and the intervening space prominent and rounded, we may very safely conclude that Vitativeness is large.

When this organ is large, it gives an intense love of life, irrespective of the enjoyments which render life so pleasurable and desirous; regards annihilation with a dread almost amounting to horror; combats disease and death most vigorously and tenaciously, and, in connection with hope, believes in a future existence with a faith almost amounting to prescience, and founds that belief upon its own dread of annihilation. Persons thus constituted can almost feel the throes of death while in the enjoyment of the most perfect health; they perceive, in the encroachments of disease, the elemental war between life and those destructive agencies by which life is sustained, and would willingly accept the most degrading and harassing conditions to escape the enemy they so much dread, and live on for ever. It was this feeling which stimulated the intellect to discover some means by which death could be robbed of his victory, by which the tribute of the elements could be for ever retained, and the body preserved in its original integrity.

Milton represents Adam, in his conversation with Michael, as expressing his horror of death in these words:

"But have I now seen Death? Is this the way
I must return to native dust? O sight
Of terror, foul and ugly to behold,
Horrid to think, how horrible to feel!"

Michael, on the contrary, assures Adam that Death is

— "to sense
More terrible at the entrance than within."

—a passage which reminds us of the oft-quoted line,

"And die a thousand deaths in dreading one."

Tupper, in his "Proverbial Philosophy," speaks thus of this universal love of life and dread of death:

— "Even to the best, the wise and pure and pious,
Death, repulsive king, thine iron rule is terrible:
Yea, even at the best, in company with buried kindred,
With hallowing rites, and friendly tears, and the dear old
country church,
Death, cold and lonely, thy frigid face is hateful:
The bravest look on thee with dread, the humblest curse
thy coming."

While this love of life is almost universal, there are still a few to whom death presents no terrors. Were life and death placed in the scale, life would hardly kick the beam. And when hope is equally deficient, they are regardless of either life or death, unlike those in whom Vitativeness is so large as to destroy their comfort by representing to them that

— "our hearts, though stout and brave,
Still, like muffled drums, are beating
Funeral-marches to the grave."

These latter, when, like Solomon of old,

— "life hath no more to them to bring
But memories of the past alone,"

conclude with him, that "all is vanity and vexation of spirit." Their burden is,

"What is life? 'Tis but a madness!
What is life? A mere illusion!
Fleeting shadow, foul delusion,
Short-lived joy that ends in sadness,
Whose most steadfast substance seems
But the dream of other dreams."

PRACTICAL PHRENOLOGY.

NO. V.

BY NELSON SIZER

ONE object of this article is to explain what we mean by "Practical Phrenology." It may seem strange to the reader that we should give several articles on a subject before explaining the meaning which we attach to the title of that subject, but we apprehend that there is a significance in that title which lies below the reach of superficial observation.

Phrenology means, in its literal sense, the science of the mind; and though the word was made from two Greek words, to designate the science discovered by Dr. Gall, viz.: that every faculty of the mind has its individual organ in the brain, yet, strictly speaking, the word is just as applicable to any other system of mental philosophy as to Phrenology; so far, at least, as those systems explain the true phenomena of mind.

Admit that Stuart and Brown developed the true theory of the mind, the title, Phrenology, would be applicable to their discoveries. But when we add the word "practical" to that of Phrenology, it is in no sense a fit title to the theoretical speculations of Stuart or any other metaphysician of his school. Moreover, when we consider that the mental philosophy of the schools is vague and incomplete, even as a theory, the term "practical" no more belongs to their systems than orange groves to Greenland, or white bears to the Equator.

What man, or school of philosophers, prior to Dr. Gall, however learned in theoretical mental philosophy, could take any stranger and truly predicate of him that he had so much of "judgment, imagination, memory, will or understanding?" They never tried it, nor even dreamed that it was possible.

In Phrenology we have, not only a theory of mind which recognizes all the faculties, or rather groupings of faculties, claimed by the metaphysicians, for they included a dozen faculties under the name of "memory," but many which they never developed at all. In addition to this, phrenologists have discovered the *organs in the brain* which are the seat and source of each mental power, and by estimating the size of the organs, the fineness of their texture and degree of activity, we are enabled to judge the power of each faculty in any person or thousands of persons who are otherwise total strangers to us. This, then, is what we mean by *practical Phrenology*. This is a science of mind that can be known and applied to practical utility in determining the particular powers and weaknesses of each member of the human race. The old systems may be compared to mere scholastic chemistry, the student of which had never seen a chemical agent, nor performed a single experiment. Send such a student into actual life, and he would not know practically a biscuit from a brickbat, however learned in mere book lore. But suppose a system of chemistry that spoke of acid, alkali, metal, &c., in unclassified generalities, how would the student be confused when he found one dozen or five dozen different acids, alkalies, and metals? But suppose he had never been taught a practical experiment, or the possibility of one, of how much service would be his speculative learning?

The world has yet to appreciate the boon to education, self-culture, choice of associates and occupations which practical Phrenology offers.

Some few thousands have been wise enough to study it as a theory and to put in practice its teachings. When the five hundred thousand readers of this Journal shall have trained up a generation of children under the clear light of its practical truths, the world will bless the day that gave Dr. Gall to mankind. Then will be known some of the benefits of practical Phrenology.

The world has blundered on in darkness and ignorance relative to the nature of man—wise in many respects, but lacking knowledge in that department of all others the most important, viz., MIND. Generation after generation have been obliged to feel their way into pursuits, one half making fatal mistakes in their choice, leading to discouragement, failure, poverty, and crime. For the parent and teacher, as a guide to social and moral culture, to education and selection of pursuits for the young, Phrenology is the only sure guide. It is not to be expected that persons in ordinary life will become such perfect readers of character that they can successfully practise Phrenology as a profession; but we do claim, from our experience in teaching the science, that any person who is capable of following a trade for the successful support of a family, or of training up that family reputably, can acquire, at a cost of five dollars for a bust and necessary books, and their spare hours during a year, a sufficient knowledge of the science to enable them to understand the character of their children, so as to train them according to their nature, and to select for them such a trade, pursuit, or profession as is best adapted to their talents and character. Those who reside in the cities of New York, Philadelphia, or Boston, or their vicinity, and who prefer taking *lessons* in practical Phrenology, rather than to go on without assistance, can avail themselves of this more ready way of acquiring the requisite knowledge. Classes of ladies and gentlemen are taught at the Phrenological rooms in the above-named cities every autumn and winter; and it is a source of great pleasure to us to note the rapid progress of the students, especially of woman, the quicker and more teachable sex. Nor should woman, at this day, attempt the important duty of training a family without the aid of Phrenology.

Those who have any knowledge of the science will agree with us in these views. Those who have not, and who, like most bigots, are satisfied in their ignorance, may deride them. For such cases we have abundance of pity if not of patience.

A gentleman from Iowa called at our Phrenological establishment in Philadelphia a few weeks since, and obtained a written description of character for himself, and one for his little girl, four years old. He said he had an examination fourteen years ago, and had since paid much attention to the science and to the advice then given, and that he owed more to that examination and to the science as it relates to self-culture and restraint, than to any other fact or circumstance of his life. He said he was endeavoring to train his family in body and in mind according to the light shed upon his path by this science, and he felt that he was reaping a rich reward. On stating to him that his child was superior to himself, he remarked that she was superior by nature to either parent, and he attributed it to parental *improvement* and a proper bodily and mental training of the child as developed and taught by Phrenology.

He was neglected in his early training, both in body and in mind; and thus entered upon manhood under circumstances of weakness and depression. Becoming acquainted with Phrenology, and its twin science Physiology, he had for many years endeavored to improve himself and wife both mentally and physically, and to correct the errors of their own education in the management of their children: hence their superiority over their parents in health of body and power of mind.

Phrenological Cabinet, 231 Arch st., Phila.

Physiology.

ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY OF THE SENSES.—NO. VI.

BY A. P. DUTCHER, M. D.

SENSE OF FEELING IN THE BLIND—LAURA BRIDGEMAN.

It sometimes occurs that individuals are born deaf and blind, or become so shortly after birth. Under such circumstances, the touch becomes the principal medium through which impressions are communicated to the brain. The most interesting case on record is that of Laura Bridgeman.

According to the report of Dr. Howe, Director of Perkins Institute for the Blind, Boston, Laura was born in New Hampshire, December 21, 1829. Her health was very delicate, being subject to fits until she was a year and a half old. After a temporary improvement, she was attacked by a severe disease, the consequence of which was destruction of the organs of hearing and vision, and a confinement to her room, and chiefly to her bed, for nearly two years. As soon as her health was restored, and she was enabled to walk about, she gave strong indications of intelligence and warm affections, though the means of communication with her were very limited. She could only be told to go to a place by being pushed, or to come to one by drawing her; patting her gently on the head indicated approbation, on the back, disapprobation.

In October, 1837, then aged about 8 years, she was brought to the above-named Institution. For a time she seemed bewildered, and it was thought prudent to wait for about a week or two, until she could be familiarized with her teachers and friends, and her new locality, before making any systematic attempt to develop her faculties by education.

"There were," says Dr. Howe, "two ways to be adopted: either to build up a language of signs, or the basis of the natural language, which she had already commenced; or to teach her the peculiar arbitrary language in common use, i. e., to give her a knowledge of letters, by communication of which she might express her ideas of the nature and mode of existence of any thing. The former would have been easy, but very ineffectual; the latter seemed very difficult, but, if accomplished, very effectual. I determined, therefore, to try the latter.

"The first experiments were taking articles in common use, as spoons, knives and keys, and pasting upon them labels of their names in raised letters, as used for the blind. She soon learned to distinguish that the crooked lines upon the spoon differed from those upon the key. Then the labels were detached, and she showed her perception of their relation by placing the label *key* upon the key, and *spoon* upon spoon. It was evident, however, that the only intellectual exercise was that of memory and imitation. At last, instead of labels, the individual letters, on detached pieces of paper, were given her. They were arranged side by side so as to spell spoon, key, &c. They were mixed up, and she was desired by a sign to arrange them herself, which she did.

"Heretofore the process had been mechanical, and the success about as great as teaching a very docile dog a variety of tricks. The poor child had sat in mute amazement, and patiently imitated every thing her teacher did; but now the truth began to flash upon her; her intellect began to work; she perceived that there was a way by which she could herself make up a sign of any thing that was in her own mind, and communicate it to another mind. From this moment, I perceived that the great obstacle was overcome, and that henceforward nothing but plain and persevering exertions would be necessary.

"I next procured a set of metal types with the letters of the alphabet, and a board into which they might be conveniently set, and thus she could arrange the letters of the few words she knew, and read them, which she appeared to do with great pleasure. After weeks of persevering instruction with this apparatus, until she had acquired an extensive vocabulary, this cumbrous arrangement was laid aside, and the manual alphabet of deaf mutes taught in its place. This she accomplished speedily and easily, for her intellect had begun to work in aid of her teacher, and her progress was very rapid. The manner of proceeding was this: The teacher gave her a new object, e. g., a pencil; first, he let her examine it, and get an idea of its use. Then he taught her how to spell it, by making the signs for the letters with her fingers."

In this way she has been conducted on from one department of learning to another, until she is able to write, and is quite familiar with the process of addition and subtraction in small numbers. She is also quite expert in needlework.

"It has been ascertained," continues the Doctor, "beyond the possibility of a doubt, that she cannot see a ray of light, cannot hear the least sound, and never exercises the sense of smell, if she has any. Thus her mind dwells in darkness and stillness as profound as a closed tomb at midnight. Of beautiful sights and sweet sounds, and pleasant odors, she has no conception; nevertheless, she seems as happy and playful as a bird or a lamb, and the employment of her intellectual faculties, or acquirement of a new idea, gives her vivid pleasure, which is plainly marked in her expressive features. She never seems to repine, but has all the buoyancy and gayety of childhood. She is fond of fun and frolic, and when playing with the rest of the children, her shrill laugh sounds the loudest of the group.

"When left alone, she seems very happy if she has her knitting or sewing, and will busy herself for hours; if she has no occupation, she evidently amuses herself by imaginary dialogues, or by recalling past impressions; she counts with her fingers, or spells out the names of things which she has recently learned in the manual alphabet of the deaf mutes. In this lonely self-communion, she seems to reason and reflect. If she spells a word wrong with the fingers of her right hand, she instantly strikes it with her left, as her teacher does, in sign of disapprobation; if right, then she pats herself upon the head and looks pleased. She sometimes purposely spells a word wrong with the left hand, looks roguish for a moment and laughs, and then with the right hand strikes the left, as if to correct it.

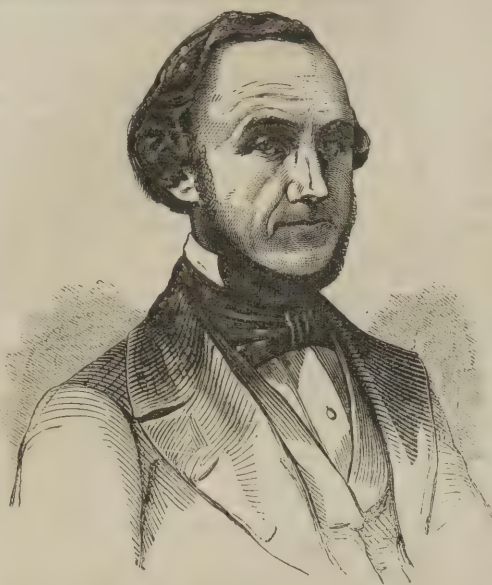
"But wonderful as is the rapidity with which she writes her thoughts upon the air, still more so is the ease and accuracy with which she reads the words thus written by another, grasping their hands in hers, and following every movement of their fingers, as letter after letter conveys their meaning to her mind. It is in this way that she converses with her blind playmates; and nothing can more forcibly show the power of mind in forcing matter to its purpose than a meeting between them; for if great talent and skill are necessary for two pantomimes to paint their thoughts and feelings by the movements of the body and the expression of the countenance, how much greater the difficulty when darkness shrouds them both, and the one can hear no sound!

"When Laura is walking through a passageway, with her hands spread before her, she knows instantly every one she meets, and passes them with a signal of recognition; but if it be a girl of her own age, and especially if one of her favorites, there is instantly a bright smile of recognition and twining of arms, and a grasping of hands, and a swift telegraphing upon the tiny fingers, whose rapid evolutions convey the thoughts and feelings from the outposts of one mind to those of another. There are questions and answers, exchanges of joy or sorrow; there are kissings and partings, just as between little children with all their senses."

But we must leave this interesting case, and proceed briefly to notice the remaining senses. Before doing so, we ought to remark, that the soles of the feet and toes are also highly endowed with the sense of touch, and it becomes, in those situations, an important faculty in directing us how and where to place our feet in walking. How quickly are we enabled to discern the nature of the ground on which we tread! how readily can we perceive the form and inclination of the surface beneath us! powers granted solely by this delicate faculty. The feet and toes are very good substitutes for the hands. Majendie mentions the case of a young man who had no forearms or hands, yet he was a superior artist, and could paint with his feet. He possessed taste and talent as an historical painter.

DANGER OF PRECOCIOUS DEVELOPMENT.—There can be no doubt that many a child has been sacrificed in early youth to the pride of parents, who, delighted with the intellectual activity of their children, have striven to make them prodigies of learning. In these cases of early and undue employment of the brain, inflammation of the hemispherical ganglion, or the living membrane of the ventricles, with serous effusion, has usually been the cause of either a fatal issue or of subsequent mental imbecility. An extremely intelligent boy, of about twelve years of age, was once brought to the late Dr. Deville, an English phrenologist, for examination, by a parent who was very proud of the intellectual endowments of his child. Dr. Deville gave his opinion of the boy's character, at the same time cautioning the father of the dangerous course he was pursuing. But the father's reply was: "All that other boys considered labor and hard study were merely child's play to him; and that his studies could not be hurtful to him—he enjoyed them so much." Again Dr. Deville endeavored to save the child, but the father would not attend to the warning. Two years from that time he again called on Dr. Deville, and, in reply to his inquiries about the child, burst into tears, and stated that the boy was an idiot.

Biography.



REV. G. S. WEAVER.

REV. G. S. WEAVER.

A PHRENOLOGICAL CHARACTER, BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH, AND PORTRAIT.

THE above likeness indicates a very decided character—intense, susceptible, ardent, and energetic. The mental temperament seems to have the ascendancy. The head is high yet broad, giving executive power as well as governing moral principles.

Mr. Weaver has great discriminating and analogical power. One of his largest organs is Comparison. He instinctively analyzes, describes, combines, associates, and illustrates. Every thing is scrutinized, compared with other things and criticized. There is a strong desire and effort to reduce every thing to order, system, and harmony.

Observation is prominent; indeed, all the perceptive faculties appear to be full or large. Form, Size, Order, Locality, and Weight are all large, and Color is rather large. With his temperament, these developments must give good critical acumen, an excellent perception of physical objects and their qualities, and a strong love for the study of mental philosophy. He has a good memory of ideas by association, but his memory of words and disconnected facts is only ordinary. Language is full, enabling him to express readily, fluently, and copiously his thoughts and feelings.

Constructiveness must have more than ordinary influence in his character. It is probably manifested most prominently in connection with Ideality and the organs above it, giving variety, beauty, and artistic finish to his style; though it gives, in connection with intellect, general versatility of talent, and power to bring all his knowledge to bear on any subject before him.

The moral organs are all large, but Conscientiousness and Firmness are most prominent, giving great stability of character and the strictest integrity. He can adapt himself readily to a change of circumstances or business, and do a great many kinds of work. He has a passionate fondness for the arts, and great natural abilities as a critic of artistic works.

The social organs are very active, and he is capable of the highest degree of domestic enjoy-

ment; the tone of his social feelings is particularly elevated, and he seeks only the society of the educated and refined. He has much courage, force, energy, and spirit, and seldom fails to carry successfully through any enterprise he undertakes. He is hopeful, inclined to look on the bright side, and enjoys much in anticipation.

But the leading features of his mind are love of knowledge, imagination, sentiment, unbending integrity, will, stability of character and powers of intuition.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

MR. WEAVER was born in Rockingham, Vt., in 1821. His father, who was a farmer, being necessarily much from home, nearly the entire charge of the business devolved upon him while yet a boy, which required not only great care, but more manual labor than usually falls to the lot of boys. The hours not employed in work he spent in reading, for which he had early acquired a taste. Books were the only companions he sought; and being naturally of an inquiring mind, works usually considered adapted only to maturer years afforded him great delight; and subjects for thought during his working-hours.

At the age of sixteen, he became interested on the subject of religion. From that time religious subjects seemed to hold the first place in his thoughts; religious writings were his study, and religious conversation his chief enjoyment.

There being no favorable opportunity for him to continue his studies to his satisfaction in his native village, he entered, in 1841, an academy in the neighboring town of Ludlow. After remaining there about a year, he went to Meriden, N. H., where was located the school which, at that time, was considered the first in New England.

The history of his academic life is the repetition of that of hundreds who by their own exertions have fitted themselves for lives of usefulness. Not having been favored by fortune with a store of wealth, his time was divided between study and labor. The district school-house in winter, and the harvest-field in summer, were the sources from which, by arduous toil, he procured means to defray his expenses. He remained in Meriden three years. As a student, he was always energetic, diligent, and persevering; never allowing his classmates to surpass him, and leaving unattained no position that close application and strenuous exertion could reach.

He had intended, at the close of his academic course, to have entered college, and there complete the education, the foundation for which he had so well established; but circumstances he was unable to control prevented, and much to his regret, he was obliged to relinquish it. The year after leaving Meriden he took charge of a large school in Montgomery co., N. Y. While engaged here, by the advice of D. G. Lodell, Esq., the then State Attorney for that county, he resolved to commence the study of law, and at once engaged in it with the vigor he has always shown in his previous undertakings.

The study of Geology and the sciences connected therewith, now engaged his attention; and in a short time he was permitted to unite with the American Geological Association, of which he is now member.

It was during his residence in Montgomery county that he made his first attempt at public speaking. A temperance lecture in his own school-house was his maiden effort; and notwithstanding an excessive degree of diffidence and timidity, he was so well received as to encourage him to continue; and soon after, in company with others, he canvassed the county and awakened the people to one of the most decided reforms ever known.

As a friend and hearty supporter of the cause of temperance, he has no superior; being ever

ready to speak for the right, and by both precept and example to use his influence to stay the mighty tide of devastation that is deluging the land.

After leaving Montgomery county, he spent a year in his native village, and then went to Dayton, Ohio, where he continued his legal studies in the office of P. P. Lowe, Esq., an eminent and successful lawyer. Having become fully qualified, he was very soon admitted to practise at the bar of the Supreme Court of that State; and so great was the confidence reposed in his ability and talents, that he was shortly after offered the editorship of the leading political paper in the vicinity, or a partnership in the business of Mr. Lowe, which was second to none in the city.

Here was an opportunity for him to establish himself at once in a lucrative business; the road to wealth and political honors and emoluments was open before him. Would he enter it?

Through the various positions in life which he had occupied, the religious feeling had borne him company. His was a true reformatory spirit. The desire to acquire a position where he could be the instrument of advancing the welfare of those around him, was innate. His own inclinations were towards the ministry. A decision must be made; and that decision would probably affect his whole life. He well knew the duties and responsibilities attendant upon the position of a preacher of true religion. He also knew the opportunities offered for a faithful minister to do good by his teachings and influence.

His friends, knowing his devotedness to religious principles, advised him to the ministry; and the decision was made. He would preach Christianity as he understood it.

Having been a constant student of theology while engaged in other labors, in a few weeks he was able to enter the work he had chosen. He commenced his labors in Springfield, Ohio, where he remained two years, when he accepted an invitation to assume the pastoral charge of a society in Marietta. During a residence of four years in this place, he was constantly engaged in such works as he deemed for the benefit of the people under his charge; although sometimes overstepping the line within the limits of which custom seems desirous of confining ministers, and teaching some doctrines that, to the community in which he lived, were, to say the least, questionable.

Phrenology and its kindred sciences had early engaged his attention, and the study thereof only served to assure him of the truthfulness of their laws. During his employment as a teacher, he had frequent opportunity and occasion to compare the capacities, the conduct, and general character of the pupils under his charge with their cranial developments; and the comparison only the more firmly fixed the idea he had before received of the value of phrenological science in practical life.

The people of his congregation at once recognized the propriety of his teachings; and by his encouragement and advice established the Western Liberal Institute, the success of which is almost unparalleled. It was before a society connected with this Institute that he delivered his lectures on Mental Science, which, having been published by the request of the society, have received an extensive sale, and been highly commended.

His success in Marietta made him anxious for a wider sphere of usefulness. Pressing invitations were tendered him by several large, well-established, and wealthy societies, but he declined them all, choosing to devote his energies to the building up of a congregation in St. Louis, where a few friends of his denomination had determined to establish a society.

He has been in St. Louis only a short time; but it is long enough to give the fullest assurance of the ultimate success of his plans.

In stature Mr. Weaver is below the average size. His complexion is light; his physical organization nearly perfect. He has a predominance of the nervous temperament, and is capa-

ble of performing a great amount of labor, both physical and mental. His diet is plain; his habits are temperate, and in accordance with the laws of health and life.

He is known as one of the Progressive School in religion. He claims to be governed by no sectarian dogmas. He takes the Bible for his chart in theology; Christ as his pattern in divinity, and Phrenology as his guide in Philosophy.

He hesitates not to acknowledge goodness wherever found, or to call any man brother whom he believes to be conscientious in his professions of Christianity, whether he be Methodist, Baptist, Protestant or Catholic, bond or free.

KIT CARSON.

A PHRENOLOGICAL CHARACTER AND PORTRAIT.

MR. CARSON possesses a strongly marked organization. His vital system is of a high order, enabling him to endure a great amount of labor and hardship. He is a man of strong muscles, large bones, and positive character.

Phrenologically (we judge from his portrait) he presents a well-developed brain, with some very sharply defined developments. All his social feelings are strong, but he is very particular in the choice of his friends. He enjoys general society tolerably well, but becomes attached to but few persons. These he would serve, if need be, at the sacrifice of his own life. As a friend he is true as steel, through all dangers and all misfortunes. His energy, courage and coolness are equal to any emergency, and he is always found at the point of greatest difficulty or danger. But his courage and energy are tempered with a high degree of prudence. He possesses much foresight, and is never careless or rash. He is very ambitious, and very sensitive in reference to character. He has a good deal of pride, but is never haughty or vain. He is persevering, will never give up, and knows no such word as fail.

His moral faculties are generally large. He is hopeful, benevolent, generous in his impulses, and kind and genial in his feelings; but he has strong prejudices, and is capable of violent and lasting resentments.

Veneration is well developed, giving him a natural tendency to worship and to believe in a Supreme Being. He is quite spiritual in the tone of his mind, and might be influenced in his course of life through premonitions and moods of feeling.

His Sublimity is decidedly large, and he must appreciate and enjoy magnificent scenery in the highest degree. He has fair imitative powers and a good sense of wit, and can enjoy a joke as well as any one. His perceptive faculties are all large, giving him quickness of observation, a fine memory of forms and localities, and great skill as a guide and as a marksman. He has excellent abilities as a thinker and reasoner, but cannot talk very fluently. He is inclined to be systematic in his habits, lays his plans with good judgment, and very skillfully adapts means to ends. He has a large amount of practical available intellect, and will seldom if ever fail to win success in whatever he undertakes.

We copy from a very clever, sketchy article, published in *Harper's Magazine* for August, 1853, and entitled "A Ride with Kit Carson," the following paragraphs, which will serve to illustrate the character we have given from the phrenological point of view. The writer of the article referred to is Mr. George D. Brewerton.

He thus records his first impressions of the famous guide:

Just as I was beginning to weary of the comparatively idle life which we were leading, a friend informed me that Carson had arrived, and would shortly join our party at the mess-room.

The name of this celebrated mountaineer had become in the ears of Americans residing in California a familiar household word; and I had frequently listened to wild tales of daring feats which he had performed. The narrators being oftentimes men noted for their immense powers of endurance, I had caught, almost insensibly, a portion of their enthusiasm, and loved to dwell upon the theme. It is scarcely wonderful, then, that I should in my mind's eye (a quiet little studio of mine own, where I conjure up all sorts of fancies) not only sketch, but, by degrees, fill up the details of a character which I thought must resemble the guide and companion of the adventurous Fremont. My astonishment therefore may better be conceived than described when I turn both sides of the canvas to the reader, by drawing the picture as I had dreamed it out, and then endeavoring to portray the man as he really is.

The Kit Carson of my *imagination* was over six feet high—a sort of modern Hercules in his build—with an enormous beard, and a voice like a roused lion, whose talk was all of—

"Stirring incidents by flood and field."

The *real* Kit Carson I found to be a plain, simple, unostentatious man; rather below the medium height, with brown, curling hair, little or no beard, and a voice as soft and gentle as a woman's. In fact, the hero of a hundred desperate encounters, whose life had been mostly spent amid wildernesses where the white man is almost unknown, was one of Dame Nature's gentlemen, a sort of article which she gets up occasionally, but nowhere in better style than among the backwoods of America.

In making the foregoing remarks, I have only offered my humble testimonial to the sterling worth of a man who, I am proud to say, was my guide, companion, and friend, through some of the wildest regions ever traversed by the foot of man.

Kit's bravery, coolness and quickness in time of danger, as well as the wise forethought and prudence which we have attributed to him, are well illustrated in the following anecdotes:

During this journey, I often watched with great curiosity Carson's preparations for the night. A braver man than Kit perhaps never lived; in fact, I doubt if he ever knew what fear was; but with all this he exercised great caution. While arranging his bed, his saddle, which he always used as a pillow, was disposed in such a manner as to form a barricade for his head; his pistols, half cocked, were laid above it, and his trusty rifle reposed beneath the blanket by his side, where it was not only ready for instant use, but perfectly protected from the damp. Except now and then to light his pipe, you never caught Kit exposing himself to the full glare of the camp-fire. He knew too well the treacherous character of the tribes among whom we were travelling; he had seen men killed at night by an unseen foe, who, veiled in darkness, stood in perfect security while he marked and shot down the mountaineer clearly seen by the fire-light. "No, no, boys," Kit would say: "hang round the fire if you will; it may do for you if you like it, but I don't want to have a Digger slip an arrow into me, when I can't see him."

A rather amusing story is told of Kit's quickness of action in time of danger. Some inexperienced mountaineer had given the alarm of Indians during his tour of guard duty at night, or, as Western men sometimes express it, "stampeded the camp;" Kit sprang to his feet in an instant, and while yet half asleep, seeing some dark object advancing upon him through the long grass, seized one of his unerring pistols and shot, not an Indian, but his own particular riding-mule, right through the head.

When the hour for our departure from camp had nearly arrived, Kit would rise from his blanket and cry "Catch up;" two words which in



KIT CARSON.

mountain parlance mean, Prepare to start; and these words once uttered, the sooner a man got ready, the better; in a moment the whole scene would be changed: the men who just before were lounging about the fires, or taking a journey to the land of dreams, were now upon their feet, and actively employed in bringing up refractory mules, who, true to their obstinate nature, and finding that their services were about to be required, declined any forward movement, except upon compulsion. This generally called forth a volley of oaths from their enraged drivers—English, Spanish and Canadian French being all prolific in obscenities; until at length the loads were fairly secured, saddles put on, and the pack-mules having been gathered together, were started upon the trail; the old bell-mare leading off with a gravity quite equal to the responsibility of her office. Kit waited for nobody; and woe to the unfortunate tyro in mountain travel who discovered to his sorrow that packs would work, bags fall off, and mules show an utter disregard for the preservation of one's personal property. A man thus circumstanced soon learns to pack a mule as it should be done, at first; put on his saddle as it ought to be put on, and keep his arms in serviceable order; or if he don't, Heaven help him; the sooner he gets back to the settlements, the better.

I was just beginning to feel a little relieved from the anxious watchfulness of the last few days, and had even beguiled the weariness of the way by picturing to myself the glorious dinner I would order upon reaching Santa Fé, when Carson, who had been looking keenly ahead, interrupted my musings, by exclaiming: "Look at that Indian village; we have stumbled upon the rascals, after all!" It was but too true: a sudden turning of the trail had brought us full in view of nearly two hundred lodges, which were located upon a rising ground some half a mile distant to the right of our trail. At this particular point the valley grew narrower, and hemmed in as we were upon either hand by a chain of hills and mountains, we had no resource but to keep straight forward on our course, in the expectation that by keeping, as sailors say, "well under the land," we might possibly slip by unperceived. But our hope was a vain one; we had already been observed, and ere we had gone a hundred yards, a warrior came dashing out from their town, and, putting his horse to its speed, rode rapidly up to Carson and myself: he was a finely formed savage, mounted upon a noble horse, and his fresh paint and gaudy equipments looked any thing but peaceful. This fellow continued his headlong career until almost at our side, and then, checking his steed so suddenly as to throw the animal back upon its haunches, he inquired for the "capitan," (a Spanish word generally used

by the Indians to signify chief;) in answer to which, I pointed first to Carson, and then to myself. Kit, who had been regarding him intently, but without speaking, now turned to me and said: "I will speak to this warrior in Eutaw, and if he understands me, it will prove that he belongs to a friendly tribe; but if he does not, we may know the contrary, and must do the best we can: but from his paint and manner I expect it will end in a fight anyway."

Kit then turned to the Indian, who, to judge from his expression, was engaged in taking mental but highly satisfactory notes of our way-worn party, with their insufficient arms and scanty equipments; and asked him in the Eutaw tongue, "Who are you?" The savage stared at us for a moment; and then putting a finger into either ear, shook his head slowly from side to side. "I knew it," said Kit; "it is just as I thought, and we are in for it at last. Look here, Thomas!" added he, (calling to an old mountain man,) "get the mules together, and drive them up to that little patch of chapparral, while we follow with the Indian." Carson then requested me in a whisper to drop behind the savage, (who appeared determined to accompany us,) and be ready to shoot him at a minute's warning, if necessity required. Having taken up a position accordingly, I managed to cock my rifle, which I habitually carried upon the saddle, without exciting suspicion.

Kit rode ahead to superintend the movements of the party, who, under the guidance of Thomas, had by this time got the pack and loose animals together, and were driving them towards a grove about two hundred yards farther from the village. We had advanced thus but a short distance, when Carson (who from time to time had been glancing backward over his shoulder) reined in his mule until we again rode side by side. While stooping, as if to adjust his saddle, he said, in too low a tone to reach any ears but mine: "Look back, but express no surprise." I did so, and beheld a sight which, though highly picturesque, and furnishing a striking subject for a painting, was, under existing circumstances, rather calculated to destroy the equilibrium of the nerves. In short, I saw about a hundred and fifty warriors, finely mounted, and painted for war, with their long hair streaming in the wind, charging down upon us, shaking their lances and brandishing their spears as they came on.

By this time we had reached the timber, if a few stunted trees could be dignified with the name; and Kit, springing from his mule, called out to the men, "Now boys, dismount; tie up your riding-mules; those of you who have guns, get round the caballada, and look out for the Indians; and you who have none, get inside, and hold some of the animals. Take care, Thomas, and shoot down the mule with the mail-bags on her pack, if they try to stampede the animals."

We had scarcely made these hurried preparations for the reception of such unwelcome visitors, before the whole horde were upon us, and had surrounded our position. For the next fifteen minutes a scene of confusion and excitement ensued which baffles all my powers of description. On the one hand the Indians pressed closely in, yelling, aiming their spears, and drawing their bows, while their chiefs, conspicuous from their activity, dashed here and there among the crowd, commanding and directing their followers. On the other side, our little band, with the exception of those who had lost their rifles in Grand river, stood firmly round the caballada; Carson, a few paces in advance, giving orders to his men, and haranguing the Indians. His whole demeanor was now so entirely changed, that he looked like a different man; his eye fairly flashed, and his rifle was grasped with all the energy of an iron will.

"There," cried he, addressing the savages, "is our line: cross it if you dare, and we begin to shoot. You ask us to let you in, but you won't come unless you ride over us. You say you are friends, but you don't act like it. No, you don't

deceive us so, we know you too well; so stand back, or your lives are in danger."

It was a bold thing in him to talk thus to these bloodthirsty rascals; but a crisis had arrived in which boldness alone could save us, and he knew it. They had five men to our one; our ammunition was reduced to three rounds per man, and resistance could have been but momentary; but among our band the Indians must have recognized mountain men, who would have fought to the last, and they knew from sad experience that the trapper's rifle rarely missed its aim. Our animals, moreover, worn out as they were, would have been scarcely worth fighting for, and our scalps a dear bargain.

Our assailants were evidently undecided, and this indecision saved us; for just as they seemed preparing for open hostilities, as rifles were cocked and bows drawn, a runner, mounted upon a weary and foam-specked steed, came galloping in from the direction of the settlements, bringing information of evident importance. After a moment's consultation with this new arrival, the chief whistled shrilly, and the warriors fell back. Carson's quick eye had already detected their confusion, and turning to his men, he called out, "Now, boys, we have a chance, jump into your saddles, get the loose animals before you, and then handle your rifles, and if these fellows interfere with us, we'll make a running fight of it."

In an instant each man was in his saddle, and with the caballada in front we retired slowly; facing about from time to time, to observe the movements of our enemies, who followed on, but finally left us and disappeared in the direction of their village, leaving our people to pursue their way undisturbed. We rode hard, and about midnight reached the first Mexican dwellings which we had seen since our departure from the Pacific coast. This town being nothing more than a collection of shepherds' huts, we did not enter, but made camp near it. Here also we learned the secret of our almost miraculous escape from the Indians, in the fact that a party of two hundred American volunteers were on their way to punish the perpetrators of the recent Indian outrages in that vicinity; this then was the intelligence which had so opportunely been brought by their runner, who must have discovered the horsemen while upon the march.

Psychology.

PSYCHOLOGICAL MEDICINE.

THERE can be no doubt that painful and dangerous diseases have frequently been cured by working upon the imagination or even the superstitions of the patient. We recollect to have met, in perusing *Salverte Des Sciences occultes*, with the following curious prescription for the cure of sweating-sickness in consumption, and which was said to be an invaluable remedy for that disease: The friends of the patient were to take a piece of wood from an apple tree that had been struck by lightning, and another piece from the threshold of a door over which many persons had been passing and repassing. The first piece was then to be rubbed across the second in the manner of sawing, until the friction produced fire, and with this fire a decoction was to be made of certain herbs and given to the patient. It is not stated of what kind of herbs the decoction was to be made, but that we suppose was of little importance; the curative influence was derived mostly from the fire made in that particular way! The prescription was thought to be astonishingly efficacious, and such was no doubt the case when psychologically susceptible persons were the patients.

In Tuscany, the wound caused by the bite of a furious animal was formerly cured by cauterizing it with one of the nails of the true cross, and in

France the same wounds were cured by a similar application of the key of St. Hubert, in either case the instrument being made red-hot. No other nail than a nail of the true cross, and no other key than that of St. Hubert, of course, could answer the purpose!

An amusing case in illustration of our point was recently told me by a physician of my acquaintance. (I suppress names and residences, and other particulars by which the patient would be likely to identify the case as her own, as in that case she would probably think that, instead of being really cured, as she has been, she has not been cured at all, but been humbugged.) Our informant, whom we will call Dr. S., was called to consult with a physician who had long been attending a female patient, but who had been all the while gradually sinking. Dr. S., with the other physician, was ushered into the sick-room, where, on examination, he found the patient evidently laboring under a disease more of the mind than of the body. He, however, inquired about the history and all the stages and symptoms of the disease, in the most grave and solemn manner, and put on a countenance which all the while seemed to say, "A doubtful case!" He then withdrew with the attending physician, and asked him what he had done for the case? The other answered that he had "been the rounds of the medicines," had tried almost every thing, but found nothing that would help her in the least. "Place her in my hands," said Dr. S., "and I will cure her in three weeks without giving her any other medicine than a little colored water." "I doubt the safety of your experiment, Doctor," replied the other, "but you may try it."

Dr. S. then took a phial, filled it half full of water which he colored a little with some neutral substance, and taking it in his hand, went and called out the husband of the lady to ask his consent to try an extremely active and somewhat hazardous remedy for that extreme case, and which he said required prompt and efficient measures before it passed beyond cure! The husband demurred at first, but finally agreed to resign his wife wholly into the hands of Dr. S. for such medical treatment as his judgment might prompt. He then entered the room of the patient with the phial of water in his hand, (which he called by some outlandish, jaw-breaking name,) and says, "Madam, I have considered your case, and feel it my duty to inform you frankly that it is indeed a fearful one, and which—may—terminate your life very soon!"

"Oh la! Doctor; I—I thought so; I have been telling them so all along, but they would not believe me."

"But," said he, "I can cure you—I can certainly cure you in three weeks, if you are not afraid to take a very powerful medicine that I will prescribe, and will consent to do precisely as I tell you. But you must follow my prescription out strictly, or it will probably kill you."

The lady hesitated for a while, but the doctor assuring her it was the only chance she had for her life, she finally consented to do any thing he might direct, and to place herself entirely under his charge. Dr. S. then held up his phial of colored water and said, "I want you to take ten drops of this twice a day; now mind, just ten drops twice a day, in the morning and the evening. Fifteen minutes after you take the medicine, you will feel a prickling sensation all over you, and in thirty minutes you will break out in a profuse perspiration, when you must be taken out of bed and put into a bath. I want you to take your first dose now, and as it is a critical affair, I will stay and watch its operation."

The ten drops were accordingly made ready, and the lady in some trepidation swallowed them in a little sugar. Fifteen minutes afterward, she complained of a violent prickling sensation all over her person, and in thirty minutes she was in a most profuse perspiration, just as the doctor had predicted. She was then put into the bath, and by the doctor's directions briskly rubbed, during which process the doctor commanded her to stand upon her feet. She declared her ina-

bility to stand, but the doctor was inexorable, and insisted that she *must* and *should* stand, which on trial she found she could do without difficulty, though she had not stood upon her feet in more than a year previous. The bathing and frictions finished, she was quietly replaced upon her bed, when she declared she had not felt so well in a year before. This operation was repeated twice each day, and on the third day the doctor came after her with his carriage and made her ride out with him; and at the end of three weeks she was perfectly well, and continued so thereafter! What cured her? Certainly not the colored water, nor even the bathing, salutary as that may have been, but *the strong impression produced upon her mind.*

This, with many similar cases which might be related, affords a hint by which most physicians might greatly profit. It shows the importance, in the first place, of their fully possessing themselves of the confidence of their patients; and in the second place, of keeping up an impression upon their minds as distinct and vivid as possible of the *precise effects* which they expect their medicines to produce. Never give a patient a medicine without telling him or her precisely what results you expect that medicine to accomplish within a given time; and if you can cause the patient to fully and confidently believe that the results described will follow, you have accomplished one half of your work already. But if, as is too often the case, the physician coldly and unsociably enters the sick-room, looks at the patient's tongue and feels of his pulse, and orders him to take so many drops of this, or so many pellets of that, and then retreats from the room without giving the remotest idea of what this medicine is intended to do, he may not wonder if his prescriptions in many cases produce unlooked-for results, or no results at all. W. F.

REMARKABLE PREVISIONS AND IMPRESSIONS.

MESSRS. EDITORS OF THE JOURNAL:—I am not over-credulous; I admire the character of Thomas of old, who was not willing to believe, without ocular and tangible demonstration, that one who was nailed to the cross, pierced in the side, dead, and buried, was standing before him.

He very *reasonably* required the most convincing proof of an occurrence so marvellous, so unparalleled. But what should we think of him if, after he had thrust his own hand into the wounded side, and placed his own fingers into the prints of the nails, he had still refused to acknowledge the identity of the person before him? In such a case, a man capable of appreciating evidence would be *compelled* to believe—to believe in spite of all his prejudices and preconceived notions.

Your province, Mr. Editor, is to investigate *mind, soul*—the thinking, imperishable, immortal part of man. Too long has this great theme been neglected, but the day is now dawning for its more perfect elucidation. May God, through the exertions of man, speed the day when I (*for one*) shall know more of *myself*!

Now, Sirs, (after this premising,) will you please, through the medium of your Journal, in which I see you have recorded some marvellous *previsions*, &c., shed some light upon the (to me) unaccountable operations of my own mind.

From my earliest recollection at different times, when in natural sleep, (without mesmerism, which, strange to say, has no effect upon me,) views of future events have passed before me in all their minuteness, and left their indelible impressions; views of *unanticipated, unthought-of* events, and only such. In some instances the vision or impression has been realized in a *few days*, and in others not till *many years after*. For instance, when but a boy, fifteen or twenty years ago, in a vision or dream, (call it what you may, but I can always tell these presentiments from an ordinary,

vague, and unmeaning dream,) I was in a *strange city, no one that I knew*. Oh! how plainly I can even now see the streets, parks, pavement—*every particular feature of that city* as it then appeared! In my vision I was troubled, for I had no money, and to make it still worse, my last and only pair of boots had ripped from the insole. While thus musing and walking, I felt that something had collected between the sole of my boot and foot; upon examination, I found that the old boot which had troubled me so much was crammed with small change—some three or four dollars. Then, thought I, “it is well the sole was loose, so as to shovel up the money as I walked along, for what could I do away from home without one cent?” Nothing can be more vivid to my mind than the *appearance of the money*. Two-shilling pieces, shillings, ten cents, six cents, five cents; *but the greater part of it was in pieces about half as large as six-cent pieces, with three straight marks on one side and a star on the other*. What their value was I did not know: I had never seen any like them before. In the morning I told my dream.

FULFILMENT OF THE VISION.

The principal part of last fall and winter I spent in lecturing upon the subject of temperance, &c., passing through a portion of New Jersey, New York, and Connecticut. Travelling you are aware costs something. When I came to Newark, N. J., where I was to lecture, meeting with some extra expenses, I paid out my last shilling. It appeared to me very strange (as I had never been there before, or given any particular attention to the history of the place) that every tree, house and street looked *so familiar*. I could not account for it. I kept walking around through curiosity, and after awhile found that *my boots were giving way*, ripping from the insole. At first I thought I would pawn my watch to raise money to take me home, to do as I had often done before, earn some more money, and then walk into the Rummies again; but upon further reflection I came to the conclusion that I would tell my necessities to my audience, and give them an opportunity to administer to my wants. At the close of my lecture I mentioned the matter, and the noble-hearted New Jerseymen (and ladies too—probably they gave the greater part) contributed a whole handful of small change—and may God bless them for it!

As I took the money in my hand, *the whole scene of the vision* rushed upon my mind with a vividness and force which you can better imagine than I can describe.

Professors! what do you think of such things?

ANOTHER CASE.

I am so anxious to *know more* of these strange *previsions and impressions*, that you will excuse me for relating one more of recent date. On the morning of the 1st of May inst., which was the last of the great rain, I awoke between the hours of one and two with an *irresistible impression* that I must rise and go to the Newcastle depot, on the New York and Harlem Railroad, about half a mile distant. It was raining very hard, and was very dark. Thought I, “For what shall I go there? the water can do no damage there; no streams are near the place.” I found myself *involuntarily hastening*. Upon opening the door, I found it was too dark to attempt the journey without a lantern. Not knowing where the lantern was, I awoke my father and mother to inquire. They asked me where I was going. Upon telling them, and not being able to give a reason for going, they remonstrated with me, and told me the people would think me crazy. They said there was no oil for the lantern—whereupon I started without a light; but found it so dark, and so much water in the roads, in deep gulleys, &c., that I returned, procured an old tin lantern and a piece of candle, and then started again. I felt more hurried than before, and found myself *running at full speed, and knew no reason why*. About two o'clock I found

myself at the depot. All was silent and dark save the low murmur of many waters. The thought flashed across my mind, “What answer shall I give if asked why here?” I stopped not until I arrived at the rear basement of the house kept by James S. Hall, Esq., former P. M. of this place. Here I saw a light which could not be seen without going around the house, there being no windows to the basement except in the rear. I called at the window, but received no answer; I heard the crackling of fire, but could see nothing distinctly, the windows were so foggy; I thought I smelled fire; put my hand upon the window; found it quite hot. I then burst in the window; the cold air rushing in enabled me to see the flames. The house was on fire near the centre. Mr. Hall and family, and others, wrapped in profound sleep, unconscious of any danger, were over the devouring element. It was only by beating upon the house and calling at the top of my voice that I awoke them, just in time to extinguish the flames and save their lives.

The fire originated from a barrel of lime which sat against a door near the wall and under the stairs, and had communicated the flames to all around it. The water leaking into the basement slacked the lime and caused the fire.

You are at liberty to make such use of the above as may best please you.

Yours very respectfully,

ZADOCK HUBBELL.

Mount Kisho, Westchester Co., N. Y.

REMARKS.—Both cases here related by our correspondent are sufficiently remarkable; but that which will strike the general reader as most difficult of explication is the presentation in the vision of the coin so exactly answering the description of the now current three-cent pieces, though the vision occurred many years before that coin was issued or probably even conceived of by man. The elements of that portion of the imagery could not have preëxisted in the mind of the dreamer, nor could they have been received magnetically or sympathetically from any mind in this world, inasmuch as the three-cent pieces thus minutely pictured had not yet become even the property of human thoughts. Whence, then, did the dreamer receive the image of the coin? We can conceive of no other way to solve this mystery than by having recourse to the doctrine of *archetypes* or divine spiritual patterns, preceding and determining all outer creations, which idea has been frequently hinted in our articles in previous numbers of this Journal. It may be thus illustrated: The architect, before he proceeds to the construction of a building, has the ideal or archetype of that building in his mind. He mentally sees it in all its parts, and in constructing it he only embodies in material form the image which he sees in his mind. Now, could a clairvoyant come fully *en rapport* with the mind of that architect before he constructed his building, he would see the building just as the architect conceived it, and from his vision he might correctly predict the future construction of the building in its material form. So then we may say that the Great Architect of the universe must, as an infinitely intelligent Being, have distinctly preconceived the form of the future work of creation in all its parts, movements, and developments, from the highest and grandest to the lowest and minutest plane of being. It was, then, we apprehend, by coming into *rapport* with that portion of the divine archetypal or preconceptive world which had relation to the future development of that particular description of coin, and to the other scenes foreshadowed, that the vision in all its parts was presented to the mind of the dreamer.

The doctrine of archetypes formed an important element in the philosophy of Plato. It is connected with numerous important corollaries, and merits the careful attention of all psychological philosophers.

W. F.

Education.

PRACTICAL STUDY, AND THE STUDY OF BOOKS.

ONE of the most subtle, and yet one of the most effectual methods in which human depravity contrives to prevent the beneficial operation of the laws which are designed for the well-being of the universe, and to transform into evil that which would otherwise operate only for good, consists in making endless attempts to improve upon nature. This is to be seen in almost every department of human activity, and the misfortune is, that in those things in respect to which the path proper to be pursued is most simple in itself, and most clearly indicated in the light of nature, and in which any deviation from this path is most disastrous and fatal in its consequences, there are the evil inventions of human perversity most likely to be displayed, and for an obvious reason. For, to a superficial mind, what is more likely than that those processes which, when performed according to the dictates of natural instinct, are most simple, can be vastly improved by the exercise of man's reason; and where is a more important field for the display of human ingenuity, than where the highest of human interests are vitally involved? Hence we see rude attempts at patch-work in legislation, in the cure of diseases, in education, and in most of those daily habits which essentially affect our happiness.

It is one of these unsuccessful attempts of human ingenuity to devise an improvement upon the *natural* method in the department of education, that we propose to consider in this article.

It is surprising to what an extent the study of *books* has been substituted for the study of *objects*. When a knowledge of any subject is desired, instantly a book is brought into requisition, and thus a description of the thing in question is studied instead of the thing itself. It is obvious on a little consideration, how much more meagre will be the knowledge acquired in this way than by the *practical* method, and also how much less likely it will be to be retained; since, by the latter method, impressions are made directly upon the senses, whose organs are expressly adapted to receive and transmit them to the mind, while by the former they are made through the imperfect medium of written language.

For example, in acquiring a knowledge of Chemistry, how much less real, practical, effective information would the student acquire from the most diligent study of a text book which should contain full and correct descriptions of all the elementary and compound substances, and of the manner of conducting the manipulations, than by personally examining these substances, and performing the operations himself! Nor is this a singular case,—the same would be true in the study of Botany, Mineralogy, and the whole range of physical science; also in that of the philosophy of mind, in which, for acquiring accurate knowledge, the main reliance should be placed on personal observation; in Mathematics, where the relations of number and space should be learned by practical methods in which the mind is brought to deal directly with those ideas; and even in Logic, where the student should learn to reason, not by committing to memory the dry technicalities and forms of the syllogistic art, but by being accustomed to reason, himself, and where the rules of method should be acquired by daily practice in the arrangement and classification of the knowledge acquired by practical study.

The study of objects would have the effect to store the mind with *ideas*,—the study of books, with words “committed to memory.” Practical study would likewise be attended with the incidental advantage of calling into exercise the physical powers, in going in search of the objects of nature, and serving thus as a valuable means for the preservation of health. Indeed, had the

practical method no other advantage over mere book study, this of itself would be sufficient to entitle it to a preference. The general adoption of such a system would completely change our ideas of the student's vocation and character. Now, our notions of a student picture to our minds a sickly book-worm shut up within four walls, and spending his days in conning over the musty volumes of a library. Then the name of “student” would awaken conceptions of a vastly different character. Instead of suffering voluntary confinement in a dungeon, our model student would enjoy the freedom to traverse the wide earth, unrestrained, while the glow of health, and the vigor and firmness of natural strength, would replace the emaciated form and trembling manner of the book-worm.

But the love of indolence, if not natural to our race, is at least a legitimate offspring of the artificial habits which modern civilization has entailed upon society; and this very circumstance of its calling into exercise the physical as well as the intellectual man, which in reality is one of the crowning glories of the practical method of study, is the very reason, says Andrew Combe, why it is not adopted in modern systems of education. This wearisome method, it is thought, was well enough before the invention of books, but to retain it at the present day would be like keeping up the antiquated modes of travel by horseback and stage-coach in this age of steam. It was thus reserved to the spirit of improvement so characteristic of modern times, to devise a new road to knowledge, which should supersede and render obsolete this natural process which was the necessary and painful requisite of our ancestors.

Now it is very far from our purpose to disparage or undervalue the benefits to be derived from books, when rightly used by students, whether young or old. It is only against their perversion or abuse that we have any objections to offer. Perhaps of all the blessings which have been lavished in such endless profusion upon our favored race, there are none whose proper and legitimate use is so little understood as that of books. A good book contains an epitome of our knowledge, more or less complete, in reference to a given subject, classified in the order in which it exists in the author's mind. As such, it is naturally and legitimately the end—the last result—of long research and patient study. To teach the sciences by such books is to begin at the wrong end to teach them; and to use such books for this purpose is to abuse them. To arrange and classify one's knowledge for him is to do him an injury instead of a kindness, for it is to rob him of that mental discipline which is the most important end of all study, and without which the knowledge we acquire would quickly fade from our minds.

Indeed, in acquiring a knowledge of any subject, the pupil ought to *write* a book instead of *reading* one. That is, he should first obtain his knowledge practically, and afterwards classify and record it for himself, in his own language. The younger and less advanced the pupil is, the more necessary is this rule. Text books may indeed be consulted as helps, and it may be remarked that they would be read with much greater interest and profit when used as auxiliaries in this way, than if the main reliance were placed upon them. To be made most available for the wants of the learner, however, they should be constructed on a widely different plan from most of the popular text books now in use.

One of the chief objections, in fact, to the use of books by students of the sciences, is on account of the vicious manner in which they are constructed, or rather, the ill adaptation of those constructed in the usual manner to the wants of the novice. Such books are not without great value when applied to their legitimate use, but they are entirely out of place here. The order in which they usually present the elements of knowledge to the inquiring mind, is just the reverse of that in which Nature, in framing the laws of the human intellect, has ordained that it shall be received; hence little available know-

ledge can be obtained from such books alone. Books might be constructed much better adapted to this purpose than most of those in common use, and might be made exceedingly useful to learners in any department of knowledge, but especially in those departments—such as History and Geography—where the chief source of information must necessarily be sought in books. Where the objects of study are accessible, however, a personal examination of them is to be preferred to the reading of any book, otherwise than as a guide in making such an examination, and for this the living teacher is vastly preferable. The greatest improvements which have been made in the construction of text books are such as are calculated to render the study of them more nearly like the practical study of the subjects of which they treat.

CORPORAL PUNISHMENT.

BY SANFORD NILES.

A TEACHER, after eighteen years' experience, lays it down as a fixed fact, that “you cannot whip the Devil out of a child, nor piety into it.” I maintain that this saying corresponds with the teachings of Phrenology. Most persons readily acknowledge that too frequent use of the rod is not at all desirable, but they say “there are times and places when it should be resorted to.”

The masses have yet to learn and practise the precept, that love is the sublime power with which the “universe within” is to be moved aright. Whipping, cuffing, hair-pulling and ear-pinching, as moral medicines, have been taken long enough. These hold the same relation to the true system of family and school government, that drugs do to the true system of curing diseases. All such practices belong to an age of misdirection, and should be buried in one wide, deep grave, and a tombstone erected with this inscription:

HERE LIE THE SACRED ERRORS OF THE PAST;
LET THEM REPOSE FOR EVER.

Whoever strikes a child is liable to leave a mark which many long years cannot efface. Flogging goes more than skin-deep! A talented lady now in midlife was whipped by her instructor when quite young. She says: “Oh, the fearful woe of that hour! How degraded I felt! How deep was the iron burned in my soul!! I came near giving up all my bright dreams of progress and womanhood.” A physician of my acquaintance bears the marks indicted by a father thirty years ago,—not *body*-marks, but *spirit*-marks. Many instances of effects like the above might be cited. Such things follow as natural consequences when corporal punishment is inflicted upon children of exquisite organizations, not to the same extent in all, perhaps, but in a degree corresponding to the nature of the child, and to circumstances.

Go with me to the school-room and witness the flagellation of a little girl. She possesses fine endowments, and is beloved by all, but large Mirthfulness causes her to play and laugh, which disturbs the school. Her teacher says,

“I am sorry to be obliged to punish you, but I wish you to be good.”

The tears are in the eyes of the child, the blows resound, the victim writhes and shrieks. How many sorry ones think you are there in that little flock? How many moistened cheeks among those loving playmates? What a *mean* motive has that child for “keeping still!” Does not every scholar feel a sense of degradation? Does not the teacher himself, if possessed of humanity? A benevolent lady remarked, “I feel so ashamed when I punish one of them, that I wish to hide.” Two ladies told me to-day that they had been obliged to leave the room where children were being “corrected,” as it is called, because their sympathies overcame them. Is there no better way of

dealing with the young? Shall schoolmasters murder whole families of benevolent feelings with the cudgel or ruler? Parents might as well permit their children to witness the killing of calves and lambs; and it would have no greater effect in blunting Benevolence and developing Destructiveness, than to permit them to attend school where beating is practised. I care not how much *Christian kindness* you may display in *whipping*, it is still an *appeal to base motives*, and causes much useless suffering. My friends, there is a better way. How much holier to have laid his hand kindly upon that girl's head, and said lovingly, *Try to be good!* She would have been inspired by such an act, and it would have been drawing out her moral nature with the divine principle of love—a thousand-fold better than trying to flog it out. But you say, "We would not use the rod except where there is a determination to lie and swear and fight in *spite* of all our advice." Let me tell you that an "appeal to arms" can do no good in such cases. You may apply your birch, the offender will not shed a tear. Each blow is an exciter of Destructiveness, Combativeness, Secretiveness and Firmness, which are already too large. You appeal to his fear, and he dares you to come on. If you should succeed in bringing him to terms, he will only hate you for subjecting him. You have stirred a nest of hornets, and done no real good. A young man came to my school two years since. I was told that he was a desperate case. A noted teacher had been obliged to flog him from six to twelve times every term. The boy did wrong. I told him of his fault with all the mildness I could command. I made no threats, and he did not fear me. My soul yearned over him to do him good. His eyes glistened in their tears. 'Twas strange. None had ever seen him weep before. I whispered in his ear: *Do right*; it shall all be forgotten. I had no occasion to talk to him again. That boy had *some human feelings left*, however unwilling the community to give him credit for them. I have found it so in every instance. There is more goodness than badness in the worst. That goodness lies *somewhere*. The phrenologist can find it. I have visited hundreds of schools, and have almost invariably found those best where corporal punishment was unknown. We must arrange our schools so that the temptation to do wrong will be removed. We must interest the young; fill their minds with beautiful thoughts and high aspirations; tell loving stories to call out the finer feelings; exercise our moral and intellectual natures, and our "image and superscription" will appear on the unfolding mind. As I look along the dark road of life over which I have come, with swelling bosom I remember those who spoke kind words and looked with loving eye. Amid every cold storm I feel the glad sunshine which they let in on my soul.

Think of Penn, and Howard, and Hopper, and Fox, and Dix, and Jesus, and a host of others, and tell me why they are enshrined in the great heart of humanity to-day? Why do savage and stern robbers sheath their dark weapons at the mention of such names? Ay, they loved their fellow-men, and wept with their sorrowing, fallen brother. Let us go and do likewise. I have yet to see that child that cannot be moved by kindness.

Oh, teacher, never let your pupil think of you as

"The master whose looks were so grim."

Happy is that child who is smiled upon! It will grow up amidst wrong, and be *strong* for the right.

TRANSACTIONS OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE of the City of New York, for the year 1852. Octavo, 512 pages. Published for the Institute, 351 Broadway, New York.

A volume of great value to the industrial classes of our country. It contains a complete history of the world's progress for the year 1852.

The American Institute numbers 10,000 members, of whom 850 are life-members. The Institute was organized in January, 1823, and is now regarded by the world as one of the most important of our institutions.

Horticulture.

PRACTICAL GARDENING AND RURAL ÆSTHETICS.

BY WM. CHORLTON.

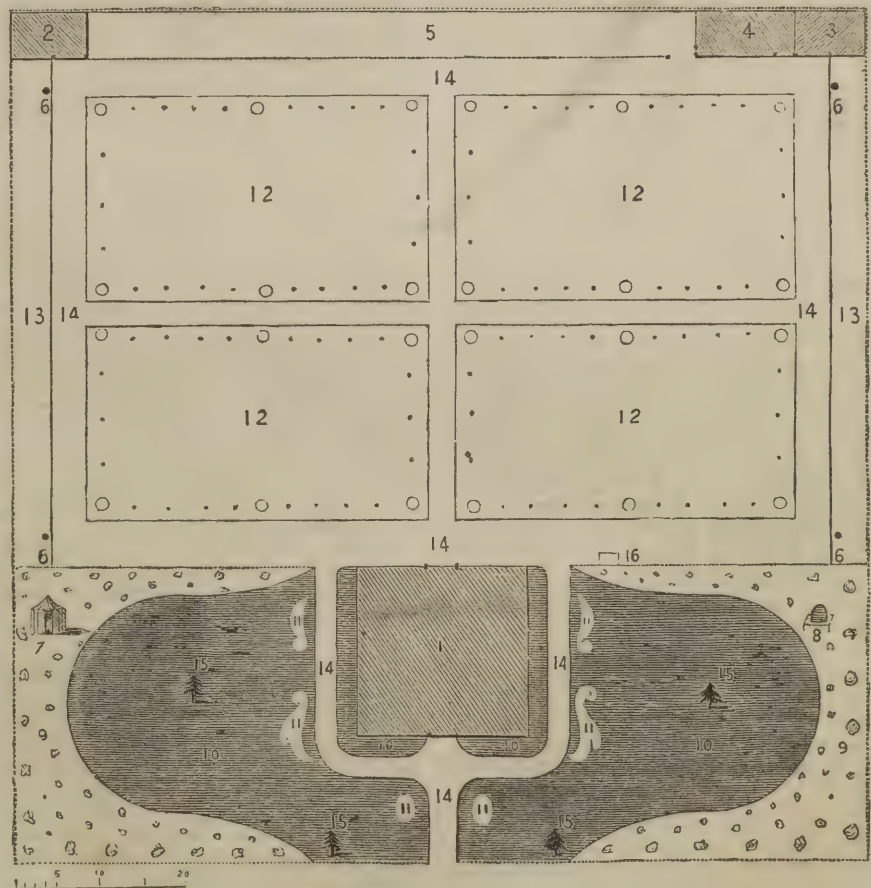
RURAL IMPROVEMENTS.

In a former article we attempted to show the desirableness of surrounding our dwellings with endearing associations, and made the garden and its appurtenances the principal feature by which this desideratum was to be accomplished. We now proceed to the more practical application of the subject.

In the first place, health and sanitary considerations ought to be the stepping-stone to all other improvements, for, as is well known, there cannot be a truly healthy locality where stagnant water remains, or where there is not good sewerage or other provision for the refuse slops from a neighborhood to pass away. We shall consider this most important matter first. It is not to be expected that one individual is to do all for his neighbors in the way of drainage, &c.; but he may perform his share towards it on his own little estate; and when others see the benefits arising to himself individually, if they were previously careless, his example will act as a stimulus, and he will have been rewarded, so far as his own exertions have extended, by the improved state of his own precincts. Our advice would be, never to choose, if it can be avoided, a spot that lies low

or swampy, or from which the water will not pass freely off, for such situations are subject to be deluged in severe storms or long-continued wet weather, more particularly during the winter months; besides, such places engender disease, in the way of intermittent fevers and agues, from the damp, stagnant state of the atmosphere, and the accumulation of noxious gases which are produced from decaying vegetable and other matter. Neither is it advisable to fix upon a very abrupt elevation, for the reason that much expense is often incurred in fixing the surrounding ground so as to make it proof from the washing of heavy rains, besides the inconvenience of approach, and the having at all times to be walking upon an uneven base. The most desirable plot for a small homestead is on a gentle declivity, somewhat raised above the surrounding landscape, where the main road has easy undulations, and the located plot is on a slight rise, just sufficient to be a trifle above the approach. In such a place the rural cottage always shows to advantage, and is easy of access; the surroundings are completed with less expense, and the after-gratification is much greater. But there are many cases where choice is not to be had, and in such we must make the best we can with what we have to do.

After the erection of the dwelling, the levelling of the garden should be proceeded with. There may be an undulating surface, a part of which from its appropriateness it may be desirable to preserve, when only a softening down of the ruggedness will be required; but generally a level, or gentle slope, inclining on all sides from the house, is best, which not only gives the building a more commanding appearance, but insures also



REFERENCES TO PLAN.

1, Dwelling-house. 2, Privy. 3, Wood-house. 4, Hen-roost. 5, Yard for poultry. 6, Holes with frame sockets for clothes-posts. 7, Arbor. 8, Bee-hive. 9, Beds for shrubbery with larger trees behind and flowers in front. 10, Grass. 11, Flower-beds. 12, Vegetable quarters. 13, Borders for sweet and medicinal herbs. 14, Walks. 15, Evergreen trees. 16, Covered reservoir for flocks, &c.

dryness around the base. If it happen that a large knoll should be required to be lowered, and the good soil is shallow, the top ought to be thrown aside, and the under stratum removed, when the former surface can be thrown back again, thus leaving it in the same state as regards growing crops.

In all cases there is more or less of drainage required. If a gravelly or sandy bottom, the under base will drain off all superfluous moisture, when nothing further will be required than to convey away slops and other liquid refuse from the wash-tub, or washing of dishes. Such a drain ought to be of circular drain-tile, or bricks closely jointed, laid with cement, and sufficiently large, so as not to choke up, and may be conveyed under ground, sunk deep enough to be out of the reach of the spade, say eighteen inches below the surface; and in a convenient place, there ought to be sunk a large tub or tank to receive the contents which the drain is intended to convey; for this is all useful in the garden, as it contains a considerable quantity of alkaline and other fertilizing properties, and may be used to great advantage at any time of the year, by being poured over the soil or between the rows of growing crops, where it will soak down below, serve a useful purpose, save expense, and prevent the atmosphere from becoming impregnated with noxious smells, of which we have many existing examples around otherwise healthy localities, and which only serve to promote sickness, and to empty the poor man's pocket in the payment of doctors' bills. This drain will be most convenient if there are two branches into it, one as a pipe leading from the sink inside of the house, and another near to the back door, upon the top of which there ought to be an iron grating, and both apertures should have a close-fitting cap, which will prevent the possibility of the least quantity of foul smell. If the situation be low, or the water does not percolate freely through the soil, and pass off, a few other under-ground drains will be of essential service, and in this case may be made of flat stones placed obliquely against each other, joining at the top; or horse-shoe tiles, or bricks. If stones are at hand, they will be the cheapest, but the tiles are no great expense, and are now to be readily obtained at trifling cost, as they are being extensively manufactured for these purposes. Whatever the material, let it be laid down low enough. This work when attempted is often very imperfectly done, the drains being laid too near the top, which only collects the surface-water, leaving the lower base in as bad or worse a state than it was previously. Most plants push their roots down deeper than many persons imagine, and if the water remains stagnant underneath, or the ground is not porous, the air and heat cannot penetrate, the chemical action of the various elements of food does not combine, when a starved and stunted vegetation is the consequence. The following is the method that we should adopt: After examining the slope of the ground to be drained, and the probable outlet in the lowest part, dig a trench two feet six inches deep along the inclined surface, make the bottom level, and fix the stones as above described, or the tiles or bricks placed close together at the bottom. If bricks are to be used, let the sides be one deep, laid edgewise, and cover with a course on the flat. In the operation, the upper bas or good soil can be thrown on one side, and the lower stratum on the other. After completion, cover in the drain, using the whole of the better material uppermost, and only so much of the other as will be sufficient to level. If the plot be small, or only a part be wet, one drain will be enough; but if the contrary, other branches will be required, which ought to connect with the main as the slope may be, always remembering that an inclined plane be acted upon, so that the collected water may pass off freely towards the outlet. Each of these auxiliaries may be from twelve to fifteen feet apart. Efficient drainage we hold to be one of the most important parts of improvement to all land, and more particularly

so in the immediate neighborhood of a dwelling; and on this account we dwell somewhat exactly and lengthily upon it.

Walls or paths are the next consideration. A level, solid and dry path is always comfortable to tread upon, and pleasing to the eye. To make a good walk that will not be soft and disagreeable in winter or very wet weather, the required width should be excavated to the depth of not less than twelve inches, and filled to near the top with any kind of rough stones, over which may be placed a light covering of fine binding gravel or other material of like character, as may be convenient or easily obtained. There are not many places where suitable quality cannot be found, but if it should so happen, a substitute is to be found in flags, or boards laid and nailed together upon cross-sleepers; but in this case, as some extra expense will be incurred, only the principal approach, or at most those parts contiguous to the dwelling, may be so constructed. The upper surface of a walk, if of gravel, ought to be a trifle elevated in the middle, which insures the water draining off well; and if there be considerable steepness, the whole base ought to be raised a little above the ground-level, which will prevent heavy rains from washing the material away and making gulleys. Nothing in a garden is so obnoxious to the eye of good taste, as a walk sunk deep below the ground-level, appearing more like a ditch to convey water, than a path for convenience or promenade, and more particularly so if there be grass edgings. We often see such, it is true, but only to be annoyed by the ugliness of the example, where the brown and earthy sides have to be cut and pared with the spade from time to time, and are high enough to make companionship with the skirt of the dress of every lady who goes along.

The country cottage ought to have attached not less than one-fourth of an acre; and as this is now becoming a general average, the accompanying plan is designed for this size, so as to give as much comfort, pleasure, profit and variety as possible. To attempt too much variety in a small space often produces confusion, and answers no purpose; but we hope that in this case it is prevented by systematic arrangement; and rest assured that such a design, if judiciously carried out, will give gratification, be a great improvement upon what is generally seen, and at no more expense than is often incurred in producing nothing but a jumble of incongruities, without any meaning or after-satisfaction.

We may here state that after the general level is obtained and the walks made, the whole area ought to be thoroughly trenched over the depth of two spits, if the soil is good so far; but if not so, go down to the subsoil, which loosen up and leave below as the work proceeds; and if the part where grass is intended to be laid be sterile, mix in at the same time, evenly distributed, a quantity of well-rotted manure, and before the laying down or seeding is commenced, tread the surface solid and fill in all inequalities, that there may be no sinking of the turf afterwards.

In a future article we propose to give the most suitable kinds of flowers, fruits, vegetables, &c., and the best methods of cultivation and arrangement.

PHRENOLOGY AND PHYSIOLOGY in Michigan. Mr. SAMUEL BICKLEY, JR., and B. P. FOSTER have been entertaining our citizens on the above interesting subjects. Neither of these gentlemen profess to be orators, nor do they appear to desire to make a display, but aim to impart valuable information on subjects of vital importance. Mr. Foster is supplied with a full set of valuable physiological plates by which he can represent the human system in its minutest parts. The busts of different noted characters, exhibited by Mr. Bickley, are richly worth seeing, and must have been procured at a considerable cost. Mr. B. has made several professional examinations in town, and given delineations of character which are pronounced strikingly accurate. We would much rather see entertainments of this character patronized than the worthless puppet-shows and kindred performances of drunken and immoral characters who perambulate the country.—*Saginaw Enterprise*.

[YOUNG MEN who choose to qualify themselves for the practice of Phrenology will be sustained and liberally patronized in all parts of our country. The demand is great, the laborers few.]

Literary Notices.

THIS, THAT AND THE OTHER. By ELLEN LOUISE CHANDLER. Boston: Phillips, Sampson & Co. 1854. [Price, prepaid by mail, \$1 25.]

If we are not greatly mistaken, this is destined to prove one of the most popular books of the season, and it will owe its popularity to no adventitious circumstances, but to its inherent and characteristic merits. "Ellen Louise" writes *herself* in her sketches. Thought and feeling gush out freshly and *freely* upon her pages; and, appealing to whatever is purest, holiest, and most in harmony with Nature in the souls of her readers, they find a ready response. The volume comprises tales, sketches, poetry, etc., and is illustrated with engravings from original designs by Rouse. Miss Chandler's style is lively, facile, graceful and elegant; and shows a familiarity with good models, without any thing like imitation of them. Some of the sketches show fine constructive talent, and in all we see evidence of much true, earnest, genial and poetic feeling.

FERN LEAVES from Fanny's Port Folio—Second Series. Auburn and Buffalo: Miller, Orton & Mulligan. 1854. [Price, prepaid by mail, \$1 25.]

Fanny's admirers, who are numbered by hundreds of thousands both in this country and in Europe, will greet with enthusiasm a new volume from her pen. Here we have it. More Fern Leaves, fresh and fragrant and full of the life-juices of nature. We have found time to read but a few of the sketches comprised in this volume, but those who have read them all, and know what is what, pronounce the Second Series superior to the First.

DELISSE'S INTEREST AND AVERAGE TABLES. By R. L. DELISSE, author of the "Bookseller's Discount Ready Reckoner." New York: Geo. A. Hicks. 1854. [Price, prepaid by mail, \$4.]

An invaluable work for accountants and business men generally. The *Evening Post* (good authority) says of it: "In respect to the simplicity, accuracy and rapidity of method, this work is believed to surpass all others that have heretofore appeared. Such, at least, is the testimony of a number of the most important business houses in the city, among which are Howland & Aspinwall, A. T. Stewart & Co., Adams & Co., and Charles H. Marshall & Co. By the use of these tables, the interest of any sum, from one dollar to thirty-six hundred dollars, for any period from one day to a year, can be found at a glance on the same page. But the characteristic merit of Mr. Delisse's method is the facility which it gives to the averaging of accounts. In this usually troublesome operation the adoption of these tables requires no calculation of time, but merely that the interest of each item of account should be ascertained, which can be done by inspection.

SUNSHINE ON DAILY PATHS; or, The Revelation of Beauty and Wonder in Common Things; from Household Words, by CHARLES DICKENS; with Eight Original Engravings. Philadelphia: Peck & Bliss, Publishers. Price, \$1 25. It may be ordered from our office, 231 Arch street, Philadelphia, or 608 Broadway, New York.

This handsome volume, of over 450 pages, has been sent us by the publishers, and we predict for it a cordial welcome by the public. The name of the author will give it currency, especially since the publishers send it forth in so pretty a dress. "Common Things" contains important and wonderful facts over which mankind ignorantly stumble for life, while they eagerly seek, far off, obscure truth of minor importance. A glance at the contents of this book will awaken in every inquisitive mind a desire to read the work, and we are sure a deep interest will result from its perusal. (See Advertisement.)

THE COUNTRY GENTLEMAN.—A year and a half ago, the publisher of the *Albany Cultivator* commenced an agricultural newspaper, under this genial title, which has obtained the approbation of an intelligent community. Though conservative, and slow to adopt and promulgate "new-fangled notions," the *Country Gentleman* is doing a good work for the first and leading interest of our nation—of any nation—the agricultural; and we rejoice in its success and prosperity. See Prospectus in our advertising department.

A NEW ATLAS.—We have been favored with a copy of the first number, and a sight of the proof-sheets of succeeding ones, of *Colton's American Atlas*, and the *Atlas of the World*, illustrating physical and political geography, and do not hesitate to pronounce it the finest thing of the kind ever issued.

The "AMERICAN ATLAS" contains separate maps of every State and Country of North and South America and the West Indies—in all about 90 maps and plans, on about 55 sheets.

The "ATLAS OF THE WORLD" includes, besides the series of maps contained in the "American Atlas," about an equal number representing the States and Countries of Europe, Asia, Africa, and Oceania—in all, about 180 maps and plans on about 110 sheets, each sheet being about 19×16 inches.

Each Atlas is illustrated with letter-press descriptions of the countries delineated, exhibiting a full account of their geography, resources, commerce, and general interests, and the statistics relative to the several subjects treated upon.

A committee appointed by the American Geographical and Statistical Society to examine and report upon it, speak of it in the highest terms, and conclude an elaborate report by saying:

"We cannot, in conclusion, do less than say that, on the whole, this is by much the best atlas our country has yet produced, and does credit to the zeal, public spirit, and intelligence of our fellow-member, by whom it has at so much cost been prepared. We trust his countrymen will so appreciate his work that he will be remunerated for his labors."

The work is to be issued in 27 semi-monthly numbers, at one dollar each. It can be had only from canvassing agents or from the Publishers, J. H. COLTON & Co., 172 William street, New York.

We are always pleased to aid in the circulation of any work we think conducive to the interests of the public, and shall be happy to hand to the publishers the subscription of any of our friends who may wish for these magnificent atlases.

THE BOTANICAL TEXT BOOK, an Introduction to Scientific Botany, both Structural and Systematic. For Colleges, Schools and Private Students. Fourth edition. Illustrated with twelve hundred engravings on wood. By ASA GRAY, M.D., Fisher Professor of Natural History in Harvard University. New York: G. P. Putnam. 1854. [Price, prepaid by mail, \$2 25.]

This is undoubtedly the best text-book of Botany ever published. The plan of the work is excellent, and its execution, even to the minutest details, not less so. It is thorough, accurate, comprehensive, and perspicuous; and uniting as it does both Physiological or Structural and Systematic Botany, forms a complete manual of the science. The physiological part of the work is particularly full and valuable, being enriched by all the new discoveries in this department of scientific investigation, and adapted to the progress of the age. It has reached its fourth edition, and its merits are everywhere acknowledged. The illustrations and the general mechanical execution of the work are in the highest style of excellence.

PUTNAM'S MONTHLY for July opens with a long, elaborate, and excellently well-written review of "Types of Mankind," in which the writer takes the ground that "the nations are of one blood, not genealogically, but spiritually, in their capacities of thought and affection, which the blood only typifies, and which are the very essence and most real grounds for their manhood." "Herr Regenbogen's Concert," "Sea from Shore," and "Hard-Up," are capital articles. "A Biography, Part II," will please the studious and appreciating few who found so much food for thought in Part I. "Hymn to the Air" is a magnificent poem. "Picomegan" and "Across the Strand" are charming, each in its own way. This is one of the best numbers of this best of the monthlies.

FRUITS AND FARINACEA.—We are happy to inform our readers that this work is now ready for delivery. A brief extract from its extensive table of contents may be found on our advertising page.

We think this is by far the most conclusive argument that has yet been produced in favor of a purely vegetable diet. Its reasons are strictly logical, and founded not only on theory, but on the observations and practice of ages. The addition of many illustrative wood-cuts, and the notes by Dr. Traill, give increased value to the work.

THE WOOL-GROWER AND STOCK REGISTER. Published by D. D. T. MOORE, Rochester, N. Y.

We have not the statistics at hand showing the millions of money invested in horses, hogs, sheep, and cattle, in these United States. But the amount of property thus held is truly immense, and it is every year increasing. The object of this publication is to "post up" farmers and others in regard to the best breeds, treatment, improvement, etc., etc. It costs no more to keep a *good* horse, a *good* cow, a *good* sheep, than a poor one, while the profits derived are greatly in favor of the "best." We improve our peaches, pears, and apples, why not our animals and—ourselves? But we stray. The Wool-Grower is advertised in our columns, and "speaks for itself."

PHOTOGRAPHIC VIEWS OF EGYPT—PAST AND PRESENT. By JOSEPH P. THOMPSON. Boston: Jewett & Co. 12mo, cloth, 359 pp., 20 illustrations. [Price, prepaid, \$1 25.]

The author of this work is extensively known as the pastor of the Broadway Tabernacle. He has the pleasing faculty of describing things as they are, and not as they have seemed to other travellers. The style of the work is lively and attractive, and the embellishments add much to its interest. As a faithful delineation of the present appearance of Egypt, and the manners and customs of its inhabitants, it has probably no superior. It is put up in Jewett's usual neat style, and is worthy of attention.

THE COURSE OF TIME. By ROBERT POLLOK, A. M. With Critical Observations of various authors on the Genius and Writings of the Poet; Biographical Sketch, and Notes, critical and illustrative. By JAMES R. BOYD. New York: A. S. Barnes & Co. 12mo, cloth, 400 pp. [Prepaid, \$1 25.]

It is useless to say any thing in praise of *The Course of Time*. Everybody acknowledges its merits. Of the additional matter, the notes, &c., it seems to us to be a necessary accompaniment to the clear reading of the text. This edition pleases us better than any we have ever before seen, for the reason that it combines the necessary qualities to make a good book; that is, fine paper, large, clear type, and substantial binding. It contains a portrait of the author and a view of Moorhouse, his residence during boyhood, both finely engraved on steel.

OUTLINES OF HISTORY: Illustrated by numerous geographical and historical notes and maps, embracing both ancient and modern history. By MARCUS WILSON. New York: Ivison & Phinney.

The work before us seems well adapted to the use of those who are unable to peruse the more extended volumes on this subject. Brevity is of course necessary to bring into a volume of medium size, any thing like a history of the world. The portion devoted to the western hemisphere is designedly small, as the author has a separate work on American history. We think this volume well arranged and admirably adapted for the use of schools.

PERUVIAN ANTIQUITIES. Translated from the original Spanish by FRANCIS L. HAWES, D. D., LL. D. New York: A. S. Barnes & Co. 12mo, 300 pp., muslin. [Prepaid, \$1 25.]

The name of the translator of this work is a sufficient guaranty of its merits. We have not yet had time to give it so thorough a reading as we intend, but from a hasty glance at its pages have found enough of instruction and interest to give it our approbation.

Being written by a native, and published with the approval of the Peruvian Government, we can place reliance on its statements, and look upon it as materially differing from the many works on antiquity that have been published to gratify the ambition of the writer, and which contain nothing but uncertain tradition and creations of an overwrought imagination. The book will well repay perusal.

DRAWING-CARDS.—Ivison & Phinney have sent us two parts—each containing 24 lessons—of drawing-cards for schools and families, with instructions. This is a branch of education of practical benefit to every one, but which is too much neglected. We recommend this series to the attention of teachers and parents. We are unable to give the rice.

FLORA LINDSEY; or, Passages in an Eventful Life. By MRS. MOODIE, author of "Mark Hurdlestone," &c. New York: De Witt & Davenport. 1854. [Price, prepaid by mail, \$1 00.]

The name of Mrs. Moodie will be a sufficient recommendation for this work with every one who has read "Roughing it in the Bush," or either of the author's other admirable works. This book will not disappoint her most ardent admirers. It is a most graphic, lively, and charming story, with no sickly sentimentalism, and no straining after unnatural effects. It is got up in admirable style by its enterprising publishers.

THE MASTER'S HOUSE; a Tale of Southern Life. By LOGAN. New York: T. L. McElrath. 1854. [Price, prepaid by mail, \$1 25.]

The author of this work, whoever he may be, does not write with the spirit and design of a partisan. He is evidently familiar with Southern life, and aims conscientiously to make his pictures true to nature, willing that they should have their legitimate effect upon the beholder, whether favorable to one party or another. The book is made up of a series of pleasant and graphic sketches, with a thread of story running through them all, and is as well worthy to be read as any thing we have seen on Southern life and character.

NEW RECEIPTS FOR COOKING. By Miss LESLIE. Philadelphia: T. B. PETERSON. 1854. [Price, prepaid by mail, \$1 00.]

This is a new and carefully prepared manual of cookery, comprising all the new and popularly approved methods for preparing all kinds of food, with lists of articles in season and suited to go together, for breakfasts, dinners, and suppers: many new receipts, and much valuable information on all subjects whatever connected with general housewifery.

Chat-Chat.

OUR GREAT LAKES.—The latest measurements of our fresh-water seas are as follows:

Lake Superior is 335 miles long; its greatest breadth is 161 miles; mean depth 993 feet; elevation 527 feet; area 32,000 square miles.

Lake Michigan is 360 miles long; its breadth 108 miles; depth 900 feet; elevation 537 feet; area 23,000 square miles.

Lake Huron is 200 miles long; breadth 160 miles; mean depth 900; elevation 574 feet; area 20,000 square miles.

Lake Erie is 250 miles long; its greatest breadth is 80 miles; its mean depth is 84 feet; elevation 535 feet; area 6,000 square miles.

Lake Ontario is 180 miles long; breadth 65 miles; its mean depth is 500 feet; elevation 262 feet; area 6,000 square miles.

Total length of these five lakes is 1,586 miles, covering an area, altogether, of upwards of 90,000 square miles.

[When the resources of these great lakes shall be fully developed, they will present an interesting spectacle to the world. With water of unsurpassed excellence and purity; surrounded with lands rich in all the vegetable productions; a healthful climate, capable of producing fruits in the highest degree of perfection; with lead, copper, and other valuable minerals, what can prevent this most attractive portion of our continent from becoming peopled with an educated, prosperous, and improved race?

SAVERY'S TEMPERANCE HOTEL.—We are glad to be able to point our numerous Temperance friends, visiting the city, as well as citizens, to the admirable establishment of Mr. Savery, in Beekman street, near Nassau. It is fitted up in the best manner. Order, neatness, and cleanliness are apparent in all the table arrangements: the bill of fare embraces every thing desirable, and the charges are very moderate.—*New York Organ.*

This new hotel is conducted on the "European plan." Meals are furnished at all hours, when desired. It has already become the resort of many of our most respectable citizens.

At Fort Smith, Arkansas, they have an idiot boy, twenty-one years old, who instantly answers the most difficult questions in figures.

TO COUNTRY PEOPLE.—We have received from the Secretary of the Children's Aid Society, Mr. Charles L. Brace, a circular addressed to "Farmers and Mechanics in the Country," from which we make the following extracts:

We call upon every man in the country who has the opportunities for it, and who would do a Christian charity, to assist us in getting these children *work*. There would be no loss in the charity. These boys are, many of them, handy and active, and would learn soon any common trade or labor. They could be employed on farms, in trades, in manufacturing; and many an intelligent lad might be saved to society from a life of theft or vagrancy.

The girls could be used for the common kinds of housework. They are the children of parents coarse and very poor, with many bad habits, but kindness has a wonderful effect on the young girl; and of this, the vagrant child in our great city gets little. A charity at this time of life would do what no reform or good influence can do afterwards.

It is hoped that farmers will be found who will take small numbers of boys on trial, receiving a fair compensation for their board, and then distribute them to those in want of such, through the neighborhood or country. Good references of character are in all cases demanded.

All communications on this subject will be addressed to the office of the "CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY," Clinton Building, Astor Place.

CHARLES L. BRACE, *Secretary*.

We heartily commend this philanthropic and Christian enterprise to the country readers of our JOURNAL. Let us see what can be done to save the poor children in whose behalf this appeal is made. Those who have already grown up in the ways of crime and shame may be beyond our reach; for the young at least there is hope. Who would not stretch out a hand to save them?

POETRY PEN.—An editor out West having been to New York and purchased a poetry pen, gives us the following as his first efforts at prose:

MAKING THE BEST OF IT.—A Yankee, out walking, in Virginia, at Wheeling, while to himself a-talking, experienced a feeling, strange painful and alarming! From his caput to his knees, as he suddenly discovered, he was covered with bees! They rested on his eyelids and perched upon his nose; they colonized his peaked face and swarmed upon his clothes. They explored his swelling nostrils, dived into his ears, they crawled up his trowsers, and filled his eyes with tears. Did he yell like a hyena? did he holler like a loon? Was he scart, and did he cut an' run? or did the critter swoon? Ne'er a one! He wasn't scart a mite; he never swoons nor hollers; but hived them in a nail-keg tight, and sold 'em for two dollars!

We presume there are a "few more of the same sort," at only so much apiece.

A NEW ART UNION.—An effort is making to form among the artists a joint-stock company, with a capital of \$200,000, for the purpose of having a free exhibition of paintings, which shall supply the vacuum left by the demise of the American Art Union. We are not sanguine of the success of the project.

AROUND THE WORLD IN SIX WEEKS.—We learn from the *Cincinnati Gazette*, that the passengers who left New York by the Hudson River Railroad on Saturday night, arrived at Chicago in less than thirty-six hours from that city, and that some of them who had started for Chicago on the Rock Island Road, expected to reach the Mississippi in less than forty-eight hours from the time of their departure from the great commercial emporium. Continuing on at this rate, the cars would require but six weeks to traverse the circumference of the world!—*Young America*.

[Who believes the world is progressing? These hot-headed—sometimes called "enterprising"—individuals are doing all in their power to unsettle the "good old ways," and confusing the world with their new notions. "Around the world in six weeks!"—from New York to the Mississippi in "forty-eight hours!" Well, let them "go ahead" to their destiny. Old-fashioned folks will stick to the "slow and sure," and go by the canal, stage-coach, or on foot. Supposing it takes a year's time, and costs a hundred per cent. more, is it anybody's business? Let us return to the "good old days of Adam and of Eve." It will never do to live too fast, OLD FOGY.

OREGON.—The Legislature adjourned on the 9th Feb. A bill was passed, ordering a vote to be taken in June on the question of the formation of a State government. If there be a majority for the State organization, the Governor will order an election in September for members of a Convention, and in February, 1855, the Convention will meet.

ITEMS OF PROGRESS.—We clip the following from the June number of the *American Railway Guide*:

The effect of railroads on the increase of population at their terminal cities is well illustrated by comparing distant periods of their existence. The following are examples of the rapid growth of such; and probably, were the inhabitants enumerated in other cities, similar results would obtain:

Cities.	1850.	1853-4.	Cities.	1850.	1853-4.
Chicago, Ill.	29,063	60,662	Manchester, N. H.	13,923	19,987
Cleveland, Ohio,	18,034	31,219	Pateron, N. J.	11,333	11,615
Dayton, "	10,977	16,562	Jersey City, "	11,573	18,457
Toledo, "	3,891	8,407	Savannah, Ga.	18,660	18,301
Detroit, Mich.	21,019	37,346	Montgomery, Ala.	4,857	6,895
St. Louis, Mo.	71,566	94,819	Covington, Ky.	9,418	12,154

—thus, in the aggregate these cities contained, in 1850, 229,124 inhabitants, and in 1853-4, 342,224, being an increase of 113,124, or nearly 50 per cent. in the period intermediate.

Where will it end?

All the railroads pointing toward New York carry over them many passengers who would profit much by a phrenological examination at FOWLERS AND WELLS' Establishment, 308 Broadway. GNOTHI SEAUTON, which being translated means "Know thy bumps," is an old and utilitarian proverb; and certainly no parties are more expert in imparting the knowledge, here indicated to be an absolute necessity, than the gentlemen above named. Having recently submitted our own cranial culmination to a series of manipulations, we claim to speak on the subject advisedly. For a certainty we became better acquainted with ourself through their instrumentality, and most certainly are better satisfied with our physical and intellectual endowments than before our visit. Satisfaction is a great thing.

[We must thank the editor for this complimentary notice, for we had not, nor have we now, the pleasure of his acquaintance. We are glad to know that our examination *increased* rather than diminished the estimation in which he held himself. His Self-Esteem is probably not a predominating organ.]

A NEW EMIGRANT SOCIETY.—A very much-needed and truly philanthropic Society was organized in this city last spring, under the name of "American and Foreign Emigrant Protective and Employment Society." The present officers of this Society are: President, Peter Cooper; Vice-Presidents, Eleazer Parmy, Rev. Dr. Asa D. Smith; Treasurer, Thomas McElrath; Corresponding Secretary, Mortimer De Motte; Recording Secretary, Thomas Hogan; General Agent, J. P. Litchfield, M. D.; and a Board of Directors, among whom we observe the names of Horace Greeley, Rev. Dr. Cheever, Abraham Bell, Jasper E. Corning, Rev. Joseph P. Thompson, and other well-known citizens. The objects of the Society are:

To notify the emigrant, previous to his embarkation, of the existence and aims of the Society, so as to prevent him from becoming the dupe of designing parties when he lands here.

To direct emigrants to places of abode while in the city, where they may be secure from imposition and plunder.

To furnish legal and pecuniary aid to such as need it, or have been made the victims of oppression and fraud.

To obtain information as to the different sections of the country suitable for settlement, and the demands for labor; and to classify and arrange the different kinds of labor, and furnish the employer with the description of help that may be required.

To prepare full and accurate instructions as to the various inland routes, and modes of transit.

To induce emigrants to proceed to the country, and to advise them of the districts to which they can most advantageously direct their course; and

To enable them to speed their departure to their respective destinations by affording them information as to the most reliable routes and the cheapest rates.

Subscriptions are solicited, and may be paid to any of the officers of the Society.

JAMES C. PERCIVAL, the Poet, has been appointed State Geologist of Wisconsin, vice Prof. E. Daniels, removed. As Prof. D. was engaged in the work incumbent on him when the appointment was made, the change excites some remarks, though the fitness of Mr. P. is conceded.

PHRENOLOGY AND MUSIC.—Theodore Aschardfeld, an experienced Music Teacher, has made a great many observations with reference to the application of Phrenology to his profession, and thinks he has discovered the traits of character and combination of organs necessary to keep correct time and display taste in music, and accuracy in its execution. He finds that some persons, who have not large Tune, but in whom Locality is well developed, are able to

learn music without the assistance of notes, simply from seeing and hearing persons play, while Tune might be well developed, and yet, without Calculation, they would be unable to learn music, unless they had somebody to play it for them. Those of his pupils having large Weight keep the best time, whether playing alone or before an audience; and those who have large Cautiousness in connection with Weight and Ideality never make a blunder, and have minds adapted to the best kinds of music. Where there is Tune well developed and Language only moderate, they will perform well after others; but with Calculation, Language, Locality, Weight, Cautiousness, and Ideality combined, will display good taste of their own. A leader in a choir should always have large Cautiousness and a good development of Agreeableness, in order to succeed.

LIFE ILLUSTRATED.

OUR NEW NEWSPAPER.

With the present number we issue a Prospectus for a New WEEKLY NEWSPAPER.

It is not our purpose that this shall take the place of our Monthly Journals. Those have become intimately connected with our special business, and too much beloved by our subscribers to be dispensed with. But in these days of railroads and telegraphs, monthly visits seem insufficiently frequent. Our noble ocean steamers cross the Atlantic and return between every issue. Besides, we have not sufficient space in these Journals to convey information of the doings of the world. We therefore have concluded, in addition to our Monthlies, to make *weekly* visits to those who may desire it.

In these more frequent calls we shall not confine ourselves so strictly to professional matters; but will talk of the crops, the markets, schools, lectures, amusements, &c., and try to make our visits as agreeable as possible.

"The world moves;" life is ever active, ever struggling—onward and upward. It shall be our endeavor to direct the steps of the traveller by the light of science.

Our contributors, stationed at all the important places—at every point of the compass—will keep us "posted up" upon all important subjects.

New inventions in mechanics, improvements in agriculture, horticulture, architecture, commerce, and in all the industrial arts, will be served up promptly and in the most desirable manner.

The various movements of societies, corporations and individuals will be recorded, and every thing of interest having a good tendency will be laid before our readers.

The initial number of LIFE ILLUSTRATED will be published in October next. Subscription books have already been opened. Agents, Postmasters, and others who may be interested, are solicited to coöperate with us and procure subscriptions. A more complete statement of the plan of this new enterprise may be found in our Prospectus in the advertising department.

FOWLERS AND WELLS,

No. 308 Broadway, New York.

New York,

AUGUST, 1854.

THIS IS TRUTH, though opposed to the PHILOSOPHY OF AGES.—GALL. Truly, I see, he that will but stand to the TRUTH, it will carry him out.—GEORGE FOX.

WEARING THE BEARD.

It may be safely argued as a general physiological principle, that whatever evinces a free and natural development of any part of the body is by necessity beautiful. Deprive the lion of his mane, the cock of its comb, the peacock of the emerald plumage of its tail, the ram and deer of their horns, and they not only become displeasing to the eye, but lose much of their power and vigor. And it is easy to apply this reasoning to the hairy ornaments of a man's face. The caprice of fashion alone forces the Englishman to shave off those appendages which give to the male countenance that true masculine character, indicative of energy, bold daring, and decision. The presence or absence of the beard, as an addition to the face, is the most marked and distinctive peculiarity between the countenances of the two sexes. Who can hesitate to admire the noble countenance of the Osmanli Turk of Constantinople, with his un-Mongolian length of beard? Ask any of the fair sex whether they will not approve and admire the noble countenance of Mehemet Ali, Major Herbert Edwards, the hero of the Punjab, Sir Charles Napier, and others, as set off by their beard? We may ask, with *Beatrice*, "What manner of man is he? Is his head worth a hat, or his chin worth a beard?" I have noticed the whiskers and beards of many of our most eminent physicians and merchants encroaching upon their former narrow boundaries, while it is well known that not a few of our divines have been long convinced of the folly of disobeying one of nature's fixed laws; but hitherto, their unwillingness to shock the prejudices of their congregations has prevented them from giving effect to their convictions. The beard is not merely for ornament, it is for use. Nature never does any thing in vain; she is economical, and wastes nothing. She would never erect a bulwark were her domain unworthy of protection, or were there no enemy to invade it.—*Rowland on the Human Hair*.

[REMARKS.—If amputating the beard were merely a harmless, fashionable whim, we would not notice it. But as watchmen—self-appointed, perhaps—upon the walls of health of body and vigor of mind, it becomes us to sound public and general alarm respecting whatever impairs either, especially the latter. This we conceive shaving and frequent hair-cutting does; and for the following reasons:

First, Electricity is the grand motive instrumentality of all forms of life and of mind. It abundant, the life-power is abundant. It diminished, all those functions and powers—mental included—it carries forward are weakened. This fundamental truth here assumed, every principle of physiology and psychology either proves or confirms. On or by means of it mainly, water-treatment, galvanism, and electricity effect their cures.

Secondly, Hair is one of the very best "conductors" of electricity that exists. This all electrical experiments conclusively prove. The head requires more electricity than any other part, because the organ of mind. To collect this stimulant of mind from the atmosphere, and transmit it to the brain, the head is surrounded by hair, and face by beard. Amputating them prevents the coming in of as much air, or gathering up of as much electricity as by being left long and flowing. Long beard and hair, then, promote mental power and brilliancy. Heartily, then, we say, let them be worn.

Does not even the Bible give a like evidence by ascribing the strength of its strongest giant to uncut hair and beard; and to their amputation, his becoming weak, "like other men?"

Besides, what proof can be more conclusive than that a most intimate inter-relation exists between the beard and the manly element itself? The masculinity of every man corresponds with, measures, and attests the amount of this virility. To men, then, it becomes both a sign and promoter of masculine power and beauty. Its amputation then must be attended with both injury and deformity.

But we are persuaded that men shave and barber mainly to please women. Yet only sickly feminine taste—or rather want of taste—will require it.

Women, too, especially those whose hair can be trained to curl gracefully, will do well to wear their hair in flowing ringlets, rather than to tie it up closely, for they will thereby collect and furnish a larger amount of that electricity which alone can impart that glow of health called beauty, that warmth and fervor of feeling called soul, that buoyant, happy, hilarious ecstacy which forms a chief attraction of women, and that sprightliness and clearness of mind so desirable to every human being.]

THE PRAIRIE FARMER
ON THE GRAVEL WALL.

"THERE are many hundreds of these buildings in the region of Rock river, this style being, at one time, quite a rage about there; but so far as we know, none of them have been put up very lately, nor do we think that, with all the pressure of Mr. Fowler's book, it can long be kept in fashion anywhere. The truth is, that it is but a poor mode of getting a dwelling. Without the greatest care, and no small amount of skill in the construction, the building will be a poor concern; crumbling in pieces at the corners, cracking through the walls, shrinking about the timbers, and proving every way rickety and unsatisfactory. Besides, unless the wall is made double, with an air-chamber between, or is furred out for the lath and plaster, it is excessively cold and damp. To do either, involves an expense equal to that of constructing with brick in most places, and, we apprehend, something more."

Willing to give both sides a fair hearing, we copy the above, partly to give our readers the benefit of all criticisms and objections, and partly to make some comments.

1. "With all the pressure of Mr. Fowler's book." As though I had adopted a hobby, on pressing which my life, or at least fortune depended. This mode of building I adopted and

liked, and wrote out my own experiment in the light in which I viewed it, without one thought of its being one penny's pecuniary benefit to myself, but simply to promulgate important building improvements; and am still as sanguine as ever—and others who have tried are as sanguine as myself.

Cracking and crumbling, and peeling off at the corners, do not apply to my house; nor does dampness—not one iota of which has been observed, except along one *inside* wall connected with a leaky cistern. He says it is cold and damp *unless* furrowed. Yet, is it not just as easy to furrow and lath this as brick? Of course, this is then no worse unfurrowed than brick, and just as good when furrowed; with the saving of all the difference in cost between this and brick.

He adds, "unless the wall is made double," &c.; mine is neither double nor damp, yet I suspect those honeycomb holes, all through my wall, caused by using flat slate stones instead of round ones, serve exactly the same purpose as a double wall, without the trouble of making an "air-chamber." That is, I opine that the small flat stones I used made thousands of natural little air-chambers all through the wall in place of one large artificial one, and these much better than that, both to prevent dampness and change of temperature. I account for the difference in these respects between his and my houses, on the ground that his was made out of round stones of all sizes, so that they packed down tight together, having none of these innumerable air-cells which my flat slate stones left, so that his remarks would not apply to my house, though they might to one built out of round gravel stones. If this difference does exist—and it seems rational that it should—it teaches a new and most valuable lesson touching this style of building: namely, to use material which will not pack closely together.

"But will it then be sufficiently solid?" Mine is, at least; there it is—examine it. I will show you in it well-built wall, as solid as brick, and poor wall, yet it stands as good as the best. I will show you wall on top of all above the roof, a part of the balustrade, wholly unprotected, even *unplastered*, as firm as brick. If houses on Rock river are rickety, mine is not. I have faithfully described—rather enthusiastically, I admit, for its surprising success enkindled that enthusiasm—the whole experiment just as it presented itself to my mind. What motive have I to mislead? Here is a great practical improvement: of course time and varied experiments will improve it as they do every thing else. Nor have I yet to append one material modification or drawback. I would only repeat these cautions—keep the walls straight and braced till it has set, or the floor-timbers are laid. I shall soon publish an appendix with additional suggestions, and especially *testimonials* from those who have tried it.

As to the coldness of my house in winter, I cannot speak positively, for I have not been much at home in cold weather, but I *do* know that it is by far the coolest house in warm weather, and warmest of fall evenings, I ever occupied; that its changes of temperature from hot to cold, and the reverse, are very slow. There it stands. Inspect it. Let it speak for itself.

IMPORTANCE OF A PHRENOLOGICAL EXAMINATION.

ONCE, mere curiosity prompted the idle or the doubter to "have his head examined;" or, more vulgarly speaking, his "bumps felt." Once, "a long time ago," school-teachers invited the Phrenologist to "test the new science" upon the heads of their pupils, and point out, if he could, their peculiar traits. He was also invited to visit prisoners in their cells, and name the crimes committed, if he could, on phrenological principles. When travelling—when in church or private circles, he was invited to "give an opinion" of this man, or that, even when not permitted to "lay on hands;" and thus entertain and amuse the listener. But, while thus occupied, the Phrenologist took occasion to inquire into the *correctness* of his statements and observations; and, by experience or comparison, to confirm or refute his opinions. In the lower walks, among profligates, *bets* were sometimes made upon the relative size or influence of this or that organ or faculty, and the opinion of the Phrenologist decided the bet.

But what a change have a few short years wrought in the estimate in which Phrenology was then and is now held! Now, it is looked upon in a very different light. Now, it is consulted by all classes—rich and poor, learned and ignorant—as an oracle of wisdom; and the instruction, advice, and direction of a competent Phrenologist is as conclusive as that of an inspired prophet. He is consulted in regard to the training, management, and government of ungovernable children; to the particular occupation and pursuit to which they are best adapted, and in which they would be most successful; to the qualities most essential in a companion, to render the matrimonial relations happy and permanent; to enable persons to adapt themselves to each other; to restrain those organs now excessively developed, and to cultivate those now deficient. In short, to establish such a state of equilibrium between all parts of the body and brain, as to produce an harmonious, uniform, consistent, moral, physical and intellectual character. Now, young men go a thousand miles to obtain the opinion of a Phrenologist with regard to their competency for particular callings or professions, before entering upon a "life-pursuit." And most religiously do they rely upon this "compass" to direct them safely over the tempestuous ocean, through the stormy billows, into a happy future and a blissful haven.

Mothers inquire how they may best improve and develop their daughters, to prepare them for the various conditions of life which they will be required to fill. Fathers seek the good of their sons. They would have them become honorable and useful members of society; to make the most of their natural gifts. Phrenology is summoned to guide the lad; to strengthen the man; to encourage the timid; restrain the reckless; and to bring humanity into a happy harmony.

Phrenology settles, beyond cavil or controversy, theological and other questions; reconciles man to his fate or destiny, to life and to death; inspires a happy reliance on the Author of his

being; expands his mind, his soul, and prepares him for eternity.

These truths are now beginning to be believed, appreciated, and *lived*. And Phrenology, the glorious science of mind, stands forth a new revelation to man, the science of sciences, the pole-star of Humanity.

No wonder, then, that true believers make a pilgrimage of hundreds or thousands of miles, to receive the magic light which is to illuminate their path through this world, and into the world to come. Such, then, is the importance of a *correct PHRENOLOGICAL EXAMINATION*.

Events of the Month.

DOMESTIC.

CONGRESS.—Several petitions have been presented in the Senate from different quarters of the country, praying for the repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law. Mr. Sumner, of Massachusetts, gave notice of his intention to support the prayer of the petitioners. A bill to establish a line of steamers between the ports of San Francisco and Shanghai in China, has been passed in the Senate by a vote of 22 to 13. An appropriation of \$10,000,000 for the ratification of the Mexican treaty, has passed both Houses. Congress has agreed to adjourn the first week in August.

At Carlinville, Ill., recently, some 7,000 persons assembled to witness the execution of Andrew J. Nash, when intelligence was received that the Governor had granted him a pardon. The crowd, disappointed in the object of their visit, made an assault on the jail, and forced an entrance. Great confusion followed, and the prisoner was found dead in his cell, having either hung himself through fear of the mob, or been hung by it in the midst of the confusion.

INTERESTING WEDDING OF A MUTE.—A young lady of rare accomplishments and great beauty, for several years past a pupil in the Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb in this city, was recently married to one of the Preceptors of the Institution, himself a very worthy man and a very accomplished teacher—Miss Mary Toles and Isaac Lewis Peet, son of the Principal of the Institution. The service was very solemnly performed by the Rev. Isaac Lewis, the grandfather of the groom, an octogenarian who has seen many generations rise up around him. The lady was attended by the following bridal party: Dudley Peet, Dr. Turner, Mr. Cooke, Miss Hubbell, Miss Meigs, Miss Hart. The marriage services were simple and without restraint, but very impressive.

DEATH OF KOSSUTH'S SISTER.—Madame Meszlenyi, the sister of Louis Kossuth, died recently at her residence, in this city, mourned by a large circle of friends. The disease was consumption, which had been growing upon her constitution since 1851. It is related by her friends that upon the evening of the arrest of the female members of Kossuth's family, during the Hungarian revolution of 1851, by Austrians, Madame Meszlenyi was one of the party, and with the others was dragged through the streets of Pesth, when were sown the seeds of the disease which has carried her to the grave. She died in the 34th year of her age, and fully reconciled to death. The deceased leaves two interesting children, both girls—one about ten and the other twelve years of age. Madame Meszlenyi arrived in this country with her sisters, Madame Ruttkai and Madame Zulanski, at the close of the winter of 1851, and being dependent upon their own exertions for support, at once entered into business: Mesdames Meszlenyi and Ruttkai opened a store in this city for the sale of lace and embroidery, and the other sister took a boarding-house. It will be remembered that the mother of Kossuth, who was also arrested by the same authorities, died from the hardships of Austrian despotism, and even while the agonies of death were upon her, Kossuth was denied permission to see her, except upon conditions which his honesty forbade him to accept. The children of the deceased are left to the care of her sister, Madame Ruttkai, who has a husband living in Austria, but who is forbidden extending to his wife any support. Relying wholly upon

her own exertions, this lady has been able to support her own family, consisting of herself and three young children; and now to her care are left the children of her deceased sister. We succeeded in obtaining a cast from the head of Madam Meszlenyi, which can be seen at our Cabinet.

REMARKABLE DEATHS.—The most remarkable cases of coincidences and sudden deaths that we ever remember to have heard of, are recorded as follows: J. L. Brown was recently nominated for the Legislature in Pacific Co., Washington Territory, but died very suddenly the day before the election. Mr. Scudder was then elected, and he died suddenly a few days after. A special election was then ordered, and H. Fiester was chosen to fill the vacancy. The late steamer brings news that Mr. Fiester proceeded to the seat of government, and on the next day fell dead in the House.

RICE.—The culture of rice in Louisiana appears to be increasing. There are immense tracts of swamp land in that State well adapted to the growth of this crop. There is land enough along the Lafourche to grow more than all the rice plantations of South Carolina, which can be easily watered from that branch of the Mississippi. Good rice land will produce from 60 to 112 bushels of paddy (rough rice) to the acre, and a bushel will yield on an average twenty-nine pounds of clean rice, worth one dollar, while the broken rice and meal will pay for hulling. This shows a profitable crop, but not above facts. We know rice planters on the Cape Fear river, North Carolina, that have averaged 112 bushels per acre, with pretty rough culture; and on the Cooper river, S. C., 75 bushels is a common average. It will be discovered some day that when Congress gave away the "swamp lands," it gave away the very best part of the public domain.

AN INFERNAL MACHINE.—A box was sent on the 28th of June to the Marine Hospital in Cincinnati, and deposited in the room of the steward, J. H. Allison. About 10 o'clock, the steward and his wife, being alone in the room, opened the box, when it exploded with terrific force, mangle the bodies of both in a horrible manner. Mrs. Allison had both her arms blown off and her skull fractured, while Mr. A. was dreadfully mangled. The furniture, windows, ceiling of the room, &c., were shattered to atoms. The indications are, that the box contained a bomb-shell of about six inches in diameter. The Allisons are both dead. The box, judging from the fragments, was made from black walnut wood, and was about fifteen inches long, six wide and four deep, and contained a metallic case filled with powder, and perforated with small holes. Portions of it have been found and placed in safe-keeping, as it may lead to the detection of the assassin.

RHODE ISLAND.—The Rhode Island Legislature adjourned after passing, among other things, an act prohibiting the use of any jail or prison for the purpose of confining fugitive slaves, and making it penal for any officer of that State to aid in the arrest or detention of any fugitive slave.

MINNESOTA FILLING UP.—The rush of immigrants to this territory is unprecedented in Western history. Since the opening of navigation the present season, the arrivals to this Territory have averaged more than a hundred a day, probably about a thousand a week. Seven-eighths of these come to make Minnesota their home. These are, almost universally, men of some means, moral and industrious. They take up our new land, and in a week or two from entering our borders are permanently settled as citizens.

PENNSYLVANIA ILLUSTRATED.—A recent act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania having directed each county in the State to appoint a superintendent of schools and fix his salary, nearly or quite all the counties have complied with its requisitions. One county (Lancaster) pays her superintendent \$1400; five counties (Alleghany, Bucks, Chester, Schuylkill, and Washington) pay \$1000 each; the residue all the way down from \$750 (Lebanon) to one hundred dollars, which is the sum paid by Fulton and Pike respectively—about half the wages in those counties of a day-laborer who boards himself, but is not required to keep a horse and pay travelling charges out of his stipend.

THE name of Dearman (a small village on the banks of the Hudson river) has been changed to "Irvington," in honor of the beloved and gifted author of the "Sketch Book," who resides in the neighborhood.

RESURRECTION.—The *Detroit Tribune* says that a lady died in that place on the 6th instant, and the body was prepared for interment. The arrangements for the funeral were completed, and as the undertaker was placing the body in the coffin, she revived, and the next morning showed evident symptoms of convalescence.

LIGHTHOUSE ON MINOT'S LEDGE.—A minute survey of this dangerous ledge has recently been made for the United States Lighthouse Board. The base of the outer Minot will permit the construction of a stone lighthouse of sufficient dimensions to resist the force of the most powerful waves, and it is expected immediate measures will be taken for its erection.—*New-Bedford Standard*.

OREGON.—Late advices from Yakima, the point east of the Cascade Mountains at which it was some time ago stated gold had been discovered, represent the yield of gold as increasing. The annual rise of the Columbia river, caused by the melting of the snows on the mountains, commenced earlier this year than usual. The rivers are now within a few feet of the usual stage of the high water in June. The crops throughout the country are said to look unusually well, particularly the spring grains. The weather continues fine. Crops are thriving—farmers are busy—and a rich harvest will crown their labors. The crops put in this year are much larger throughout the Territory than any previous one since its settlement by the white men. The two parties are actively preparing for the election of members of the Legislature and county officers, which takes place early in June. Party conventions have, in a number of the counties, nominated full tickets. The question of changing the Territorial to a State Government is still the leading topic of discussion. The indications are against a change at present.

EMIGRATION TO KANSAS.—The details of this great enterprise begin to come before the public eye. The trustees, Messrs. A. A. Lawrence, Moses H. Grinnell and E. Thayer, have advertised for proposals for carrying their emigrants West—at least 20,000, and at most 50,000, to be provided for by the transportation companies who make these offers. It may not be generally understood that the journey to Kansas is a very short one. The mail passes from New York to St. Louis in about 50 hours, and the line of Kansas is northward from the Mississippi river, only 280 miles by the Missouri, up which steamboats go with emigrants. We presume that it may be found convenient for emigrants to rendezvous at Alton, nearly opposite the mouth of the Missouri. The interest taken in this enterprise all through the Northern, Middle and Western States is a most satisfactory evidence of the eagerness with which men have been looking for something which they could do to gratify their attachment to free institutions. Every form of emigration-party is now clustering, from the widow at Lowell—the first woman who signified her intent to go, because she had a son two years old, whom she meant to bring up as a Kansas farmer—round to the party of fifty families from one village in Pennsylvania, who take with them their printing-press, their tools and their money, to establish at once in a new home a town even more thriving than they leave behind.

THE SCHUYLER FRAUDS.—One of the most stupendous frauds that has ever been perpetrated in any mercantile community has been detected in the operations of Mr. Robert Schuyler, late President of the New York and New Haven Railroad. Mr. Schuyler was the chief originator of the great Illinois Central scheme, and was President of the road up to the present year. He is a gentleman of large experience in railway building, and he held no less than three Presidencies and several Treasurerships, previous to the fatal Norwalk accident on the New Haven Road, which led to an act of the Connecticut Legislature, restricting the head of that road from holding any other railroad Presidency. The fraud consisted in the issue of unauthorized and illegal stock of the New York and New Haven Road, to the amount of some 20,000 shares, or \$2,000,000. The discovery of this swindling operation caused a universal panic in the stock-market and in financial circles generally. The confidence, which is the life of business, that was thus rudely shaken, has scarcely yet been restored.

FOREIGN.

THE last advices from the seat of war in the East presented no features of marked interest. A civil contest, of a violent and sanguinary character, has broken out in the Spanish Peninsula. According to recent accounts, Madrid was covered with barricades. A body of insurgents, amounting to four thousand, had taken possession of the Campo del Moro, at the distance of a musket-shot from the Palace. The Commander of the Artillery, General Campuzano, refused to fire upon the invaders, and they were left in undisturbed possession of their position. Other portions of the military had declined acting in support of the Queen's authority. It was reported that a summons had been issued to the Queen by Gen. Donnell, desiring her to resign the crown. Of the many officers of great name in Madrid and the vicinity, not one has come forward to maintain the throne of Isabella, which is now threatened with such imminent destruction. The subject of the Queen's abdication was under discussion, and the formation of a regency under Narvaez.

General Notices.

PHRENOLOGY IN NEW ENGLAND.—Reforms help each other. They are like the cross-timbers of a bridge, and combine to hold up humanity from a dread gulf of sin and suffering. When a man becomes right on one subject, he can more easily be brought right on other subjects, for all truth is expansive and progressive. You instinctively go to a Free Democrat for aid in the Temperance cause, or the Ten-Hour movement, and rarely fail to receive such aid. I desire to bring to the notice of the Free Democrats of Vermont a reform which should be the basis of all other reforms—the renovation and elevation of human minds and bodies. Phrenology and Physiology are the instruments of this primal work—two sciences that bless the world more and more as a knowledge of them spreads wider and wider. The eminence of the Messrs. FOWLERS, as Phrenological lecturers, examiners, and authors, is well known in all parts of our land. But it may not be as well known to New Englanders that experienced and favorite assistants of theirs, Mr. D. P. Butler and C. J. Hambleton, have for some two years past occupied rooms at No. 142 Washington street, Boston, conducting there all branches of the business—such as giving professional examinations and written descriptions of character, teaching classes and fitting lecturers in these noble fields of usefulness, selling the valuable works issued by FOWLERS AND WELLS and other enlightened publishers, furnishing articles and receiving subscribers for the *WATER-CURE* and *PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNALS*, &c. Gentlemen and ladies visiting Boston will be treated courteously and served faithfully; and a look through the curious Cabinet of skulls, busts and engravings, will be cheerfully granted without charge, even should no advice or books be wished.—WILL WINROW, in the *Green Mountain* [Vt.] *Freeman*.

A SWEARING CHILD.—Our correspondent, Dr. CHILDS, an eminent physician in Philadelphia, after having heard our lecture on Temperance, recently published in the *JOURNAL*, penned the following as illustrating the principle that inflammation of the body causes a depraved action of the animal propensities. The mother of this boy is mourning to-day over the apprehension that because her son died swearing he went to hell, whereas this swearing was caused by inflamed Combativeness, consequent on bodily inflammation. And let the fact be everywhere and for ever remembered, that *all* bodily inflammation causes a sinful action of the propensities; that, consequently, to be pure and moral, we must first obey the physical laws; and that a large proportion of man's depravity is caused by physiological disorder. The doctor's illustration of this law is as follows:

PHILADELPHIA, 3d mo. 27th, 1854.

ESTREMED FRIEND, O. S. FOWLER:—I was extremely gratified with the lecture on Temperance last evening, and particularly with that part of it in reference to the influence of bodily disease on the basilar organs of the brain and the animal functions. I had a case some years since which will illustrate this point:

A little boy about four years old—one of the most sweet and amiable dispositions I knew—an only child, and a very

carefully guarded pet, whose pious mother watched him by day and by night. Well, he overloaded his stomach; a violent convulsion ensued; it lasted for some hours; the base and indeed the whole brain was engorged; he came out of the convulsion and began to swear and curse in the most awfully profane manner. If he had been to school all his life among the greatest swearers, it seems to me that he could have outsworn the whole of them. He might have taken out a patent-right for swearing, and I am sure no one would have disputed his claim to originality.

At the suggestion of one of our most eminent physicians, I bled him very freely; and for three days he was as calm and heavenly a child as you ever saw. But the convulsion returned, and after it the same kind of swearing, which continued until he died in a few days. And that poor mother has gone on her way mourning ever since; like Rachel of old, she will not be comforted; she believes her child has gone to perdition—simply because it manifested under disease such feeling.

I would to God that science might lighten up some of the dark chambers of theology, and thereby remove many of the sources of sorrow and gloom which now overspread humanity.—With sentiments of high regard and esteem, I am your friend,
HENRY T. CHILD.

[We copy the following from the *Oshawa Freeman*, Canada. It is from the pen of Alfred Cridge:

"PROGRESS OF WATER-CURE.—Seven years ago there were but three Water-Cure establishments in the Union; four years ago, about six; now there are over fifty. Eight years since, the *WATER-CURE JOURNAL* was started in New York; four years since, it had attained to a circulation of about 2,000; now it is over 55,000, and is rapidly increasing. This astonishing increase is not the result of sudden frenzy, but of deliberate inquiry and investigation. The Water-Cure advocates have probably done more, within a few years, in showing people how to preserve their health, than all others for a century before. To preserve health, as well as to cure disease, they change all the bad habits of a person. They do not profess to cure chronic diseases of long standing, caused by years of gross and constant violation of the laws of health, in a few days or weeks, or in fact to do it at all, unless the patient lives as he or she should in every way, and abides by their directions. They cure, if at all, by assisting, not by opposing, subduing and thwarting nature; by removing the *causes* of disease, not by suppressing the outward manifestations; nature works slowly but surely—so do they; they can only cure where there is enough vitality and bodily energy to work with and upon; no physician can cure without it. It is only by unremitting perseverance on the part of the patient, as well as constant watchfulness by the physician and good attendance that disease of long standing can be *really* cured: it may be changed from one part of the body to another, so as to be apparently cured in a very short time; the symptoms may be eradicated, but the disease will break out in another form and probably a worse one, which is very different from a *cure*. There is a small boy here who some years ago had eruptions on his legs; his mother procured some ointment from a medical man, rubbed it in, and—cured him? No, not a bit of it—but the eruptions disappeared, they were cured, and what then? Why, as a curious coincidence, he lost the use of his lower limbs and couldn't walk without crutches; he has lately come here to a Water-Cure to be cured in earnest, and—another curious coincidence—as he gets well and stronger in his limbs, the eruptions reappear, but will go off again when he is fully recovered. The eruptions were the efforts of nature to expel the disease, and should not have been suppressed, but brought out and eradicated. Such is the theory of diseased action held by the Water-Cure physicians and rigidly acted up to; it is also believed, but not so much practised, by the more advanced physicians that are not Hydropaths. A very imperfect idea of the mode of treatment by Water-Cure practice is generally prevalent. It does not consist in indiscriminate sousing in *cold* water, without regard to age, sex, temperament, vital energy, or disease, but is applied in different ways, at various temperatures, (sometimes hot,) at different times, as circumstances may render expedient. With this combined attention to diet, air, exercise, sleep, &c.; abstraction from business cares and other things causing undue excitement and exhausting the vital energies. I have found, however, by experience and observation, that these latter are insufficient to remove disease, however useful in preserving health, unless accompanied by vigorous curative treatment.

SCIENTIFIC LECTURES.—Dr. C. H. Burrows has been lecturing in this place during the past week, on Anatomy, Physiology, Hygiene and Phrenology, to crowded audiences each evening, and will close the course of these interesting and scientific lectures to-night. The Doctor is certainly a scientific man, and understands well the important subjects upon which he treats. As a lecturer, he has but few superiors, being both eloquent and to the point, and will command attention wherever he goes. We care not how scrupulous a community may be, if they will but give him a hearing, they will be forced, if intelligent, to lay aside their long-conceded old notions of things, and see wherein they have been in error, in respect to health and happiness. And it is high time the people of this western country understood more thoroughly the human system, for beyond a doubt, one half of the disease which is infesting our land is brought on through ignorance.—*Grayville (Illinois) Weekly News.*

THE PRESS.—The following eloquent tribute to the Press is from Dr. Dods' late work on Spiritualism.* We hardly know a finer passage of the kind in the English language:

"It is a power beneath whose raps thrones must crumble into fragments, despotisms fall, manacles break, and tyranny die! It is the PRESS! Yes, the moral power of the press is already the great co-working companion with the gospel of Christ! Before this instrument, as to its IDEA, was invented by the immortal Faustus, what was the condition of the world, so far as its Christian character was concerned? Let the ignorance, cruelty, bloodshed, and gloom of the dark ages send back the answer. Where, then, I ask, was the Bible? It was not seen by the millions of our race! Its written manuscripts, here and there a copy, were with the Pope, the Bishop, the Priest, shut out from the light of day in some cloister's dark recess or vault. It was the strong arm of the press that tore away the bolts and bars of its prison, demolished its doors, snatched it from its secret and silent tomb, and flung it to the hearth of the cottager, to the poor widow in her solitude, to the lonely orphan, to the prisoner in his dungeon, flung it to the world, as the world's richest treasure! The press! that mighty engine of power and light, tyrants feared, fastened upon it a tyrant's chain, and denied or restrained its liberty. But in Young America and Old England it has broken loose. It is unchained, and before its awful power tyrants this moment tremble and their thrones shake. It flings out its sheets by millions, and showers them over the globe. The water, the steam—yes, the lightnings of heaven—the electric power that moves the globe, have lent it their aid! I had almost said that the Creator had lent it his own omnipotence in the telegraphic despatch! It has its millions of eyes, and beholds all things that are done under heaven, and its millions of tongues, to speak alike to the cottager and king, and it speaks without fear! It is in motion, and beneath its tread the globe shakes to its centre, the moral elements are set in motion, and tyrants may as well presume to arrest the globe in its mighty course around the sun, as attempt to arrest the advancing power of the press. It proclaims alike to the world the statesman's magnanimity and greatness, the orator's eloquence, the scholar's fame, the poet's inspiration, the philanthropist's deeds in the prisoner's cell, the hero's victories in fields of war, the oppressor's wrongs, the Christian's triumph, and the villain's defeat. It looks abroad with equal eye on thrones and hamlets, on the rich and poor, summons all alike to its tremendous bar, holds them in its grasp for trial, condemns or acquits, and proclaims its verdict to the world."

ILLITERATE PERSONS IN MASSACHUSETTS AND NEW ENGLAND.—According to the census of 1850, there were then in Massachusetts 28,846 persons upwards of twenty years of age, who could not read or write; of whom 11,573 were white males, and 15,961 white females; 875 colored males and 431 colored females; 1,361 natives, and 26,484 foreigners. In all the rest of New England there were 24,442 persons who could not read or write, as follows: Maine, 6,282; New Hampshire, 8,009; Vermont, 6,240; Rhode Island, 8,607; Connecticut, 5,806. Of this number 6,266 were natives, and 18,208 foreigners.—*The Papers.*

There is no reasonable excuse for so large a number of ignorant "natives," where educational facilities are so great. But the MAINE LAW will correct all that in less than twenty years. We can and must educate the foreigners as fast as they come among us, and thus increase their usefulness. Keep the people *temperate*, and we will answer for their education.

PELLUCID WATER.—The water of Lake Michigan at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, was recently so clear and transparent that it is said a pin could be seen at the bottom in fifteen feet depth, and several lost articles of merchandise were thus discovered and fished up.

PHRENOLOGY teaches us our natural capacities, our right and wrong tendencies, the most appropriate avocations, and directs us how to attain self-improvement, happiness, and success in life.

* **SPIRIT MANIFESTATIONS EXAMINED AND EXPLAINED.**—Judge Edmonds Refuted; or an Exposition of the Involuntary Powers and Instincts of the Human Mind: By John Bovee Dods, author of "Philosophy of Electrical Psychology," etc. New York: Dewitt & Davenport, 1854. [Price, prepaid by mail, 16 cents.]

GIVING WHILE LIVING.—Rich men die as do the poor. They go alike to the other spheres. It is the fashion to bequeath property to individuals, corporations, and institutions, to be appropriated in sums according to the advice, persuasion, or *compulsion* of interested parties, to be kept in particular channels—in the family, and handed down to unborn generations. Such bequests are frequently misapplied, frequently litigated into the pockets of rogues, and too often blindly given to reckless, dissipated persons, which is like putting edged tools into the hands of a child—it is almost *sure* to prove an affliction rather than a charity. A contemporary—the *Boston Post*—has the following in point:

On the whole, I don't like long-tailed charities—it is but right that each generation should take care of its own poor and sick and infirm. The greater the remove from the life or death of the donor, the greater the probability of abuse or perversion of the gift. What a pity, by-the-by, that rich men do not see the economy of being their own executors and trustees! When a man of affluence says, "I am rich enough; I will acquire no more; I will give my income to charity after this date;" he has taken a great step, and soon finds giving—wise and judicious giving—almost as easy as gathering. And then it makes him so happy to see the effects of his benevolence! The frequent wastefulness and mismanagement of corporations is astonishing. Look at the Girard College. Liberality with other men's money is one of the virtues which survived the effects of the fall of Adam. I think that in charity, as in every thing else, as little should be done by proxy as may be.

These are our sentiments; and must meet the views of all right-thinking men. Time changes all things. The necessities of to-day may not exist in years to come. To-day we want the "means" now in the hands of the rich to introduce a new order of things; to establish reforms in Government; Schools, Colleges, Gymnasiums; Cabinets with specimens in Natural History, Botany, Geology, Phrenology, Physiology, and of all the Natural Sciences. CABINETS where the *people* may study Nature and themselves. Let every man of wealth endow a school, collect curiosities from all parts of the world, and establish a FREE MUSEUM in his town, city or village. What could he do to open and quicken the human mind more effectually, or to draw it away from low places of dissipation? Give the people rational amusement along with moral, intellectual, and physical instruction and we will, answer for their intelligence; we had almost said their crimes! A true philanthropist will use his means—we mean his money—to remove the evils with which society is afflicted, and to bring about a better condition. He will write, work, vote, pray, and, if necessary, fight for the Right! For the establishment of the MAINE LAW in all the States he will cause books, papers, and tracts to be distributed "broadcast" among the people; employ lecturers; in short, do all in his power to bring about an object so desirable. He will not—miser-like—clutch with a deathly grip that which can do him no good, but will wisely disburse among others the blessings with which he has been more abundantly blessed. He will be found "giving while living," and thus build his own monument, a glorious monument in the memories of a benefited and grateful people.

"CALOMEL."—Under the above heading, several years ago, appeared the following exposé of some of the baneful effects of *calomel*, by O. B. LYMAN, in the Gardiner (Me.) *Thompsonian Recorder*, which, I think, is too good to be idle; therefore, that the many may enjoy the pleasure of reading and possessing it, I send a copy as I find it.

O. W. T.

What a hydra-headed monster!
Language fails to paint or tell
Half the ills that daily cumber
Man, from use of—Calomel.

Health-destroyer—happiness-spoiler;
Dropsy-maker—sick man's bane;
Stomach-retcher—misery-fetcher;
Blood-corrupter—source of pain.

Eruption-breeder—pimple-feeder;
Skin-defacer—Beauty's foe;
Nerve-unstringer—vital-stinger;
Muscle-waster—source of woe.

Bone-upsetter—palsy-getter;
Ulcer-causer—Corruption's friend;
Bowel-trotter—liver-rotter;
Pain-producer, without end.

Tooth-decayer—gum-diseaser;
Palate-eater—Canker's source;
Tongue-enlarger—saliva-poisoner;
Brain-inflamer—DEATH BY FORCE!

Poetry.

WORKING ONE'S PASSAGE THROUGH.

I WATCHED a river's rushing tide,
And glanced far up the stream,
Hoping awhile my cares to hide
In daylight's fitful dream.
The foaming current seemed to leap
From many a rocky ledge,
While eddies whirled, and tried to keep
Some cherished secret pledge.
The impetuous river wildly said,
"I've worked my passage through:
See you the rift in yonder rock
Through which I piercing flew?"

"I worked quite hard both day and night,
(My courage always good.)
And now I sweep in steady flight
Through yonder nodding wood.
The wood once passed, I'll try again
To work my passage through
The grotto just beyond the plain,
And meet again with you."
I ventured on life's weary track,
And parted with the river,
Thinking alway of her last words,
My sadness to deliver.

I passed a mill whose busy wheel
Was swiftly turning round,
And walked within to view the meal,
My aching cares to drown.
When going out, a well-known voice
Called forth, "How do you do?
Come here, come here: with me rejoice!
I've worked my passage through."
I turned and looked, and that bright river
Was rushing by my side:
My breath came quick, joy made me quiver,
I plunged into its tide.

Well now, my friend, bright, sparkling river,
I'll toil as hard as you,
And sing, when next we meet again,
I've worked my passage through.
I thought a century would pass
When last you said adieu,
And went into that dark, dark cave,
Which sunlight never knew;
But now you're here, and rushing on
To the deep and distant sea;
I'll mend my pace, and reach the coast!
Good luck to you and me.

Parted again, but not for ever;
Time lingered not, but flew;
I faltered not, but trusted ever,
And worked my passage through.
I stood alone by ocean's side,
While the moon rose through the mist;
And felt I had no care to hide,
Nor sorrows to resist.
A voice, in accents clear and deep,
Bade me the past review;
Like some old tone, which friends will keep,
I caught the link so true.

And memory traced the mystic voice
Which fondness could renew,
And bade me look at a silvery line,
Far away in the distant blue.
I watched its course, when lo! a span
But parted us so true,
And gayly both of us sang out,
"I've worked my passage through."
A splendid ship with sails unfurled
Came sailing into port,
And steered straight through the river's mouth,
Like a nobleman at court.

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PROVING THAT THE NATURAL AND BEST HUMAN DIET IS DERIVED FROM THE VEGETABLE KINGDOM.

BY JOHN SMITH.

From the Second London Edition, with Notes and Engraved Illustrations,

BY R. T. TRALL, M.D.

Published by FOWLERS AND WELLS, 308 Broadway, New York. Complete in one volume, substantially bound, price \$1 25.

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Introduction—Fruits and Herbs bearing Seed appointed to Man for Food—Longevity of the Antediluvians—Man created in the Divine Image—Opinion that Man is progressive in Mental and Moral Qualities—Natural Food of Man not determined by Climate but by Structure—General Characteristics of Carnivorous and Herbivorous Animals—Intermediate Character of Man's Digestive Organs—The Gastric Juice varies according to the Food—Organs in which Man differs from other Animals—Opinions of Linnaeus, Cuvier, Lawrence, Bell, and others—Objections answered—Animals trained to live upon and relish improper Food—Difference between Adaptation and Adaptability—Slaughtering of Animals opposed to the Exercise of Benevolence—Crucity to Animals—Demoralizing Influence of Torturing and Killing Animals—Cases in which Man is Justified in Destroying Animals—Processes of Decay and Nutrition—A Mixed Diet—Food should vary according to the Character of the Digestive Organs—Time in which various Articles are converted into Chyme—Experiments—Variety of Food not so necessary as a due Admixture of Nutritious and Innutritious Matter—Best kind of Bread—Vegetable Diet—Opinions of Pythagoras, Plutarch, &c.—In what Health consists—Food Nutritive and Stimulative—Stimulation not Strength—More Oxygen re-

quired when Animal Food is taken—Protracted Labor endured better on a Vegetable than on an Animal Diet—A greater Degree of Cold may be sustained on Vegetable Diet—On what the States of Health and Disease depend—Opinions of Medical Writers on the Production of Disease—Recent Origin of Certain Diseases—Direct Injuries caused by the Flesh and Milk of Animals—Decay of the Teeth—Dyspepsia cured by a Fruit and Farinaceous Diet—Extreme Debility no obstacle to the adoption of this Diet—Effects of different kinds of Food on the Lower Animals—Development most regular when the Processes are Slow—Effects of a Full Meal of Animal Food—Temper and Dispositions of Carnivorous and Herbivorous Animals—Nations living principally on Flesh more cruel than others—The Propensities prematurely Developed by Animal Diet—Injurious Effects of Animal Diet on Children—Period of Perfect Development the only one that can be indefinitely extended—Chyle and Blood from Vegetable Food more Pure—General Comparison of the Effects of Animal and Vegetable Food—View of the Subject as regards Economy—Immense Resources of Food in the Vegetable Kingdom—Best Mode of commencing Vegetable Regimen—Rules for the Preservation of Health—Fruit, Grain, Tubers for Human Food.

CONTENTS OF NOTES.

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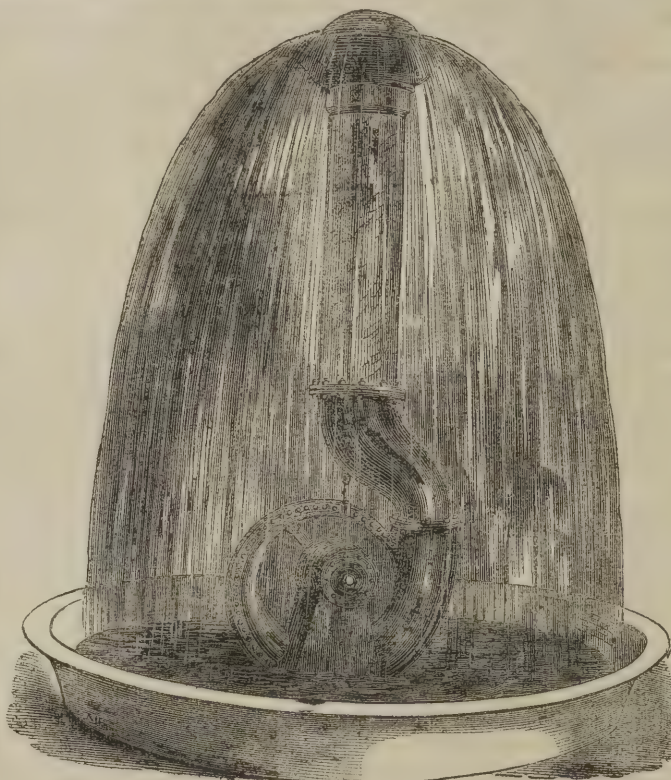
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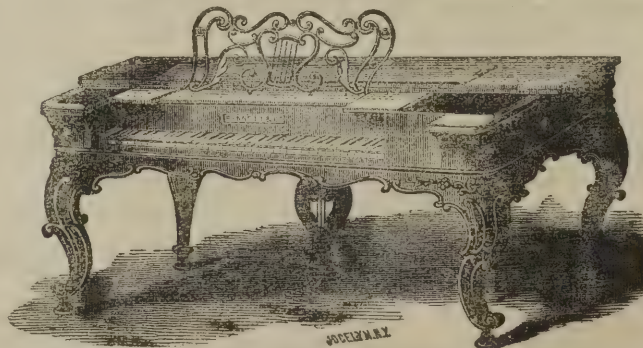
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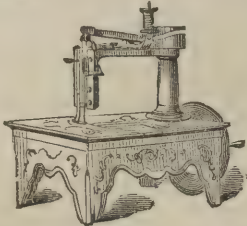
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The American Sewing Machine Company, therefore, with the utmost confidence, would draw the attention of all those whose business requires sewing-work done, to the DORCAS SEWING MACHINE, which will be found indispensable to such.

All purchasers will have gratuitous instructions in the use of the Machine furnished them at the Company's Office, which will be continued until they shall be perfectly familiar with every part of its operations.

The Dorcas Sewing Machine can be securely packed for transportation, and forwarded to any part of the world, without its running any risk of damage. The American Sewing Machine Company manufacture Cylinder and Flat Table Machines, under the Patent granted Elias Howe, of September 10, 1846. Persons run no risk in purchasing these Machines, as the Patent has been established in three suits at law before Judge Sprague, in the United States District Court of Massachusetts.

The Company would call attention, also, to SWEET'S PATENT GUIDE, which will be found of the greatest service in all work requiring binding, as they insure uniformity and neatness. For Hats, Shoes, Clothing, Mattresses, and the like, they are peculiarly suitable.

Price, \$50 to \$100.

AMERICAN SEWING MACHINE COMPANY: Office, 385 Broadway, New York; 173 Washington Street, Boston.

JOHN P. BOWKER, Jr., Agent.
June & Aug. b. d.

DR. N. EDWARDS,
DENTAL SURGEON and
Manufacturer of Artificial Teeth,
(LATE OF 333 BROADWAY.)

Would respectfully notify the inhabitants of this city, and of the country generally, that he has REMOVED to his spacious rooms, 531 BROADWAY, where he can be found at all hours. All operations in Mechanical or Surgical Dentistry performed on more favorable terms than at any other place in this city, or in the world.

N.B.—Block Teeth carved and colored to suit any case or complexion.

A Lady will be in attendance to receive and wait upon ladies and children.

Ladies can enjoy the utmost privacy while having their work done, and every convenience of a private dwelling will be found.

Ladies' names never given as reference without permission.
June 1 b. d.

BLAKE'S

FIRE

WEATHER



PATENT

AND

PROOF

PAINT.

This extraordinary substance has now been tested nearly NINE YEARS, and its

FIRE AND WEATHER-PROOF

Qualities are the most EXTRAORDINARY. Instead of the action of the weather destroying the coating, as it does ordinary Paints, it only serves to turn it into a perfect SLATE or STONE, protecting whatever is covered from the action of FIRE or WEATHER. It has just been awarded the highest

PREMIUM AT THE WORLD'S FAIR,

And has for the last four years received the highest Premiums from the Fairs of the AMERICAN INSTITUTE. Nearly every Railroad Company in the Union is using this Paint in preference to any thing yet discovered. We have hundreds of Certificates from Officers of different Roads. We select the following Roads who are using this Paint:

Reading railroad, Pennsylvania railroad, Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore railroad, York and Cumby railroad, Hudson River railroad, New York and Harlem railroad, Michigan Central railroad, Camden and Amboy railroad, Baltimore and Ohio railroad, Richmond and Fredericksburg railroad, Virginia Central railroad, Georgia railroad, Atlanta and La Grange railroad, Central railroad, Savannah, Macon and West railroad, Montgomery and West Point railroad, Jeffersonville railroad, E. Tenn. and Georgia railroad, Baltimore and Susquehanna railroad, Alabama and Tenn. railroad, Fitchburg railroad, Old Colony railroad, Mass., Western and Atlantic railroad, Charlotte and South Carolina railroad, Greenville and Columbia railroad, South Carolina railroad, Seaboard and Roanoke railroad, Eastern railroad, Boston, South Reading railroad, Mass., Newburyport and Georgetown railroad, Richmond and Danville railroad, Fall River railroad, New London, Willimantic and Palmer railroad, Ironton railroad, Cleveland and Toledo railroad, Cleveland, Cin., and Columbus railroad, Camden and Atlantic railroad, Boston and Worcester railroad, Long Island railroad, Wilmington and Baltimore railroad, Pittsburg and Steubenville railroad, Orange and Alex. railroad, Manassas Gap railroad.

The decision in the United States Court, establishing the validity of the Patent, throws the manufacture and sale of all the Fire-proof Paint entirely into my hands; but instead of increasing the price, (as many would,) I shall very materially reduce it, as I can manufacture a large quantity much cheaper proportionately than a small one.

The genuine article, ground in oil or in dry powder, can at all times be had at the

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July 11. d.

WILLIAM BLAKE, Patentee.

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UNION ADAMS,

June 31 b. d.

No. 591 BROADWAY, (Opposite the Metropolitan Hotel,) New York.

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CARD TO THE PUBLIC.

A NEW FEATURE IN DAGUERRETYPES HAS RECENTLY BEEN INTRODUCED BY BRADY,

AT HIS OLD GALLERY,

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THE extent of his Establishment enables him to produce for 50 cents, and \$1, pictures of a quality infinitely superior to the phantoms usually designated cheap pictures. This is a new feature in first-class establishments, and the fame of the artist is too well known to doubt its success. The public can now rely on obtaining as good a picture for that price as can possibly be put up, and a far better picture than can be obtained elsewhere at the same rates. Brady's New Gallery, 359 Broadway, over Thompson's Saloon, is fitted up with great taste and beauty, and possesses greater facilities for the production of first-class portraits than any similar establishment in this country. These Galleries form an elegant resort for persons of taste—containing as they do the largest collection of distinguished portraits in America. Prize Medals were awarded to Brady at the World's Fair in London, 1851, and at the Crystal Palace, New York, 1853.

BRADY'S DAGUERREAN GALLERIES, Nos. 295 & 359 Broadway, over Thompson's Saloon.

July 11. d.

MAPS.

HAVING made arrangements with the best Map Publishers in the United States, we are happy to inform our readers we are now prepared to furnish, singly or in quantity, the latest editions of pocket-maps of all the States. These maps are recently published, and corrected to the time of going to press. They show all the Railroads, Canals, principal Post-Routes, &c. They are printed on strong, tough paper, beautifully colored in counties, and put in a neatly gilt muslin case or cover, of convenient size to be carried in the pocket. We will send the following, free of postage, for 2½ cents each:

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Connecticut,	Mississippi,	Minnesota,
New York,	Louisiana,	Lake Superior,
New Jersey,	Arkansas,	N. Brunswick,
Pennsylvania,	Tennessee and	Nova Scotia,
Delaware,	Kentucky,	Canada East,
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We have also Maps of

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Maps showing the townships, which are accurate, of the States of Ohio, Missouri, Wisconsin, Iowa, Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island, New Hampshire and Vermont, and New York, showing a portion of the Canadas, put up in the same style, will be sent, prepaid, for 75 cents each.

We can furnish any map in any style, set up in any form; but those ordering maps in frames, or on rollers, must tell us how to send them, as they cannot be sent by mail.

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D. L. P. WATLEY, 4½ East Broadway, Up Stairs, over the Chatham-square Post-office. April 1 b

KEY TO GRAMMAR WITHOUT A MASTER.—Designed to instruct more in two hours' study than two years on the old system. By enclosing 25 cents a copy will be sent to any part of the United States. Address DAYTON & WENTWORTH, 86 Washington-street, Boston. June 31 d.

E. HARRISON'S

IMPROVED PATENT GRIST MILLS

Received the highest Premium at the World's Fair.

Two Hundred and Fifty of them have been sold in two Years.

OPINIONS FROM ALL QUARTERS.

WE, the undersigned Contributors, at the Sixth Exhibition of the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanical Association, in Boston, were present at the trial of grinding corn before the Judges, on the 26th of September, 1850, between the Mills known as the Nichols and Marsh's Patent, and also Edward Harrison's Patent Grist Mill, and hereby certify that the following was the result: Nichols & Marsh's Mill ground two bushels in 2½ minutes, and had forty inches the most grinding surface; Edward Harrison's Mill ground the same quantity in 14½ minutes, and with much less power.

W. P. OSBORN,
CHAS. STONE, Engineer at the Fair.
E. N. CALE.

LOWELL, MASS., Oct. 18th, 1851.

I had the pleasure of examining the operation of E. Harrison's Grist Mill, at our Fair, and hereby certify that it ground twenty-seven bushels of corn into good meal, in one hour.

I. A. BEARD, President of the Fair.

CONCORD, N. H., June 9th, 1851.

MR. HARRISON.—We have our corn-husks built and filled with a cargo of corn, and the way that the Mill we bought of you turns out the meal, is surprising to the representatives of New Hampshire.

Yours,
HOLT, BROTHERS.

We have before us a letter from Plymouth, written on Monday last, in which the writer speaks of one of these mills just put in operation on an estate belonging to Daniel Webster, and with which he ground sixteen bushels of yellow corn into fine meal in thirty-seven minutes! Old mill-wrights are perfectly astonished at the speed with which this mill operates. It has already been introduced into several counties in this State, and with perfect success, and the proprietor is now in this city to make arrangements, for its introduction into this part of the Commonwealth.—Worcester Transcript.

LOWELL, MASS., June 2d, 1852.

DEAR SIR:—After using the Mills bought of you in the place of one of my four and a half foot stone, for four or five months, I find that it works to my satisfaction. You may send me another as soon as you can.

Yours,
WM. LIVINGSTON.

NEW YORK, August 27, 1852.

MR. HARRISON:—We find that the Mill we purchased of you, answers a good purpose for grinding sulphur to an impalpable powder.

F. M. RAY, for the New England Car Spring Co.

Report of the Judges of the Exhibition, at the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanical Association.

EDWARD HARRISON'S SELF-COOLING GRIST MILL.

This Mill has a contrivance for circulating the air in and about the stones, for the purpose of keeping them cool. It will also run without feed, without damaging the stones. It grinds with great rapidity, considering its size and the quantity of power consumed. The Committee would recommend it to the favorable notice of those interested.

SIZE OF MILLS, AND QUANTITY CAN BE GROUND PER HOUR.

Twenty inches diameter will grind 4 to 6 bushels per hour, Price \$100. Thirty inches will grind 20 bushels per hour, Price \$200. Thirty-six inches will grind 30 bushels per hour, Price \$300. Terms cash.

Application for E. HARRISON'S MILLS must be addressed to

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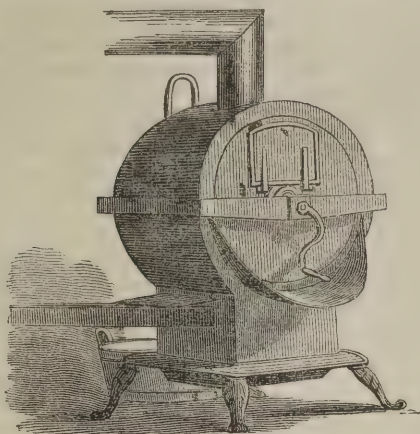
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MENTAL SCIENCE; a Course of Lectures delivered before the Library Society of the Western Institute, by Rev. G. S. WEAVER. Published at the request of the Society.

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NO. 1 WASHING MACHINE.

J. T. KING AND CO'S. PATENT
WASHING AND DRYING MACHINE

Is no longer an experiment, having been fairly and faithfully tested during two years in some of the best Laundries in the United States. Devoting our whole time to perfecting the different Machines, we have taken few steps to bring them before the public, yet we have sold a great many of them, and received numerous recommendations from perfectly reliable persons, similar to the following:

PUBLIC WASHING AND BATHING ESTABLISHMENT.

DEAR SIR:—The Patent Washing Apparatus you put up in the Public Washing and Bathing Establishment, Nos. 141 and 143 Mott Street, gives general satisfaction; unlike all other Washing Machines, it works as well in practice as theory, and I take pleasure in recommending it to the public. The principle upon which it operates, I believe to be the only correct one to purify the fabric thoroughly, without injury. The clothing being alternately in steam and suds, the steam opens the fibres of the fabric, which allows the alkaline properties of the suds to neutralize the grease, when the dirt rinses off without difficulty, and the constant escape of steam carries off all impurities.

It is invaluable to the Institution, not only on account of the great saving of labor, but enables us to furnish each bather with towels as thoroughly purified as when new, no matter how dirty they may have been; and as there is no rubbing, pressure or friction in its operation, it is less injurious to the clothing than the old process.

DR. T. READ, Superintendent.

NEW YORK, January 20, 1853.

GENTLEMEN:—I have had in use for some time King's Washing Apparatus, operated by hand, which I consider one of the greatest labor, time-saving and economical inventions of the day, as one woman, with it, can wash from three to five hundred pieces in an hour; and articles which are almost impossible to get clean by the old process, by this are made beautifully white, and without the least injury to the fabric.

EDWARD PHALON, 517 Broadway.

To J. T. King & Co., 90 Pearl Street.

NEW YORK, September 15, 1853.

I have in operation at my Laundry, in Fifth Avenue and Seventy-fourth Street, where I do the washing of the Cunard Line of Steamers, King's Washing and Drying Apparatus, which has been in operation more than a year, works to our perfect satisfaction, and I take pleasure in recommending it, not only on account of the great saving of labor and soap, but there being no rubbing, pressure, or friction in its operation, the clothing must wear longer than when washed by any other process.

I have washed and dried, in King's Washing and Drying Apparatus, thirty blankets, with one bar of soap, in the short time of fifteen minutes.

H. STEEL.

NEW ORLEANS, March 10, 1853.

J. T. KING & CO.—GENTS:—The Washing Machine you sold Col. Christmas and myself, turned out finely.

T. CHOLSON.

We, the undersigned, having seen J. T. King's Washing Apparatus in operation at the Fair of the Maryland Institute, have no hesitation in saying it will accomplish all it claims for it. The most soiled clothing were put into the Apparatus, and in five minutes came out perfectly clean, and looked much whiter than when washed by the old process.

John S. Selby, Actuary of the Maryland Institute; Zenas Barnum, Barnum's Hotel; John F. Meredith, James Henderson, Hayward, Bartlett & Co., S. B. Sexton, Wm. Guy, United States Hotel; B. C. S. Bennett, S. T. Taylor, Jos. Simms, N. F. Blacklock.

NEW YORK, February 11, 1853.

I have one of Mr. J. T. King's Family Washing Machines in use, and am perfectly satisfied with the performance of it. As a labor-saving machine it stands unrivalled; one woman can do the work with it in one hour that two can in a day without it.

ELIJAH P. JENKS, Westchester County.

We have just completed Machines for the Board of Governors of the Alms House, Randall's Island, which will wash, rinse and dry 600 pieces in 35 minutes, enabling them to dispense with the services of one hundred washwomen since their machines have been put in operation.

The following are some of the Hotels, Public Institutions, and Private Families in which these machines are used:

Bennett House and Spencer's Hotel, Cincinnati; La Pierre House and Pennsylvania Hospital, Philadelphia; Idiot Asylum, Albany; Ladies' Institute, Pittsfield; and State Reform School, Westboro', Massachusetts; Ladies' Institute, Gorham, Maine; and Ladies' Institute, Mechenburg, N. C., and Ladies' Institute, Bloomfield, N. J.; Winter Iron Works, Montgomery, Ala.; Sanderson's Hotel, Gramercy Park, N. Y.; E. Phalon, 517 Broadway; A. Merwin, Esq., 56 St. Mark's Place; W. M. Caldwell, 58 East 34th St.; Wm. Carpenter, 78 Livingston Street; Mrs. Brown, No. 1 State Street; W. W. Stone, 27 East 22d Street; C. A. Sicken, Esq., Astor House; Geo. Comstock, San Francisco; J. W. Caldwell, Meriden, Connecticut; Major A. V. Summley, Marietta, Geo.; G. P. Locke, Memphis, Tenn.; J. D. Van Buren, New Windsor, N. Y.; F. Troutman, Paris, Kentucky; J. P. Delgado, Havana, Cuba; Rev. J. G. Legare, Orangeburg, S. C., and Mrs. Elsie, Charleston; Leonard Appleby, N. J.; W. Raschmuller, Hicksville, L. I.; A. J. De M. Faleco, Consul General, Brazil; Chas. Kelsey, Esq., Strong Place, Brooklyn, L. I.; H. H. Mason, Springfield, Vermont.

We make the Washing Machines in four different forms, and ten different sizes, viz:

No. 1. Is set up like a small stove about two feet square, generates its own steam, washes and boils the clothing, and holds from one to three dozen pieces; Price \$30. No. 2. Is constructed similar to No. 1, about three feet square, holds two to six dozen pieces; Price \$75. No. 3. Is same size as No. 1, with a top boiler by which two portions of water are heated by the same fire; Price \$15. No. 4. Is constructed same as No. 3, with top boiler same as No. 2; Price \$125. No. 5. Is to be supplied with steam from stove or cooking range, and operated by hand. No. 6. Is supplied with steam from a separate steam boiler, is operated by hand, and washes and boils the clothing, holding 25 to 50 pieces; Price \$150. No. 7. Larger than No. 6, but in other respects the same, holding 50 to 100 pieces; Price \$200. No. 8. Is supplied with steam from a separate boiler, operated by power, changes its own motion, washes, boils and rinses the clothing, holding 75 to 150 pieces; Price \$250. No. 9. Is same as No. 8, excepting size larger, holding from 100 to 200 pieces; Price \$350.

We also make machines to extract the water from clothing, &c., in 3 to five minutes, without wringing or pressure of any kind. No. 1 Drying Machine is operated by hand or power; Price \$150. No. 2 Drying Machine operated by power only; Price \$350.

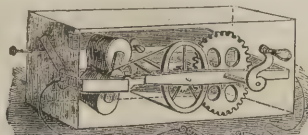
In addition to the Washing and Drying Apparatus, we furnish every thing connected with a complete Laundry—Steam Boilers, Engines, Pipes, Mangles, Pumps, Sad Irons, Iron Hangers, &c. What we do not manufacture ourselves, we will furnish at the lowest manufacturers' prices. We also furnish Heating and Cooking Apparatus for Private Dwellings, Boarding Houses, Hotels and Hospitals.

A Machine in operation at 3 o'clock P. M., daily, at the Crystal Palace.

J. T. KING & CO.,

Office, 951 Broadway, upper corner of Murray Street.
Factory, Thirty-seventh Street, between Eighth and Ninth Avenues.

Aug. 11. D.

DAVIS' PATENT
AGNETO-ELECTRIC
MACHINE,

FOR NERVOUS DISEASES.

EACH MACHINE IS STAMPED "PATENT."

THIS MACHINE IS WIDELY KNOWN AS THE BEST ARTICLE IN USE FOR NERVOUS DISEASES.

IT REQUIRES NO ACIDS OR LIQUIDS. TO PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS IT IS PARTICULARLY RECOMMENDED.

Take Notice—This Machine is enclosed in a neat box having brass corners.

The Manufacturers submit the following (among many) eminent testimonials to the public.

From Professor Silliman, of Yale College:

Mr. ARI DAVIS—Dear Sir:—Dr. Walter Kidder has exhibited to me a Magneto-Electric Machine invented by you. For neatness, compactness, and facility and energy of operation, it is far superior to any instrument of the kind which I have seen. For medical application it possesses very desirable advantages.

B. SILLIMAN, Senior.

New York, April 28, 1854.

From Professor Page, of the Smithsonian Institution, Washington:

WASHINGTON, March 23d, 1854.

MR. ARI DAVIS—Dear Sir:—Upon examination and trial, I find your Magneto-Electric Machine more efficient for its size than any I have ever seen. The improvement you have made is one possessing much scientific interest. Yours respectfully, CHS. G. PAGE.

From Dr. Chilton, the eminent Chemist.

Dr. W. KIDDER—Astor House:—I have examined the Magneto-Electric Machines invented and made by Mr. Ari Davis. They are the simplest and most efficient I have seen. The mechanical arrangement reflects great credit upon the inventor.

JAMES R. CHILTON, M.D., Chemist.

New York, April 29, 1854.

MANUFACTURED BY W. KIDDER, Sole Proprietor, whose signature is attached to all genuine Machines, and all persons are cautioned against manufacturing or selling any infringement on these Patents, as they will be prosecuted.

EATON BROTHERS, 212 Pearl street, New York.

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Aug 11.

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St. . . . 4, 7, 9, 10 A.M., 12 M., & 3, 4, 5, 6

P.M.

TARRYTOWN . . . 7.10, 10 A.M. & 3, 4, 5.30, 10.30 P.M.

PEEKSKILL . . . 4, 7.10, 9, 10 A.M., 12 M., & 3, 4,

5.30, 6 P.M.

FOR THE EAST.

BOSTON via STONINGTON.—Steamers C. Vauder-

bilt and Commodore.—Pier 2, N.R., 5 P.M.

BOSTON via FALL RIVER.—Steamers Empire State,

and Bay State.—Pier 4, N.R., 5 P.M.

BOSTON via NORWICH.—Steamers Worcester and

Knickerbocker.—Foot of Cortlandt St.,

5 P.M.

BOSTON.—New Haven Railroad.—Canal Street,

8 A.M. & 4 P.M.

SPRINGFIELD.—New Haven Railroad.—Canal St.,

8, 11.30 A.M. & 4 P.M.

HARTFORD.—New Haven Railroad.—Canal Street,

8, 11.30 A.M. & 4 P.M.

Steamers City of Hartford and Granite

State.—Peck Slip, 4 P.M.

NEW HAVEN.—New Haven Railroad.—Canal Street

7, 9, 11.30 A.M. & 3, 4 P.M.

Return, 5.30, 6.45, 9.35 A.M. & 1.10, 9.25 P.M.

PORT CHESTER.—New Haven Railroad.—Canal St.,

7, 9.15, 11.30 A.M. & 6.15 P.M.

FOR THE SOUTH.

PHILADELPHIA.—Amboy Railroad.—Pier 1, N.R.,

7 A.M. & 2 P.M.

Return, 7 A.M. & 2 P.M.

PHILADELPHIA.—New Jersey Railroad.—Foot of

Liberty Street, 7, 9, 11 A.M. & 4, 5.30 P.M.

Return, 1.30, 3, 9 A.M. & 4.15, 5.30 P.M.

EASTON.—Morris and Essex Railroad.—Foot Cort-

landt Street, 5.30 A.M.

ORANGE.—Morris and Essex Railroad.—Foot Cort-

landt Street, 12 M.

DOVER.—Morris and Essex Railroad.—Foot Cort-

landt Street, 8.30 A.M., 3.30 P.M.

MORRISTOWN.—Morris and Essex Railroad.—Foot

Cortlandt St., 8.30 A.M., 4, 6 P.M.

NORFOLK, PETERSBURG AND RICHMOND.—

Steamer Jamestown.—Pier 13, N.R., Satur-

day, 3 P.M.

FOR THE WEST.

BUFFALO.—Erie Railroad.—(Express Train)—Foot

Duane Street, 6 A.M.

CHICAGO.—Erie Railroad.—(Express Train)—Foot

Duane Street, 6 P.M.

DUNKIRK.—Erie Railroad.—(Mail Train)—Foot

Duane Street, 8.15 A.M.

DUNKIRK.—Erie Railroad.—(Express Train)—Foot

Duane Street, 7 A.M. & 6 P.M.

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OMER PACHA.

THE events now transpiring in the East have brought into European notoriety several remarkable personages, among whom we may prominently mention OMER PACHA, commander of the Turkish army of the Danube.

The battle of Oltenitza, in which the Orientals displayed, in defence of their outraged country, such dauntless heroism, has also exhibited to the world proofs of able generalship, magnanimity, and coolness in the conduct of their commander, which has awakened everywhere surprise and admiration. A few particulars of the career of this remarkable man, for which we are chiefly indebted to the *Journal des Debats*, may be pleasing to our readers.

Omer Pacha is a native of Croatia, a country where some remarkably curious national customs exist. He is, consequently, by birth an Austrian subject. He was born in 1801, at Vlaski, a village situate in the circle of Ogulini, thirteen leagues from Fiume. His family name is Latkes. His father was Lieutenant-Administrator of the circle; his uncle was a priest of the United Greek Church. Admitted when very young into the School of Mathematics of Thurm, near Carlsstadt, in Transylvania, and after having completed his studies with distinction, the young Latkes entered the corps of the Ponts et Chaussées, which in Austria is organized on a military footing. In 1830, in consequence of a misunderstanding with his superiors, he left for Turkey, and embraced Islamism. Chosrew Pacha, who was then Seraskier, took him under his protection, procured him admission into the regular army, and attached him to his personal staff. He even gave him his ward in marriage, who was one of the richest heiresses of Constantinople, and the daughter of one of the Janissaries whose head he had caused to be cut off in 1827, when that corps revolted against the Sultan Mahmoud. In 1833, Latkes, who had taken the name of Omer, was chief of battalion, and was appointed aid-de-camp and interpreter to General Chrzanowski, who had charge of the instruction of the Ottoman troops encamped near Constantinople. Omer was thenceforward actively employed in the reorganization of the Turkish army, and, still protected by Chosrew Pacha, obtained successively important missions and command in the army. The troubles of Syria and the Albanian insurrection of 1846, gave him occasion to distinguish himself, and attracted to him the attention of the Sultan. He was sent to Kurdistan, and succeeded in obtaining the submission of that province, which was nearly independent of the Porte. Named, in 1848, to the command of the army sent to the Danubian provinces, he made the authority of the Sultan observed, while at the same time he respected the susceptibilities and privileges of those provinces, placed, as they were, under the double protection of Turkey and Russia. The year 1851 was the most brilliant period of the military career of Omer Pacha. Named Commander-in-Chief of Bosnia, the principal chiefs of which had refused to recognize the Tanzimat, that is, the new organization of the empire, he combated successfully, though with an inferior force, the Beys of that country. At last he was sent to Montenegro, where he found himself, for the first time, commanding a regular army of ten thousand men. The intervention of Austria, as is known, put a term to that expedition before any decisive operations could be commenced. At the present date, Omer Pacha is stated to be at the head of nearly one hundred thousand men. He is described as displaying great activity in its organization, and is occupied in fortifying the country which may become the theatre of war. Omer Pacha is about 52 years of age, and below the middle height, but with a martial expression of countenance. With the same facility he speaks the Servian, the Italian, and the German tongues. After the insurrection of Hungary, he undertook the defence of the refugees whose extradition had been demanded by Austria and Russia. He proceeded to

Schumla, where he made acquaintance with the principal refugees, and on his arrival at Constantinople interfered zealously with the Sultan in their favor. He took several of them with him to Bosnia and Montenegro, and confided to them important posts. Some of them have distinguished themselves greatly, and have remained in the service of Turkey.

In the "Frontier Lands of the Christian and Turk," an exceedingly interesting work recently published, are some details of the campaign in Bosnia, where Omer Pacha greatly distinguished himself; but what will render the Turkish commander even more illustrious, in our estimation, is the humanity which everywhere marked his conduct. We are told that when Ivanska was attacked by the rebels, and "the Albanians approached, with Julecca, the former rebel chief of Albania, at their head, the Sipahis commenced firing on them. The Albanians charged them,

and the Albanian chief replied that it would be impossible to get them in for some time; he, therefore, sent Dervish Pacha with two companies of infantry, to bring them out of the town. The latter found them ransacking houses and burning them when they were empty. He took them to Omer Pacha, driving before them the live stock they had carried off, and transporting as they best could, all the spoil which they had taken. Omer Pacha then summoned the whole population to appear before him, and the unfortunate people came in fear and trembling; they were agreeably surprised when they were told to claim their property.

"Three hundred and ninety-five cows, oxen, buffaloes, sheep, goats and swine, were thus restored to their rightful owners; and all the clothes, caldrons, arms, money, and other articles which had been seized, were conveyed to the town with shouts of joy. A general order was then read to the Albanians, informing them that if such conduct should

ever recur, the persons robbed should be indemnified out of their pay. Fifteen Greeks were arrested for following the irregular troops with the view of purchasing their booty. What they had already bought from them was restored to the townspeople; and, after they had each received a severe beating, they were dismissed from the camp with ignominy. Omer Pacha paid fifteen hundred piastres, on the part of the government, to each of the proprietors of the cottages which had been burnt by the Albanians; and several of the soldiers who belonged to these families obtained leave of absence to assist in rebuilding them, while a larger sum was given to them in order that recruiting might be encouraged."

We will conclude this brief notice of Omer Pacha with the following proclamation to his army, which contains a nobility of sentiment that could not well be surpassed:—

"Soldiers! When we shall have to engage the enemy, we will stand together firmly and courageously, and will even, in order to take vengeance on him, sacrifice our lives. That is what we have sworn on the Koran to do. You are Mussulmans, and I have not the slightest doubt that you will, if necessary, sacrifice life for the religion and government of your country. But if there be amongst you a single man in fear of fighting, let him now declare it; for it is too perilous for a commander to present himself before the enemy with such men. Whoever is attacked with fear, shall be employed in the hospitals and in other service; but afterwards, whoever shall turn his back to the enemy, shall be shot. On the other hand, let those who are willing to die for their religion and for their Sultan's throne remain in their ranks. Being faithful to their religion, they are thereby united to God; and if they

show resolution, God will certainly give them the victory. Soldiers! let us purify our heart, and then trust to the assistance of God. Let us in our battles be ready to sacrifice ourselves as our ancestors have done before us; and as they bequeathed to us our country and our religion, let us take care to bequeath them to our children. You all know that the object of this life is to serve God and the Sultan properly, and so to gain everlasting bliss in heaven! Soldiers! whoever is a man of honor ought to have these sentiments. May God protect us!"



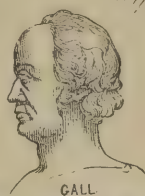
[OMER PACHA, COMMANDER OF THE TURKISH FORCES ON THE DANUBE.]

while the artillery opened a tremendous succession of volleys to intimidate them. The rebels abandoned the ditch, and ran into the town; but they did not stop there, but attempted to form on the plain beyond it. Ibrahim Pacha had gone round the town with the cavalry, and attacked them. He completely routed them; and fortunately the hedges and other enclosures prevented the dragoons from pursuing them far, otherwise a great massacre might have taken place. The Albanians, meanwhile, were pillaging the town. The loss was six Albanians killed, and thirteen wounded; two lieutenants, one corporal, and three privates of the dragoons were wounded; while twenty-five rebels were killed, principally by the lances of the cavalry; but the number of the wounded, which must have been considerable, was not ascertained.

"When Omer Pacha came up, he found the action was over, and only twenty of the one thousand Albanians with their bairac, or standard. He ordered Julecca, their commanding officer, to recall them to their colors; but the Alba-

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AMERICAN PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL.



A

Repository of Science, Literature, and General Intelligence.

VOL. XX. NO. 3.]

NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER, 1854.

[\$1.00 A YEAR.

Published by
FOWLERS AND WELLS,
No. 308 Broadway, New York.

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We must beg our subscribers to excuse the late appearance of the present number. In consequence of the unprecedented drought, the effect of which has been extensively felt, the supply of water that drives the mills of the Company which manufacture our paper became diminished, and they were unable to deliver it as early as usual. We trust we may soon be blessed with copious showers, and that such a delay will not again occur.

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Phrenology.

"When a man properly understands himself, mentally and physically, his road to happiness is smooth, and society has a strong guaranty for his good conduct and usefulness."—Hon. T. J. Rusk.

REASON AND INSTINCT.

BY W. C. ROGERS, M.D.

REASON is that faculty of the human mind which intentionally adapts means to ends, with a knowledge or belief, on the part of the actor, that the means employed will produce the ends desired.

As there are very many at the present day who affect to consider Reason and Instinct as attributes the same in kind, but differing in degree, I shall proceed to point out the distinctions embodied in the two terms, and endeavor to controvert an opinion so subversive of the dignity and exaltation of man—an opinion which, in the language of another, is the offspring of "that debasing philosophy, so common at this day, that looks upon man as little more than a somewhat improved orang."

"An instinct," says Paley, "is a propensity prior to experience, and independent of instruction;" and to render the distinction between it and reason still more apparent, we may further define it as the unintentional adaptation of means to ends, *without* a knowledge or belief on the part of the animal, that the means employed will produce the ends desired. Those sentient powers constituting the *spirit*, the *essence* of the brute, whose spontaneous and unvarying manifestations we designate *Instinct*, and which act from *within*, are perfectly harmonious in design and accomplishment with those powers whose known activities we characterize as *Natural Laws*, and which act from *without* upon the brute; consequently, the brute, endowed with a feeble will, morally unaccountable, wholly unimaginative, and but partially reflective, lives strictly in accordance with the law within and with the law without,

and neither does nor can do violence to one, the other, or to both these laws. From this negative character of his psychological endowments, the integrity or continuance of his life depends solely upon the coördinate and consentaneous activity of these two classes of powers, and both these classes being perfect in character, limited in extent and intensity, and in no wise conflicting with the laws of his mental organization, the brute continues in existence until the end of his creation has been accomplished, and then, if undomesticated, sinks into oblivion by a gradual and painless decay.

There is a sacred character to that mysterious something we call Life, which leads the most brutal of men to hold it in reverent regard, partly because its mystery is profoundly inexplicable, its origin involved in darkness, its problem unsolved, and apparently insoluble, its extinction a sinking into vacant obscurity, and the consequences of this extinction calamitous to its earthly embodiment; and partly because its very mystery would seem to declare it an undying principle, capable of a progressive development from high to higher, and created by an all-wise Father for spontaneous and unending happiness. Hence, we find that men in all ages have ascribed to brutes an immortal soul, and have considered their acts of instinctive reason as the results of a remembered faculty once their own in the past, or as a prescience of a nobler development to become their own in the future.

This deep respect for the sanctity of life, and this opinion of the undying nature of its essence, have become the heir-looms of modern science; and we now find a belief in the existence of the souls of beasts a prominent clause in the creeds of the philosopher and natural historian. Says Prichard, with a depth of reverent feeling which must command the respect of all, "It is difficult to discover a valid argument that limits the possession of an immaterial principle to man. The phenomena of feeling, of desire and aversion, of love and hatred, of fear and revenge, and the perception of external relations manifested in the life of brutes, imply, not only through the analogy

which they display to the human faculties, but likewise from all that we can learn or conjecture of their particular nature, the superadded existence of a principle distinct from the mere mechanism of material bodies." Here, then, in man's own spiritual nature, is the foundation of the opinion that Reason is but Instinct of a larger growth. He began by ascribing a soul to the brute; how, then, could he deny to it the lesser attribute of reason?

But to return from this digression.

"There is a series of anatomical facts connected with this subject which seem to demonstrate that instinct is, in its essential nature, a different principle from reason. By comparing the faculties of different animals, we find that these two powers generally exist in a kind of inverse ratio to each other; the more perfectly organized animals possessing a larger share of reason, and those that are less so being more directed by instinct. Now, by observing the nervous systems of these animals respectively, we find that there is a gradation in the comparative size of the brain and nerves which corresponds to the state of their faculties. In man, where reason exists in the greatest degree, and where instinct holds a subordinate place, the brain is the largest in comparison with the rest of the nervous system. In quadrupeds and birds the size of the brain decreases, while that of the spinal marrow and nerves increases; this comparative scale goes on through the amphibia and fish until we arrive at some of the insect tribes, which, although they possess a variety of organs and many elaborate functions, yet have very small and imperfect brains. And we observe that the faculties of reason and instinct bear a respective ratio to the comparative size of the brain and nerves. In quadrupeds we have very decisive proof of the operation of instinct, although still with an evident portion of reason; in cold-blooded animals instinct very greatly predominates, and to this faculty we shall probably, upon mature reflection, refer many of the varied operations of insect tribes, their variety and perfection depending rather upon the variety and perfection of their organs of sense and motion, than upon the nature of the principle which directs their actions."—*Bostock's Syst. Phys.*, pp. 766, 767.

Many of the instinctive actions of the lower animals we may, therefore, regard as *automatic*, and not voluntary; since they are performed, not by the will acting through the medium of the brain and nervous system, but by the reflex action of the sensory ganglia responding to sensations excited by external or internal impressions. Here, then, is an explanation of the marvellous ability of birds and insects to remain for hours in the continued exercise of their organs of locomotion, being excited thereto either by the promptings of hunger, or of some other vague want of their natures, which seeks its own satisfaction by these long-continued exertions, which are as little fatiguing to them as are the consensual movements of our eyes and eyelids to us.

But while the attribute of Reason is a characteristic of the mind of man alone, it is not possessed in an equal degree of power by all men. In this respect it differs widely from the instinct of animals, which are equally powerful in all members of the same species. The beaver builds

his dam, and the bee and the wasp their nests and cells, in the same manner, of the same materials, and with the same readiness and skill that the first created beavers, bees, and wasps used and exercised when they first essayed to do the bidding of the blind impulses within. In all the time elapsing from their creation to the present day, they have improved in no respect, and the first attempt of the young is as perfect and as speedy in its accomplishment as the last attempt of its most aged living progenitor. Hence, we may infer that the Instinct of the brute is *perfect* and *unimprovable*, while the Reason of man is *imperfect*, and indefinitely *improvable*.

There is reason to believe that the means and improvements observable in the mentality of animals have been excited in them by the stimulus of the presence of man, (who is to them, as Bacon has observed, "instead of a God, or melior natural,") in accordance with an adaptiveness impressed upon them, *ab initio*, by the Creator, in order that they might be the more serviceable to man in their various subordinate capacities. But while we accord Reason to man, and Instinct to the brute, we cannot but acknowledge that each is governed, to a measured extent, by the attribute of the other. As the instincts preside over the animal functions, which have for their object the preservation of the individual and the continuance of the species, they are powerful in the brute, whose life is mere animation, and predominate over that small spark of reason which domestication or the fear of man has enkindled within. With man, however, the preservation of life, and the continuance of the species, are of secondary importance, as compared with that moral and intellectual advancement which is alone to solve the problem of his existence. But as all men have not an equal capacity for advancement in moral and intellectual strength, as they are not all equally human in the possession of this great attribute, reason, we furnish the occasion and the proof of the poet's lines:

"Our little lives are kept in equipoise
By opposite attractions and desires:
The struggle of the instinct that enjoys,
And the more noble instinct that aspires."

From a consideration of these facts and arguments, we say that the lower orders of creation are, in their highest psychical manifestations, governed by *instinctive reason*, while we accord to man alone a submission to the supremacy of Reason.

Having established one point, let us return to a closer consideration of our subject.

An act of reason consists essentially in observation, comparison, and reflection.

It is evident that observation must be the first step in reasoning, since the mind must be supplied with images, or personified ideas, before it can act inductively. The ideas thus gained form the basis of general language, or the language of observation. Observation furnishes us with a knowledge of the qualities of objects, and the consideration of these qualities leads us to a knowledge of the abstract, the essential. In order to comprehend and to enlarge this latter knowledge, the mind must be under the dominance of a controlling will, which, by closing the avenues of sense, will enable it to acquire the power of acting from notions, instead of from mere

images. Without this power thus gained by a systematic training or education, the mind cannot long act upon the abstract without returning at short intervals to rest upon the concrete.

Before material things can be acted upon by our minds, they must come within the range of our senses, in order that we may take cognizance of their properties, and learn of their reality by comparison. Thus with ideas. No matter how abstruse, subtle, or immaterial they in their nature may be, they must still be presented in such a manner that the mind is enabled to perceive in them that relation to the material or to other ideas of the abstract, which will bring them within its comprehension by comparison, or they remain for ever dormant, or so faintly shadowed within as to elude the grasp, and defy the powers of expression.

But while the great basis of our knowledge thus rests upon observation and comparison, its superstructure may safely be said to be reared by reflection. As in paintings by the old masters, long-continued study alone enables us to perceive their beauties, to catch all their inspiration, and to conceive all their suggestions: so in the works by the Divine Master, that repeated *mental* observation and comparison which constitutes reflection, coupled with an ability for long-continued and protracted abstraction, will alone enable us to perceive the truth which underlies all our knowledge, to look beyond the thing that *seems* to that which *is*, to look through nature up to Nature's God. While there is this intimate connection between perception and reason, the former may exist as the only attribute of an individual mind, though, from the nature of the latter, the converse cannot be true. As an instance of the perceptive powers possessed in their highest degree of activity and strength, unaccompanied by any trace of the reasoning faculty, we may instance the daughter of Addison, the celebrated English essayist of the last century. So perfect were her powers of observation and retention, that nothing escaped either, and yet she was a perfect idiot, incapable of tracing the least connection between the most apparent cause and its most simple and obvious effect.

Instances are very numerous of the possession of the faculty of reason, or, in this connection, of abstract thought, greater in activity than the accompanying perceptive powers; but no instances are on record in which the former were perfect in their action while the latter were either remarkably deficient or wholly wanting; and for an obvious reason: it would be impossible to adapt means to ends, to compare facts with each other, or mental impressions with external things, or to deduce inferences from facts, or to perform such other offices as fall within the province of reason, without the ability to perceive the means, to notice and collect the facts, and to observe those external things whereby originate our mental impressions. Hence we perceive the necessity of an equal balance between the powers of observation and reflection, since only that man's mind is well balanced, and his ability to reason the most perfect, whose perceptive and reasoning powers are relatively equal in size, strength, and activity, so that observation is instantaneous, reasoning is quick and certain, and the results speedily attained and instantly practicable.

PRACTICAL PHRENOLOGY.

NO. VI.

BY NELSON SIZER.

UTILITY is preeminently the American idea, and the more immediate, the better. It may be, in many points of view, regarded as a national fault, but it were better to err in being too practical and utilitarian than to dream in an æsthetic reverie, or waste life in a labyrinth of impracticable abstractions.

Among the ivy-clad abbeys of aristocratic Europe which have been old for a thousand years, where one road, tree, or house more or less are unknown to "the oldest inhabitant," a conservative, non-progressive state of mind may be expected. In a country like ours, however, we have too many new States to found, forests to clear, prairie fallows to break up, new roads, bridges, ships, and houses to build, to waste time and thought on that which will not *pay*, and pay at once.

In no other country has the idea of universal education at the public expense been so fully realized as in the United States, and this has prepared the public mind to yearn after a better system of *home-training* for the young; and very many persons who have obtained a glimpse of the teachings of Phrenology, and its bearings on this most important branch of education, have ventured to try it, although their good grandparents have reiterated in their ears, "Spare the rod and spoil the child."

It is not our present purpose to repudiate corporeal punishment in every case, but to show that "hard cases" can be governed and reformed without it. We have known children that were whip-hardened and past reasonable hope of amendment by that means, who have been completely subdued to an amiable and willing obedience by other and more humane measures.

What part of human nature is highest in character and therefore most influential? Certainly not the sense of fear or the emotions of bodily pain. Intellect, moral feeling, ambition, social love, each is more powerful for good, as an element in home education, than all the mere animal feelings combined. Yet how few parents and teachers seem to understand this! When they are in good-humor and have a plenty of time, they will either entirely overlook faults, or condescend to train the child by an address to some of its better feelings; but if exasperated by waywardness or positive disobedience and vicious conduct, they fall upon the culprit ferociously, and attempt, by beating, to reclaim it. This is merely animal feeling arrayed against similar impulses in the child; and the result is, discouragement or dogged hardening in vice. At all events it produces a passionate, morose disposition, if the child have sufficient stamina to make him a man.

A fact in illustration of our position will show the practical utility of Phrenology in family government. A little boy in Philadelphia, not four years old, was brought to us for examination, and he was described as possessed of a fearless and ferocious disposition when provoked, and at such times very disobedient and ungovernable. We advised the father to use mild measures in his training, always to keep his own temper, and ignore the whip. The boy is intelligent and affectionate, very susceptible to superior influences, but rough treatment makes him excessively stubborn and reckless in his temper.

The father returned home after the examination and reported our remarks to the child's mother and grandmother, who were as incredulous of the efficacy of any thing but the whip for *such* a boy, in his terrible fits of anger, as it is possible for any one of our readers to be. The mother promised to join the father in trying the new method, but the grandmother wisely looked over her spectacles, and for the thousandth time quoted Solomon as the "end of the law" in domestic government.

In a few days the boy became angry and turbulent, when his mother shut him up in a chamber, as a punishment, in lieu of a whipping. As soon as he was left alone, he cast about to see what he could do to vent his wrath, and having a hard ball in his hand, he threw it with all his power into the face of the mirror and shivered it to fragments. The women trembled for the fate of the boy when the father should come home. The boy was led to expect a severe whipping, and as soon as his father returned he bravely said to him, "The mirror is broken."

"Ah!" said the father, "how did that happen?"

"Willie did it," was the little fellow's prompt reply, endeavoring to face the matter as bravely as possible.

The father took the child gently by the hand, and went with him to the room and looked upon the "ruin he had wrought," and inquired why he did it.

"Mother had no business to shut me up where it was, if she did not wish me to break it," was his reply.

"I am sorry, very sorry, Willie, that you did it," was all the father said, and left the room and joined the family.

"Are you not going to whip that child for willfully breaking the mirror?" inquired the grandmother.

"No, I am not."

"Then he will be ruined, utterly!"

"He is nearly so now, and I am resolved to follow the advice of the Phrenologists, for a while, at least, and test the result," said the father.

Every night for a week as they retired, and every morning on passing the broken mirror, the father would stop before it and say, "I am sorry." This he said and nothing more.

This worked upon the mind of Willie, and he was sorry too, but that did not mend the mirror.

Not long after, the servant girl offended him at the table, and he hurled his fork at her head, which she dodged, and the fork passed on and broke another mirror.

"Why, Willie," said the father, hastily, "what did you do that for?"

"She dodged her head, or it would not have hit the mirror."

"But then it would have hit *her*; perhaps put out her eyes, and that would have been worse than to break the mirror," replied the father.

For weeks the broken mirrors were an eyesore to the family, but to none more so than to Willie: the father sighed as he looked at them, and was sorry, and he was not alone in his sorrow.

After a time the women proposed to have new glasses put in. "No," said the father, "I would not take five dollars for them as they are; let them frown in their desolation a while longer."

In process of time, Willie wanted some new plaything bought, but the father said he must save up money for a long time to buy new mirrors to replace the broken ones.

Willie finally told his father that he might take all his money to help to buy new mirrors, for it made him *so* sorry to see them.

The father consented to replace them if Willie thought it would be possible for him to curb his anger so as not to break them again: he promised and has kept his word. Whenever he gets angry, to say "mirror," or point to one, works like a charm, and the whip from that day to this has not been used nor required. The parents learned a lesson, and so did the child; and the father, this 2d day of August, told us that phrenological light had saved his boy and himself a world of trouble and anxiety.

Phrenological Cabinet, }
231 Arch St., Philadelphia. }

THE TALKERS.—There are two classes of people who find their way through the world without eliciting serious notice—those who say too little, and those who talk too much. There is still another class—a fusion of the above-mentioned classes, who *talk* a great deal, but say *nothing*.

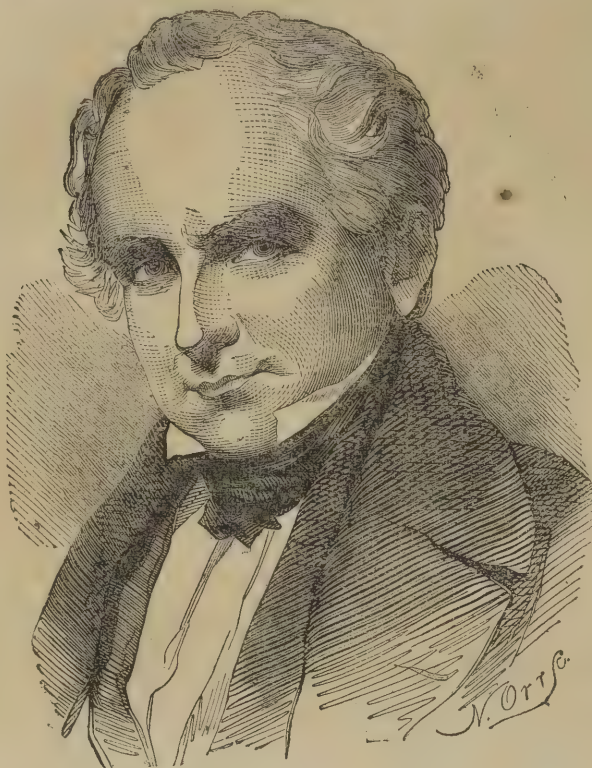
AMERICAN BACKWOODSMEN.

BY I. REED.

To contribute a mite to the study of man, it is our design to communicate our observations upon a peculiar class of men known as "Western Hunters," or "Backwoodsmen." Having occasionally met with these and applied the phrenological rule, we give the result.

They are sprung from a hardy and adventurous ancestry, and have a remarkable development of the motive system. They are, in height, more frequently above than below six feet, and have broad, square, but stooping shoulders. Their limbs are powerful; there being a large bone and a heavy muscle. The face is long and the features coarse—a heavy eyebrow projecting over a most keen and penetrating eye—an eye that has daunted many an intruder, or perhaps cowed the fiercest forest beast. The voice is generally harsh, but is often of a feminine character. The zygoma is long and prominent. The forehead is generally narrow, but elevated. The head is chiefly developed upon the mesial line; and there is much angularity of bone and irregularity of phrenological development. The perceptive organs are very prominent, and are all large, or very large, if we except Color. Eventuality is large, as is Comparison and Human Nature. Causality, Mirthfulness, and Ideality are only occasionally large. The external angular process is prominent; Time is fair; Tune, defective. The lateral region is flat. The moral region high at Benevolence but deficient at Spirituality. Hope, Conscience, and Caution large; and very large Firmness and Self-esteem. There is generally a falling-off behind these organs in the region of Continuity, the depression sometimes extending to include Inhabitativeness. Combativeness and Destructiveness are large. The domestic group is full; but usually there is no great *depth* of the cerebellum. The downward development is slight. The head is elongated in the anterior and posterior superior regions. Measuring the circumference gives no criterion of phrenological capacity. The long diameter is rarely less than eight inches;—and the distance from ear to ear over the perceptive seldom less than twelve. They are gifted with remarkable powers of close and accurate observation, and a most tenacious memory. They seem to recollect every incident of their varied life. To "see the country," is the mainspring of their adventurous journeyings. Locality serves them as the compass the mariner. Their reasoning powers, though uncultivated so far as disciplinary study concerns, are yet singularly accurate and comprehensive. Many of these unlettered men have a power of thought that grasps and combines any thing presented for their decision. Ideality is small, and they always prefer the substantial before the ornamental. They have generally but few words, and those plain and expressive. Are honest and sincere, and despise meanness and submissiveness. A clear conscience enables them to sleep soundly anywhere, and to dream of the good deeds they have done to many a weary "stranger." They are cautious, and in strategy successfully compete with the Indian, whom they contrive to out-general. There throbs not a pulse of fear in their breast. Though they love excitement and consider danger the spice of life, they are no strangers to domestic joys. They may hate bitterly, but love tenderly, and generally have a family, which they carefully provide for and sustain. They possess the genuine American spirit, and make liberty their darling, and enjoy it undisturbed amid the mighty forests and mountains of the West. They are ever on the alert—watchful as the eagle, and unerring in aim and intent as their rifles. They are faithful friends, and are generous and patriotic.

These half-wild men serve us well. We need them to prepare the way of civilization. Being pioneers of liberty, they are themselves the exponents of freedom, and will be admired so long as our country shall regard its early history.



JUDGE HALIBURTON. [SAM SLICK.]

JUDGE HALIBURTON.

PHRENOLOGICAL CHARACTER, BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH, AND PORTRAIT.

We seldom see a head so nearly approaching our *beau ideal* as that of Judge Haliburton. There is quite an even, full, and harmonious development of all its parts. There are indications of an ample amount of energy, force, executive-ness, while very large Benevolence gives great kindness, blandness, and good-will towards all, mellowing and rendering genial the whole character, and, in unison with the intellectual faculties, taking the lead in the character.

The head is not high in the crown, and the decision of character manifested, arises more from the power of intellectual conviction, than from positiveness or will. Pride and ambition, though not lacking, are not sufficiently large to control the action of the other faculties.

The forehead is high, broad, and full, and all the intellectual organs appear to be well developed. The perceptive faculties are large, giving quick observation, and correct judgment of whatever the attention is directed to. Order, being large, acts in harmony with the other faculties, and gives method and precision to all that is said or done. Human Nature or Intuition appears to be particularly prominent. Large Mirthfulness must be seen in its influence upon his style of writing and speaking.

There appears to be a large development of Secretiveness and Cautionness, preventing any premature acts or disclosures of thought or feeling, and giving the effect of timely strokes to all that is said or done. In fact, all the knowledge and talent at command are used to the best advantage. The literary talents of Judge Haliburton are of a high order, but he is a better writer than speaker, using the pen more easily and naturally than the voice.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

No man has yet taken up the pen to portray the peculiarities of an uncultivated, but "real

cute" Yankee, — one whose universal genius drives him into all climes, and among all people, and leads him to "take up," as occasion demands, every avocation that ingenuity can devise, from a schoolmaster down to the pedler of tin-ware and Yankee notions, — who has so well and accurately performed his task as the subject of this brief sketch. Wherever in Yankeedom "The Clockmaker" is read, its truthfulness — bating a slight tinge of caricature — is seen and gladly confessed on all hands. It is somewhat humiliating to our national pride that such a work should be the production of a foreigner; and like Le Sage, the Frenchman, who wrote the most perfect novel that Spain ever gave to the world, — we mean *Gil Blas*, — Judge Haliburton, Nova Scotian as he is, has plucked one of the proudest plumes from the wing of the American eagle.

JUDGE HALIBURTON was born about the year 1794, in Nova Scotia, and was bred to the law. He was placed upon the bench at an early age. He was ever a keen observer of mankind, and the sense of the ludicrous seems to have been strong within him, if we may judge by the productions of his pen and his laughter-loving and kindly face.

"Like many other famous literary productions, Sam Slick appears to have been the result of an accidental inspiration. The author was a provincial judge, and in riding his circuit he had often encountered many peripatetic Yankees, with their packs of small merchandise, or their wooden clocks, which it seems to be their mission to sell to the rest of the world. Being a man of keen observation and a lover of humor, the judge amused himself, probably while stopping a night at a dull tavern, by jotting down some of the odd remarks he had listened to from the pedlers he had encountered on his road, or met in the bar-rooms of public houses. These jottings he sent anonymously to the editor of the weekly journal published in Halifax; they were printed from time to time, and their truthfulness and humor were at once perceived and relished. They were widely copied in our own papers, and owing to the great desire to read them, the publisher of the

journal in which they first appeared collected them into a volume and published them. They were soon after published in London, at the time when the reading public was absorbed with the *Pickwick Papers*, and for a while divided attention with those popular and amusing sketches. The author, seeing what favor had been bestowed upon his careless offspring, no longer felt any desire to deny their parentage; and he no sooner announced his name than he became famous at a bound. Judge Haliburton had been many years riding his circuit and deciding the fishy disputes of the Nova Scotians, unknown to the world; but as the author of *Sam Slick*, his name became a household word wherever the English language was spoken."

Judge Haliburton has published several other books, but none of them will compare with his first careless, offhand descriptions of the Yankee pedler. His "Old Judge" is a capital thing in its way, and does credit to his head and his heart, but it wants the racy originality of the "Clockmaker." It consists of a series of sketches, descriptive of ordinary life in Nova Scotia. It was published in *Fraser's Magazine*, but has not since been published in a book form by itself.

Judge Haliburton is still in the very prime of life, and we hope that he may seriously give himself to the writing of a perfect history of his own province — a thing which has never been well done, and we are quite sure he is the only living Nova Scotian any way adequate to the task. "He writes with great ease, is perfect master of a pure style, and had he turned his thoughts to literature instead of law, in the outset of his life, he would have occupied an eminent position in the republic of letters. He is a native of Nova Scotia, and of Scotch parentage, and is the first British colonist, since the independence of the United States, that has distinguished himself in literature. His peculiar humor has been most felicitously characterized by an English journalist as the *sunny side of common sense*."

"Sam Slick's characteristics," says the editor of the *Dollar Magazine*, "are those which the pure Yankee most prides himself upon; and although, when placed by the side of any one live specimen of the race, he may appear like an exaggeration, yet he is undoubtedly true to nature, and will serve to give to future generations and to distant people an idea of one of the most marked phases in the character of the Americanized Englishman. Our cousins over the water are in the habit of amusing themselves with our Yankee peculiarities, as they may well do, for in us Yankees they see themselves sublimated, after an Atlantic transmigration. The genuine Yankee is, in fact, but a perfected John Bull, and our cousins in the 'fast-anchored isle' may behold in us their own possibilities, as clairvoyants see in their spiritual visions the forms which they will one day wear themselves."

HORWALDSEN.

A PHRENOLOGICAL CHARACTER, BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH, AND PORTRAIT.

THE most remarkable features indicated in the above portrait, are a predominant nervous temperament, and a very highly organized brain. A marked degree of vital and muscular power is also apparent, which must have given life and energy to the whole character, while the temperament and organization of the brain favored clearness and intensity of thought and elevation of sentiment.

The height of the head shows a full development of the moral brain. He must have had unusual integrity and stability of character, and strong religious feelings.

Another marked trait is indicated by a predominance of the perceptive intellect and very large Order, Color, Individuality, and, as near as we can judge from the likeness, prominent Size and

Weight. Language is very large. This combination of faculties gives quick perception, system, mechanical judgment, and theoretical and practical accuracy. The broadness of the head between the ears shows that there was no deficiency of executive power. Cautiousness was large, and he had much forethought, was very watchful, and careful to have every thing sure and safe.

The social brain was apparently very prominent, giving strong attachment to friends, home, and country. He had also very clear intuitive perceptions of character. His literary talents were excellent, and his whole mind of a superior order.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

Seventeen hundred and seventy was not a remarkable year in the general annals of Europe. Whitefield died; Lord North was made Prime Minister; Marie Antoinette first displayed at Versailles the grace and brilliance which inspired the well-known rhapsody of Burke. Of the great events that were preparing on both sides of the Atlantic, politicians saw little or nothing; but in the history of genius it stands recorded as the birth-year of Thorwaldsen; and the lovers of art, in ages yet remote, will look back to it with veneration and love.

Thorwaldsen's father was a wood-carver; his mother, the daughter of a country vicar. In the records of early Scandinavian voyages, his father's name has been traced to one of those hardy mariners whose claims to the original discovery of America, after having been forgotten for centuries, have been so successfully revived in our own day; and Thorwaldsen was a descendant of the first American that was ever born of European parents on the western shores of the Atlantic. His childhood was a rough one, of which he never loved to speak. His father worked in the navy-yard, spent his little earnings as fast as he got them; was good-hearted, kind, and indulgent; and this is about all that is known of him. His mother had been very beautiful, but poverty and its hard struggles deprived her early of her personal charms. Neither of them lived to see their son's triumph.

Two or three anecdotes of his early days have been preserved. One day he went out with another boy to steal apples, and had clambered, with the help of his companion, to the top of the fence, when they were discovered. His companion ran away, without troubling himself about Thorwaldsen, who fell and struck his chin against the fence, inflicting a wound that left its traces there to the day of his death.

Another time he had got on the top of the sentry-box near the equestrian statue in the great square of Copenhagen. Here, too, his companions got off safely, while he was carried to the guard-house, and his parents publicly reprimanded for their son's transgression.

In art he got his first lessons from his father, who quickly taught him all he knew. At eleven he began to attend the evening drawing-school at the Academy of Art. His father and mother taught him to read, and this was all the direct instruction that he ever received. At seventeen he won his first prize at the Academy, a small silver medal, and his parents, who had scarcely forgotten the public reprimand he had drawn down upon them, now had the satisfaction of seeing his name honorably mentioned in the newspapers.

Two years afterwards he gained a second prize, and was warmly encouraged to devote himself exclusively to art. Abildgaard, an historical painter, and one of the Professors at the Academy, took particular pains to give a right direction to his studies; and some young artists, whose acquaintance he formed, set him upon a course of reading, which laid the first sure foundations of a more general culture.

Every year the Academy gave a gold medal to the successful competitor in the department of sculpture. Thorwaldsen was persuaded by his



THORWALDSEN.

friends to try for it. The candidates on these occasions are shut up, each by himself, in a room, where they receive their subject and prepare their designs, without any chance of assistance. When Thorwaldsen found himself alone, with the verse of Scripture that was to furnish his subject before him, he was so terrified by the fear of failing, that he tried to make his escape by a back staircase. Fortunately for art, one of the Professors met him on his way, and succeeded in persuading him to return. He went back, won the prize, and with it a new protector, Count Reventlow, Minister of Foreign Affairs. The subject was Heliodorus driven from the temple.

His next prize, which he gained after another interval of two years, brought with it the right to travel three years on a pension. Instead, however, of going at once, he remained four years longer in Copenhagen, on an annual stipend, studying the languages and science, and preparing himself to perform his part worthily. Both his patrons found him abundant employment. When the time for starting came, his heart failed him; and here again we have to thank his friends for urging him to the second great and decisive step in his career. War was raging on land and sea, and it was no easy matter to get to Italy. The frigate *Thetis*, however, was bound to the Mediterranean; and Reventlow secured him a passage in her. He bade his father and friends adieu, but did not dare to say good-bye to his mother, who could not bring herself to look upon a separation which her heart told her must be final. So, without telling her that he was actually going, he put a small box of ducats into her hands, and stole away. It was the 13th of August, 1796.

Fraught with gales and the daily danger of falling in with enemies, the passage was a long and adventurous one, giving him a glimpse of Spanish life at Malaga, and of Moorish at Tripoli. All the officers took a great liking to him; and the captain and chaplain tried hard, but vainly, to get him to take advantage of his leisure and learn Italian. But this he would not do; and when the hour of separation came, he was so unwilling to separate himself from his countrymen

that he would fain have given up his travelling pension and returned with them to Copenhagen. But his friends were too true to listen to him; and embarking, with many tears, in a small coaster that was going from Malta to Palermo, he went first to Sicily, thence to Naples, where he staid a month, and at last to Rome, which he reached on the 8th of March, 1797; a day to which he used to look back, when his fame was at its height, as the true day of his birth.

There was already a celebrated Dane at Rome, the antiquarian Zoega, of whom Heeren makes pleasant mention in his autobiography. Thorwaldsen brought him letters, and was received kindly. The advice and criticisms of the old man were of great service to him; but Zoega did not fully comprehend the character of his young countryman, and soon wearied him by his rigorous style of criticism, which genius will never submit to unless it feels that its real merit is appreciated. As for Thorwaldsen, he felt, to borrow his own expression, that the snow had melted away from his eyes. For the first time, he knew himself and his own powers, and resolutely set himself to cultivate them. He studied hard, not drawing and modelling only, but pursuing the other studies to which Zoega had directed his attention, and which he now felt he must master before he could be perfectly at home in his art. Three years he toiled day and night resolutely. Many were the statues he set up and finished, and when he had done all that he could to them, either destroyed or mutilated, as yet unworthy to be seen. His compositions on paper were still more numerous, some of them finished drawings, but the greater part sketches of subjects and studies from the life. His ideal rose with his power of execution; and these years were a kind of struggle to reveal himself, which still ended in the consciousness of something more to be revealed.

Meanwhile, time had been gliding by him, and the term of his pension was almost expired. He now resolved to do something which should prove to his country that her bounty had not been injudiciously bestowed. His mind was already richly stored with mythology, and from this treasure-house of sculpture he chose the Hero of

the Golden Fleece on his triumphant return. It was finished in April, 1801. But when it was all done, he became dissatisfied and destroyed it. He was not discouraged. The subject had taken a strong hold of his imagination, and after a short interval he came back to it again.

This time, however, instead of confining himself to the size of life, he chose the heroic size, the natural proportions of heroes and demi-gods. It was completed in January, 1803, and immediately attracted that attention which, in Rome, is given only to works of unquestionable merit.

And now, he was to go home. His pension had expired, his means were exhausted, he had neither hopes nor commissions. He packed up his small stock, leaving his statue to be sent to Denmark by the first opportunity, and was only waiting for his travelling companion, a German artist, to enter the carriage, when his companion came to tell him that he must wait another day. The trunk was carried up stairs again, and Thorwaldsen went to take another look at his Jason. While he was standing before it, a cicerone came in, with a rich English traveller who had heard it spoken of, and wished to see it. "How much would it cost to put it in marble?" asked the visitor, whose intelligent eye was instantly struck by its merit. It was the first time Thorwaldsen had ever heard this welcome question. "Six hundred sequins," said he. "Six hundred sequins is not enough; I will give you eight hundred, and advance you a sum to begin with." The name of the visitor, which, like that of Luman Reed of our own city, should be written in letters of gold, was Thomas Hope, the author of "Anastasis."

It is not our intention to follow Thorwaldsen minutely through the rest of his career—still a struggle for many years, not for existence, but for supremacy, and then a triumph, such as no artist ever had before. The struggle for supremacy was long, and not free from bitterness. Canova was at the height of his fame, and in the full possession of his eminent powers. A firm band of disciples and admirers was gathered around him, many of whom were bound to him, also, by the ties of gratitude. Naturally large-minded, and of noble instincts, he used generously the immense fortune and influence which he had won by the successful cultivation of his art. But his love of glory had grown with possession, and he could ill brook a rival in the field which he had been accustomed to look upon as his own. It was long before his partisans would acknowledge the claims of the young competitor, equally unwelcome as a Protestant and a foreigner. But statue after statue came from his hands, with a rapidity and growing perfection which compelled them to treat him with respect. At first they contented themselves with dividing the field; and as Thorwaldsen had already manifested his predilection for bas-relief, they spoke of that as his peculiar and unquestionable province—Thorwaldsen for bas-relief, Canova for statues. But at last they were constrained to acknowledge that he could make statues too. In 1811, he was appointed Professor in the Academy of St. Luke, and shortly afterwards made his great bas-relief of the Triumph of Alexander, which spread his fame over Europe. Commissions, honors, and titles, poured in upon him from every quarter. Kings and Emperors came to visit him in his private studio; and in the visits which he made to Germany, Austria, and Poland, he was treated with the attention reserved for the highest rank. He made three visits to Denmark. On the first, he was received with every mark of respect, and apartments prepared for him in the Academy of Art, where he was constantly surrounded by all the eminent men of the country. On the second, a frigate was put under his orders, and sent for him to Leghorn. And when she arrived the whole city poured forth to meet him. Cannons were fired, bells rung, banners displayed, and his carriage dragged in triumph by the arms of men who contended for the honor of getting near his person. He had resolved to give his native city

the original casts of all his works, and the building that was to receive them, under the name of the Thorwaldsen Museum, was begun during this visit. His return to Rome was a series of triumphal receptions; and at Rome, all the artists and a large band of friends met him with a solemn welcome at the Milvian bridge.

Yet, he was still the same plain, simple man, in the midst of all these honors, walking about as he had always done, and living in the same apartment that he had occupied at the first dawn of his fortunes. In these last years he had sought his subjects chiefly in the Scriptures, and modelled, among many other things, a series of bas-reliefs from scenes in the life of Christ. Though still strong and without any symptoms of intellectual decay, he knew that the end was approaching, and looked calmly from the height of an ambition more than gratified, towards the mysteries of the future. The morning after his final return to Copenhagen, in 1842, he went to visit the Museum, which had been progressing rapidly during his absence, and as he passed through the court, was seen to fix a calm and thoughtful look upon the elevated spot in the centre, which he had chosen for his burial-place. And there his ashes rest, with all the records of his greatness around them. Happy man, who, living for a great and noble end, consecrated the fruits of his labors to the glory of his country! Happy country, which fostered so kindly the genius of her son, and freely bestowed in life those honors which are so often coldly reserved for the grave!

Education.

DULL CHILDREN.

No fact can be plainer than that it is impossible to judge correctly of the genius or intellectual ability of the future man, by the indications of childhood. Some of the most eminent men of all ages were remarkable only for dulness in their youth. Sir Isaac Newton, in his boyhood, was inattentive to his study, and ranked very low in school until the age of twelve. When Samuel Wythe, the Dublin schoolmaster, attempted to educate Richard Brinsley Sheridan, he pronounced the boy an 'incorrigible dunce.' The mother of Sheridan fully concurred in this verdict, and declared him the most stupid of her sons. Goldsmith was dull in his youth, and Shakspeare, Gibbon, Davy, and Dryden do not appear to have exhibited in their childhood even the common elements of future success.

When Berzelius, the eminent Swedish chemist, left school for the university, the words "Indifferent in behavior and of doubtful hope," were scored against his name: and after he entered the university he narrowly escaped being turned back. On one of his first visits to the laboratory, when nineteen years old, he was taunted with the inquiry whether he "understood the difference between a laboratory and a kitchen." Walter Scott had the credit of having "the thickest skull in the school," though Dr. Blair told the teacher that many bright rays of future genius shone through that same "thick skull." Milton and Swift were justly celebrated for stupidity in childhood. The great Isaac Barrow's father used to say that, if it pleased God to take from him any of his children, he hoped it might be Isaac, as the least promising. Clavius, the great mathematician of his age, was so stupid in his boyhood, that his teachers could make nothing of him till they tried him in geometry. Caracci, the celebrated painter, was so inapt in his youth, that his masters advised him to restrict his ambition to the grinding of colors.

"One of the most popular authoresses of the present day," says an English writer, "could not read when she was seven. Her mother was rather uncomfortable about it, but said, as everybody

did learn, with opportunity, she supposed her child would do so at last. By eighteen, the apparently slow genius paid the heavy but inevitable debts of her father from the profits of her first work, and before thirty, had published thirty volumes." Dr. Scott, the commentator, could not compose a theme when twelve years old; and even at a later age, Dr. Adam Clarke, after incredible effort, failed to commit to memory a poem of a few stanzas only. At nine years of age, one who afterward became a chief justice in this country, was, during a whole winter, unable to commit to memory a little poem found in one of our school books.

Labor and patience are the wonder-workers of man—the wand by whose magic touch he changes dross into gold, deformity into beauty, the desert into a garden, and the ignorant child into the venerable sage. Let no youth be given up as an incorrigible dolt, a victim only to be laid upon the altar of stupidity, until labor and patience have struggled with him long enough to ascertain whether he is a "natural fool," or whether his mind is merely enclosed in a harder shell than common, requiring only a little outward aid to escape into vigorous and symmetrical life.—*Journal of Education.*

The foregoing statements deserve the serious consideration of every parent. We could add to this list, that of a lad at eighteen whom his teacher pronounced too dull to make a decent parson, and after a six months' trial of Latin, advised his return to the farm, who has however acquired a very extensive reputation in the world of intellect.

But it is rather to the PHILOSOPHY involved in these facts than to the facts themselves, that we would invite special attention. As nature waits till her trees have become well grown before she loads them with fruit, so for children to bear large crops of mental fruit while growing, abstracts so much strength from them that too little remains for GROWTH. If children do not MAKE body and brain at the growing season, or up to twenty, they cannot of course have them to use in subsequent life. To consume on work or study those vital powers requisite for the FORMATION of brain, dwarfs them mentally for life. The energies of these dull boys were all exhausted during this stupid period, in laying a deep and powerful physical FOUNDATION to support their future herculean cerebral exertions. We like lazy boys. They are laying in the strength requisite for becoming powerful men. But these bright lads are killing the goose that lays the golden egg. The greatest error of modern juvenile education is hurrying them forward, to the neglect and premature exhaustion of their *physical* power, which soon wilts; and then mind, too, wanes; and premature death follows.

DEAF AND DUMB INSTITUTION.

THE annexed engraving represents a view of the New York Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb, now in progress of erection on Washington Heights, about nine miles north from the City Hall.

The principal building is one hundred and fifty feet in front by fifty-five feet in depth. It is four stories high, including the basement, and is surmounted by a dome or observatory from which can be had a very extensive and beautiful prospect.



NEW YORK DEAF AND DUMB INSTITUTION, WASHINGTON HEIGHTS.

The wings are each one hundred and twenty by forty-six feet. These wings are united to the main building by towers containing private passages and staircases, through which the Steward and Matron may, at any time, visit the apartments of the pupils under their charge.

In the rear of and of the same size as the principal building is the School-house, which contains class, lecture, library, and cabinet-rooms, and a hall of design.

The material principally to be used in the construction of the exterior walls is the yellow Milwaukie brick. The basement as well as the portico, window-sills and lintel-keys, will be of granite, and courses of the same material running around the entire building will indicate the different stories. The roof will be of slate, and will be bordered by a handsome cornice and balustrade.

The corner-stone of the edifice was laid with appropriate ceremonies, Nov. 22, 1853, and it is expected it will be ready for occupancy in the autumn of 1855.

We take the following brief account of the progress of the instruction of this unfortunate class of our citizens from the address given on the occasion by Harvey P. Peet, LL.D., President of the Institution:

"Less than three centuries have elapsed since the first recorded efforts were made, contemporaneously by Pedro Ponce, a Spanish monk, and Joachim Pasch, a German pastor, to lead to the light of knowledge and religion some few of those our unfortunate fellow-men, whom the deprivation of speech and hearing had shut out of the pale of social and religious privileges, during so many thousand years. Less than one century has passed since the benevolent and self-denying De l'Epée founded the first institution, devoting to it both his life and his own private fortune, for the free instruction of the indigent deaf and dumb;

and already there are, in Europe and America, two hundred such institutions, all but twelve or thirteen of which have sprung up within the last fifty years.

"And though the oldest institution for the deaf and dumb on this side of the Atlantic, that of Hartford, is but a year older than our own, and our own has numbered only just half as many years as are usually reckoned to the life of man, there are now sixteen such institutions in as many States of the Union, all supported mainly by appropriations from the State treasuries. More than half of these were opened within the last ten years.

"Nine States, which have as yet no institution for deaf mutes within their own borders, have made provision for educating, in some cases all, and in others a large proportion of their indigent deaf and dumb, in a school in some neighboring State. There is scarcely a State in the Union, of any considerable population and resources, that has not fully, or in part, acknowledged the claims of this interesting and unfortunate portion of its population to the means of intellectual and spiritual life.

"In the number of pupils under instruction, the increase has been equally encouraging. Twenty-one years ago all the American schools for the deaf and dumb, then six in number, contained barely four hundred pupils, six-sevenths of whom were from States north and east of the Potomac, leaving still unprovided for nearly or quite one-half of the deaf mutes in the Eastern and Middle States; while south of the Potomac and west of the Alleghanies, deaf mutes, to whom the advantages of education were accessible, formed rare exceptions to the general deplorable doom of their companions in misfortune. Ten years later, the number of schools in actual operation had not increased, (one in this State having been merged in our own, and one in Virginia opened in the interval,) but the number of pupils had risen to six hundred. Since then the cause has received a new impulse. The present number of pupils in our sixteen institutions, is not far from twelve hundred, the number of pupils having doubled, and of schools more than doubled, within the last ten years.

"Though in some of the remote and sparsely settled States nothing, or comparatively little, has yet been done, and in some old and populous ones, the provision is yet very inadequate; yet when we look at the facts just stated, we have abundant encouragement to hope that the time is not remote when in all the States of our Union—may I not say also in all Christian lands?—as now in our own State, and several of our sister States, and in some of the Teutonic countries of Europe—the high and holy law will be recognized and practically carried out, that every child capable of instruction has a claim on the community for the best means of moral and mental cultivation.

"Through the efforts of a few philanthropic men, nearly all of whom have rested from their labors, the 'New-York Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb' was incorporated in April, 1817, and opened for the reception of pupils, in May, 1818. For the first year, its pecuniary means, with the exception of a small but encouraging donation from the city, were derived from private benevolence. A rapid increase in the number of pupils, and a still more rapid increase of applications from the interior of the State, made necessary an appeal to the Legislature for aid. Nor was this appeal made in vain. The evidence presented to the Legislature by a delegation of directors, teachers and pupils, sent to Albany, of the practicability of instructing the deaf and dumb, and of the numbers of this unfortunate class in the State, awakened a warm interest and sympathy, testified by a prompt donation of ten thousand dollars. Preceded only a year or two by a donation of money by the State of Connecticut, and a few weeks by one of land by Congress to the asylum at Hartford, this was the third practical recognition, by an American Legislature, of the claims of the deaf and dumb. And well and nobly has our State followed out this auspicious beginning. Through all the political changes of the State, there has been no retrograde movement in the cause of benevolence. To the appropriations to the school for the deaf and dumb, have since been added liberal donations to the establishments for the instruction of the blind, the relief of the insane, and, finally, for the education of idiots."

According to the census reports, the whole number of the deaf and dumb in the United States and Territories in 1850, was 9,803. From the inaccuracy and want of fulness of the reports, it is impossible to ascertain the ratio congenital deafness bears to that occasioned by sickness or accident. It is estimated that one-fifth of all that arises from the latter causes is the effect of scarlet fever, (or *scarlatina*, extensively known as *canker rash*.)

In the report of the New York Institution for 1853, it is remarked,

That the children of scrofulous or unhealthy parents should be more liable than others to deaf-dumbness, as to other physical infirmities, seems highly probable, especially when we reflect that a hereditary scrofulous taint may become developed before birth, so as to destroy the organs of hearing.

They further state,

That the too close consanguinity of parents tends to the deterioration of the offspring, is one of the best-established facts in physiology. That this deterioration frequently takes the form of deaf-dumbness, the facts recorded both in Ireland and in this country sufficiently prove.

Thus are the sins of the parents visited upon the children. We believe that deaf-dumbness is, except in cases of accident, avoidable, and those parents who violate the laws of nature, either in marriage or in the treatment of disease, are highly culpable; and as no sin against the physical laws is ever forgiven, they suffer the penalty in their children.

Mesmerism.

THE PRINCIPLE OF HEALTH TRANSFERABLE:

OR, HOW TO OBTAIN IMMEDIATE RELIEF FROM PAIN, AND A
SWIFT CURE IN DISEASE. AN EARNEST ADDRESS
TO ALL WHO ARE SICK AND SUFFERING.
FROM THE SECOND LONDON EDITION.

[We republish, from an English copy, the following earnest statement, which will interest our readers.]

THESE observations are addressed to a numerous class—a class including a large portion of the human family. How gladly would the afflicted escape from pain and disease if they knew a means of attaining so desirable an end! How many suffer and know not where to seek relief! how many bear with patience and hope, and know not why they hope! The object of these pages is to assist in promulgating the knowledge of an agent which has cured, in thousands of cases, when all other remedies have failed; to make known a medicine,—but not a quack medicine,—not a secret medicine—though medicine nearly approaching to a universal remedy. This medicine is not to be found on the shelves or in the drawers of the druggist, and is yet generally diffused. It is the duty of all who know it to publish it; that all who need (it) may try it.

Before this remedy is explained, let us inquire what constitutes health?—what disease? Health is consequent on the existence of a vital principle acting on, in, or with, the various organs of organized bodies; causing each organ to perform its function in such manner as is conducive to the welfare of the whole mass of organs. This vital principle is a real although an imponderable agency. Though it may not be cognizable to the eye or to the ear, to the touch or to the taste, the understanding can have perception of its existence. It may be a general principle

diffused throughout the universe; or it may be a particular principle associated with *living* organisms; no examination of ponderable matter has taught what it is. This vital principle either is, or there is derived from it, a power, or force, or influence,—called vital power, vital force, vital influence. Ponderable matter, that which our material faculties can—one or the other or all—recognize, is divided into organic and inorganic. All that which has life is organic, and is maintained in its integrity by this force of vitality. Dead matter the chemist can resolve into its primary material elements; living matter the chemist cannot analyze; it must be dead before it can be subjected to his laws of decomposition. When organized matter is deprived of this vital principle, it becomes spontaneously disorganized. When the equilibrium of vital force in the living subject is disturbed, disease is the consequence. If this force acts on, or stimulates to excess, one organ or portion of the system, disease of one kind ensues; if this force is wanting or deficient in a part, disease of another class is the result. Some persons have not their natural or needful supply of vital power, and are hence said to be predisposed to disease—they carry the marks of a scrofulous diathesis—they are easily infected by contagion—they succumb readily to noxious influences with which they may come into contact. The man blessed with a full standard of vital force in like circumstances escapes injury, his active vital force enabling him to resist or throw off the detrimental influence. Thus health and disease are determined by the supply and distribution of this power or principle, and the capability of organs to receive and transmit it; whatever may be the nature of this force, unquestionably it is the only, the whole and sole antagonistic principle to disease. Its constant effort to protect the living organs from disorganization, to restore the integrity of disturbed functions, to repair loss or damage received by organic tissues, is usually described as an “*effort of nature*.” Every honest physician not only knows but acknowledges that his art, his science, his drugs, cannot alone cure disease. Dame Nature really does the work; he can only aid her efforts by removing obstacles and preventing influences which are opposed to her intentions. Physic may be the broom to sweep away an obstruction, or the whip and spur to urge a lazy organ to perform its functions; but if the natural supply of vital power is wanting, drugs are given in vain, and disease triumphs over physic; for we cannot expect to find the proper vital force of animal organisms supplied by inanimate matter.

Again, we may consider that the physician often has to treat disease in the dark as to its primary origin; that the symptoms which he prescribes for are the effects of disease instead of being the cause; that he may temporarily alleviate the symptoms, and the disease still remain uncured, and its symptoms return or the effects of the disease be presented in another form; that if he is successful in ascertaining the primary cause of disease, his knowledge and skill may fail to overcome and remove it; and that in some instances large doses of poisonous drugs, and other energetic measures, intended as remedies, may operate most detrimentally on the patient, and evil instead of good be the consequence. Can it be honestly asserted that the doses and drugs in general use will do no harm, if they fail to cure?

What organ does the physician most often choose for his helpmate? That over-tasked viscus, the stomach. The liver is affected, put blue pill into the stomach; there is inflammation of the lungs or pleura, tartar-emetic for the stomach; the skin is hot and dry, a diaphoretic for the stomach; the nervous system is disturbed, the remedies prescribed are put into the stomach. There is something amiss somewhere betwixt the head and the feet, no matter where or what, the stomach is likely to be made a receptacle for drugs. Poor stomach! poor stomach! as if you had not work enough of your own to do; when you fail, all other organs participate in the failure, and, like the over-driven steed, you some-

times break down under your burden and the severity of the pace to which you are urged. *When a patient recovers, it is presumed that the doctor and his drugs have cured him; when a patient dies, it is not the drugs but the disease which has killed him; when we hear of ruined constitutions, or “not a tooth being left in the head,” it is not the doctor’s fault but the patient’s misfortune, provided the treatment has been according to routine practice.* This may be the method of a modern science; it may accord with the teachings of medical schools; but Nature does not work in this fashion. What then is to be done? If drugs fail, is nothing to be tried, and disease to remain uncured? Not necessarily so. There are still other arrows in the healing quiver; remedies of proved efficacy, but refused by the medical profession from ignorance and prejudice, or fears of pecuniary detriment should they adopt them. Amongst these remedies there is a medicine—a very old medicine—a medicine employed even by savage nations who know nothing of science; a medicine which in this age of science is working wondrous cures when science has totally failed; a medicine which modern physicians refuse to investigate, because it is not kept in bottles with gilded labels, or carried out in pill-boxes; a medicine which every professor of the art of healing should well understand. If he neglect to know it, he is false to the true principles of his mission, and a traitor to the patients who place their trust in his skill and their lives in his hands. What is this medicine? by what name shall we introduce it? If you please, we will just consider it as Vital Force, Vital Influence. But it is not a stranger, it is well known; its efficacy has been proved by thousands of sufferers, from the peer to the peasant; it is recommended by some of the most highly-gifted physicians in this kingdom who have tried and tested its power, who have carefully investigated before they prescribed it; it is used over the whole European continent; in the East, in the lands of the West. It is known as

“ANIMAL MAGNETISM,”
“VITAL MAGNETISM,”
“MESMERISM.”

The reader may ask, “What is Mesmerism?” Mesmerism is a fact, a “great fact.” It is the name generally used in this country by which to designate an art, a science if you will, a method by which *one human being is enabled (either by transmission or induction) to restore health to another by imparting a portion of his own vital force; and to regulate the action of the vital force in another by a certain exercise of the vital force in himself.*

This is all; it is little; it is much. Little to the mind which is not large enough to comprehend it; much, wonderfully much, to those who can understand its uses, its objects, its ends; the results, both moral and physical, that will certainly eventuate from the extended knowledge and exercise of its principles and practice. At present, perhaps, its practice is better understood than its principles; the time will be when its true principles shall direct its practice. When that time has become present time, the moralist and philanthropist may rejoice; the beauty, the holy import of the divine command “to love our neighbors as ourselves,” will be more worthily and generally appreciated than it is now. Can the hopeful believer in the certainty of human progress desire to witness any thing more delightful than the endeavor of one human being blessed with health, striving, in the spirit of brotherly love, to impart a portion of his own principle of health to another who is afflicted with disease? abrogating self, and risking the personal hazard of a mesmeric communication with sickness, that another may receive some benefit! Assuredly this is “loving our neighbor as ourself;” and this is Mesmerism.

THIS IS MESMERISM; the worthy object of which is the desire to do good to our neighbor, and the accomplishing our desire by the exercise of a natural faculty,—a faculty enabling the

mesmerist to alleviate pain, to cure disease, and restore health to a fellow human being who is suffering. Mesmerists make wonderful cures, but they work no miracles. Nor are persons justified in inferring that the mesmeric agency is Satanic, merely because it produces extraordinary effects. "Are Christians anywhere taught that the Devil delights in doing good?"—are we told, on authority deserving our respect, that it is holy and good to cure a disease by a dose of calomel and salts, and wicked and damnable to do the like by exerting the mental and physical powers which an All-merciful Creator has bestowed upon us? Christian men and women have been told and taught this by human beings, no wiser than themselves; and some well-meaning people, blindly yielding their own common sense to the nonsense of others, have believed it. The raillery of fools or dishonest persons who scoff at Mesmerism because they do not understand, or think their interest would suffer if they acknowledged its truth, we can afford to despise; but we regret it when serious, kindly-disposed persons are so misguided as to attribute to the Devil one of the most powerful agencies of good possessed by mankind. Will any reasonable men declare to us, after calm reflection, that when we have succeeded in restoring to bodily health a suffering, afflicted fellow-being, when we have done this in the love of good, and in the hope and belief that we have done a good deed,—will they then tell us and expect us to believe them that we have done a damnable act? "But," say these piously-disposed tremblers, "it is the soul's health we are concerned for; Satan enables you mesmerists to cure bodies that he may snatch the patients' souls, and your souls into the bargain." Where is their authority for this assertion? We know not; and refuse to admit the truth of the assertion upon their unsupported asseveration or opinion that it is so. Those who make such assertions may be well-meaning persons in general; but if all evil comes from Satan, can they be sure that they are not, (unconsciously,) in opposing Mesmerism, lending themselves as his instruments to stay mankind from "*doing unto others as they would be done by*,"—from "*loving their neighbor as themselves*;" that they may not be undesignedly ENDANGERING THEIR OWN SOULS' HEALTH? The mesmerist has the same liberty of action which other human beings possess, and can admonish his patient for his moral and spiritual welfare, if he so pleases; or he may advise him to do evil if he chooses, and is depraved enough to do so; but this meddling with the moral principles is not necessarily included in the mesmeric practice, any more than it is in the practice of the Fellows of the College of Physicians, or the Licentiates of the Apothecaries' Company, who profess to cure disease by the exhibition of drugs. Those who think that Mesmerism must needs endanger souls are in the error of ignorance. But it may be asked, Are we assured that the agent of the mesmeric action is our peculiar vital power or influence? Can we prove the possibility of one human being imparting this power to another, by transmission or induction? The matter does not admit of that absolute demonstration by argument alone which may be requisite to convince a sceptical inquirer; but all, or nearly all, who have investigated the subject, who have satisfied themselves of the reality of the agency and its results, are of opinion that the mesmeric agent is the vital force, and that it can be and is imparted. Neither by argument alone, nor by reasoning and reflection, would philosophers have arrived at a conviction that a magnet could be made to transmit its magnetic force to a piece of steel not previously magnetized; this truth was established by observation of the fact, and thus it is with mesmeric phenomena. There are no effects without efficient causes: the extraordinary cures effected by mesmeric action; the astounding phenomena, both mental and physical, occasionally developed under its influence, assure us that a most potent agency of some kind is exercised. The vital

force is certainly the most potent principle associated with living organisms which we are acquainted with; it therefore seems more reasonable to consider this the mesmeric agent than to invent a hypothetical one for the occasion. His experience, his sensations, the exhaustion attending a long-continued mesmeric action,—*exhaustion quite independent of merely mechanical exertion*,—the difficulty or even impossibility of producing effects when this exhaustion supervenes, all prove to the mesmerist that he has parted with some kind of power in the act of mesmerizing. The mesmerist, when redolent with health, strength, and animal spirits, acts powerfully on a given subject; let him be deprived of these mesmeric essentials by illness or bodily fatigue, and he acts on the same subject feebly, or prejudicially, or not at all. We know that some identical or analogous effects to the mesmerism of the human organism may be induced by magnets, by crystals, by peculiar galvanic arrangements; but this does not prove that the action of the human organism is a magnetic, a crystalline, or a galvanic action; nor does it prove that it is something totally distinct from the active principle of these inanimate agents. Before we can prove either proposition, we must be prepared to show what the vital principle is, and what the solar influence is—what heat is—what light is—what terrestrial magnetism is—what electricity is—what causes chemical affinity; why these powers differ in their properties, how far they are associated, and when disassociated; whether they are primary forces or derivatives, and if derivatives, the primary from which they descend. The existence of the mesmeric power is a fact—reducible to absolute demonstration; the benign and curative influence of this power, when properly exercised, is another fact equally demonstrable; whatever name we may choose to designate the power by, cannot alter or invalidate these facts. It is the verity of these facts which we are anxious to promulgate—Mesmerism considered as a therapeutic agent. Viewing it as such, we have called it a medicine, and will now briefly show what it will not do as a curative agent, and what it may be expected to accomplish. Mesmerists perform no miracles—therefore Mesmerism will not cure a disease which is absolutely incurable; but it will, even in such a case, prove most useful to the sufferer, by procuring relief from pain, some appetite for food, with power to digest it, and calm and refreshing sleep; the patient's life may be prolonged and existence rendered more endurable by its influence. A disease is not necessarily to be abandoned as incurable because the drug-prescribing faculty do not know how to cure it. Mesmerism has often put the faculty in the wrong, and the patients in the right, by curing diseases which have been pronounced hopeless. Indeed, a large proportion of the diseases treated by mesmerists consist of cases in which the routine medical means have failed. In an organic disease which is past the stage of being curable by Mesmerism, the power is still available as a comfort and a blessing to the sufferer; and even if it fail, no harm is done; if the patient cannot be influenced, he cannot be injured.

Mesmerism will not cause a new limb to grow in the place of one cut off, or shot off, or lost by any accident; but many limbs have been amputated which might have been kept on as useful members, if Mesmerism had been used to cure the disease before the application of the surgeon's knife became absolutely necessary.

Mesmerism will not renew or restore an internal organ when the structure of the organ is totally destroyed. Let sufferers, however, remember, that organic disease is usually preceded by functional disease, and that Mesmerism often speedily cures functional disease when drugs and other remedies fail. Cure the functional disease and the danger of organic disease is averted. In structural diseases many cures have been obtained by mesmeric treatment when the cases were considered hopeless; therefore, although in any

given case it may be too late to obtain a cure, it is never too late for the sufferer to try Mesmerism; if it does no good, it will do no harm; if it cannot cure, it may benefit the patient.

Mesmerism cures the afflictions classed as "Nervous Diseases" far more certainly and effectually than drugs. An ample supply of undeniable testimony can be adduced to all desirous of knowing the truth of its efficacy in epileptic and hysteric fits, convulsions, troublesome cramps, spasms, and hiccough, St. Vitus's dance, delirium, hypochondriasis, and insanity, both in its chronic and in its incipient forms, manifested as queer fancies, restlessness and sleeplessness, melancholy and listlessness, or indifference to customary pleasures and pursuits, and excessive irritability of temper without apparent cause.* In many of these affections it appears to act immediately and directly as a specific remedy. No kinds of disease are more trying and vexatious to the routine physicians than those called nervous. When depletion, counter-irritants, and drugs fail, as they generally do, to effect a cure, the physician cannot tell what to advise, and often declares the disease to be produced by the imagination and temper of the poor sufferer; for he cannot assign a cause for the disease, nor can he prescribe a remedy. If he would study and practise Mesmerism, he would be not only likely to cure his patients, but in a fair way to acquire some additional knowledge as to the causes of affections of a nervous character. We believe the faculty would gladly make the mesmerists a present of the whole class, and bargain to acknowledge the utility of their agency in such cases, if the mesmerists would agree not to interfere with diseases which are supposed to be curable under the drug-dispensing system. When fits arise from causes which Mesmerism cannot remedy, it will still be found of utility; the severity and frequent recurrence of the fits may be greatly mitigated by its use; and the sufferer so far benefited as to feel none the worse for the fits when over, and be happy and comfortable in the intervals.

PAIN.—No person need fear pain if the influence of the mesmerist can be sufficiently impressed. Suppose you have a racking toothache: a few movements of the mesmerist's hand takes it away. You have the misfortune to get burnt: try a little mesmeric manipulation and you feel no pain from it. You have headache; you have earache; you have received a bruise, or a sprain, or a cut, or some other injury causing pain: try Mesmerism and your pain ceases. You may have to undergo a tedious and agonizing surgical operation; do not fear—you shall never feel it. The mesmeric power can induce a deep, and healthy, and happy sleep, in which the mind takes no cognizance of that which is done to the body. It often happens that the wound heals by the first intention, and no pain is ever felt, even when the patient is awakened; but if pain becomes troublesome, put to sleep again and again, just as often as may be necessary. The mesmeric sleep is not dangerous; no mischief need be apprehended from its frequent induction, or from the patient being kept for days at a time under its influence.† It is not like ether—not like chloroform; the mesmeric agent is not a poison; (unless imparted by a diseased person,) it is a health-giving, a life-imparting power; the mesmeric sleep never killed anybody.

What woman need dread parturition, when rendered susceptible of this influence? If she wishes to keep awake and feel her pains, there is no reason, perhaps, why her wishes should not be gratified: but if she is willing to escape suffering, to allay the painful sympathy of an affec-

* See Library of Mesmerism and Psychology, for full directions.

† The writer once kept a patient asleep for a whole month with the exception of a waking interval of about two hours and a half daily, allowed for exercise and refreshment; and the patient was greatly benefited by this long sleep. He has recently treated a case of mental disease in which the patient several times slept for three weeks without awaking, and was fed, and swallowed her food mechanically or instinctively, during the sleep.

tionate partner who will know that his beloved does not suffer,—if she is content to believe that the babe which will be given her when awakened is her own babe, let her be mesmerized; when once subdued by the mesmeric power, the rest is certain. Poor, amiable, long, and patiently-suffering partners! how little do we men know of your trials ere you can fulfil the great end of human destiny, and add one more to the number of those who are to succeed us in performing the ends, and uses, and duties of humanity! Many of you—the majority—suffer severely from sickness when you assume the erect position after a night's rest: try a few mesmeric passes—a very few will generally suffice—which may be made by your husbands or some female friend, and your sickness is avoided for that time. Can any safe drug effect the like? If so, make it known, ye College of Physicians! Publish it, Apothecaries' Company! Keep not all your good things hidden from the multitude!

Gout, rheumatism, spasms, neuralgia, tic, head disease, heart disease, stomach disease, and all affections of the internal viscera have been successfully treated by Mesmerism. It has cured cancer, external tumors and internal tumors, when other means have totally failed. No remedy has proved more successful in the early stages of phthisis and mesenteric disease. In all scrofulous affections it seems eminently calculated to be serviceable; for rickety and weakly children it may be considered almost a specific. Striking cures have been obtained by its influence in cases of blindness, deafness, dumbness, and lameness. We have not space to enumerate the mass of diseases in which *Mesmerism*, properly applied and steadily persevered with, has proved, is now proving, and will hereafter prove, a blessing and comfort to the afflicted and suffering. We may sum up by stating that all functional diseases—no matter of what kind, class, or character—are within the reach of its influence. This we know is enunciating its power as a *universal remedy*; and this the medical faculty will not readily admit. If it would cure one class of diseases—and one only—they would be more willing to investigate its claims; a universal remedy is quite beyond their category of curative agents. Its advocate they designate quack; and rightly so, perhaps, when the agent is in a bottle or a pill-box; but wrongly when the agent in question is *healthy human influence*. They believe and teach that human beings suffering from particular diseases are capable of imparting unhealthy influence to others apparently in health, but disposed to receive the influence, and they can quote you facts by the thousand in support of this their belief. Though they never saw this influence pass from one to the other, they believe in its transmission, and call it contagion; but when the mesmerist declares that a healthy influence can be imparted by one in a condition to give to another in a condition to receive, they, in their blind ignorance of the subject, contemptuously pooh! pooh! the averment as an absurdity—an impossibility, and the facts which might be quoted by the thousand in support of the averment as “all humbug,” as “impositions and collusions,” or “effects of the imagination.” If a prejudicial influence attends the absence of health, why should not a beneficial influence accompany the vigorous enjoyment of it? Why should the one be communicable in certain conditions and the other not communicable in certain conditions? If the existence and transmission of unhealthy influence is considered a fact, why should the existence and transmission of healthy influence be considered an absurdity?

The evidence adducible of cures obtained by the application of Mesmerism is as honest and sufficient as any that can be furnished in support of the success of the drugging, and bleeding, and blistering system. A man is sick, is well drugged, and recovers,—this is the simple fact of a medical cure; a man is sick, is mesmerized, and recovers,—this is the simple fact of a mesmeric cure. If Mesmerism is a falsity, it is no power, it is nothing. When patients are mesmerized, nothing

is done, and they get well spontaneously. They try drugs, and get no better; they try Mesmerism, that is, they try “nothing,” or “an absurdity,” and speedily recover. Let the medical faculty affirm this, as a large portion of that body does, and what inference will their patients eventually deduce from it? we presume that it is easier and cheaper to *get well spontaneously*, and so dismiss the doctor and his drugs, and trust to “*Dame Nature*.”

[For a complete elucidation of the philosophy and practice of this subject, see the Library of Mesmerism and Psychology, advertised in the present number of this Journal.]

Horticulture.

PRACTICAL GARDENING AND RURAL ÆSTHETICS.

BY WM. CHORLTON.*

In our last article we gave a design for a small garden, and now proceed to explain the cultivation and arrangement.

Presuming that all is graded, drained, if necessary, and trenched over, as there recommended, the next thing will be to carry out the design. In the first place, there is a portion for grass or lawn; good turf sod, to resist the burning droughts of summer, requires the under base to be in good heart or tolerably rich, and so loose that the roots may traverse deep, which is only to be accomplished by good cultivation before being laid down; consequently, if the soil be poor, add a due portion of well-rotted barn-yard or stable manure in the process of trenching, and let it be mixed evenly and thoroughly through the whole mass to the depth of eighteen inches. The most immediate effects and also satisfactory results are obtained by square turfs, peeled two inches thick from a good close pasture. After the whole area to be laid down is made solid and level, trace marks according to the form of the flower-beds, &c., and in fixing the grass, place it an inch or so inside these lines: this inch of projection will allow for neat cutting of the edges afterwards. Fit in the turfs tight and firm to each other, and when all is laid down, go over and beat the upper surface solid. If very dry weather should occur, a good soaking of water will prevent “burning,” but if the work be done in the fall or early spring, this will not be needed. In finishing the flower-beds and shrubbery borders, do not raise the level above the grass, for it only tends to render the beds too dry in summer and allows the rains to run off. Under some circumstances it may not be convenient to get sods, when recourse must be had to sowing; in this case the ground should be prepared as above advised, the beds being likewise marked out, and the seeds sowed evenly over the surface, after which it should be raked over, and beaten or rolled. The best mixture for producing a fine, close and neat sward, that will bear the scorching of the summer's sun, is *red top* and *Kentucky blue grass*, of each one pint, and *white Dutch clover*, one fourth of a pound to each square rod. Where there is grass, no other edging to the walks is needed. And here let us point out an absurdity we sometimes see, which is the edging a piece of grass with dwarf box. Surely a passing glance only is required to ascertain how ridiculous it looks and how superfluous it is; but for the edgings in a vegetable garden, dwarf-box is in its place, and there is no other substitute that can be applied to better advantage, if neatness and appropriateness are considered; for it occupies little space, is evergreen, and if properly trimmed once a year, (the middle of September is the best time,) it is kept in good order, and effectually prevents the soil from falling on to the walks; care should however be taken not to

tread it down with the feet, or make a practice of rubbing the broom along the sides, as it is very brittle, and will not prosper if the bark be continually injured. These are the means by which it is spoiled and so frequently dries out. Most kinds of soil are suitable to its growth if properly planted and well used afterwards, and if cut in close as above advised, instead of the foot-high-and-as-much-across examples that at present disgrace many a garden, it may be kept for many years, a three-inch neat and handsome bordering. If box is planted in the fall, it is subject to be lifted by the alternate frosts and thaws of winter, on which account, the best time is in early, say the middle of March. To plant neatly, make a true level along the side of the walk, beat this down solid, and stretch a line in the desired place; cut inside of the line a trench some six inches deep; next have the box in readiness, and plant, leaving the tops about two inches above the surface; and as each small piece is fixed into its place, make it firm by drawing a portion of soil up to it: so proceed until all is done, and before filling in the remainder of the trench, tread the side planted from firm. It matters not, if planted early enough, whether there be roots, for cuttings will grow with great facility, if not suffered to become dry before being put down. The greater the length is of the portion which is buried, the better will it resist the lifting of the next winter's frost, after which there is no danger. There are several other plants which may be used for edging, as strawberries, common and lemon thyme, &c.; but as we consider neatness to be a part of the pleasures of a garden, and as box possesses this quality more than any thing else for this purpose, we recommend it before others, and likewise show how it may be successfully cultivated.

Planting trees, shrubs, &c., is often so inefficiently done, that the instances of failure are everywhere to be seen. We have only to point to the many examples of half-dead subjects which stand like scarecrows around many a dwelling for a proof. Notwithstanding the proprietor has spent his money without grudging, and did at the outset all that he thought was required, he has reaped nothing in return but vexation. Instead of being rewarded by luscious fruit and healthy trees, he has only a few stunted, sickly scrubs, and all for the want of a little more practical knowledge. Now, we should remember that a plant is an organized being, having life, and although it has not the power of locomotion, has nevertheless a series of feeding, digestive, and respiratory organs; the small rootlets being equivalent to the mouth, the larger roots and trunk to the alimentary canal, and the leaves to the lungs of animals. This being the case, it is easy to see that if the newly removed plant is much injured in the roots, or cramped up into small space in its new habitation, not having a free base of good material to ramify in, success cannot be arrived at. The common practice of people with small means, is either to buy any thing that is large and plenty for the money, or take the recommendation of the huckster from the great quantity of rootless, dried-up stuff which is to be found in the markets, and in many cases has been out of the ground for weeks, exposed to the sun and drying winds, and after getting it home, to immediately stick it into a hole not large enough for what are only stumps of roots, entirely or nearly so devoid of small rootlets. Here it remains for years, merely existing, or, as is too frequently the case, dies at once. This is not intentional, we know, nor does it always arise from pernicious ideas, but in most cases from ignorance of how to proceed. Our advice then is, purchase from a respectable nurseryman who is of responsible character, and either see your stock taken up carefully, or be sure that the person from whom you are purchasing will do so: have all well packed immediately, and do not let the roots get dry before they are again planted. Choose healthy, well-formed trees, and do not be led away by size or over-vigorous growth. A young tree of moderate vigor from the nursery,

* The first article of this series was erroneously credited to Mr. Reep instead of Mr. Chorlton, the writer of the series.

by good treatment afterwards, will generally get on faster, and bear fruit of better quality in less time, than will a large or older tree, unless a great expense or much trouble is expended in the removal and after-care, and is often the best even when these requisites have been complied with. Never plant unless the soil has been well loosened up to some distance beyond where the roots extend when spread out, which should be invariably attended to, and do not plant too deep. If the crown of the roots, or that part which unites with the trunk, be covered, it is sufficient. Work up the base below, and if it is fertile, there need be no fear of the young rootlets not going downwards as they extend.

With regard to the different sorts of ornamental trees and shrubs, there is not sufficient attention paid to the cultivation of evergreens. A cheery green foliage in winter drives away a great part of the dreariness, and we may peep with pleasure from our windows, while ensconced in a comfortable room, upon the otherwise desolate scene. Although, in our more northern localities, the frigid blasts of Boreas are too severe for the far-famed laurel and holly of more temperate regions to flourish, there are plenty of nearly equal substitutes, and it is to be hoped that the time will yet come when our native *rhododendrons* and *holies* will be more generally cultivated by nurserymen, and rendered as easy of removal as are other things. This might be easily accomplished if they would undertake it, but so long as public taste does not inquire for them, they will not attempt it, their policy being ready sale and quick returns. Notwithstanding this deficiency, there are many others of suitable character, and by which we may obtain that desirable accompaniment to all rural dwellings, a beautiful grouping of evergreens. It is not advisable in all cases that evergreens should be exclusively used, to the abandonment of those of deciduous character, which latter class contains some of the most beautiful flowering trees and shrubs that we have; but the former have so many claims upon our attention that we recommend them to the more general acceptance of all who wish to have a perfect garden.

By a reference to the plan given in the last article, it will be seen that the belting of shrubbery is intended to be planted with different-sized shrubs and trees, which is not to be arrived at so as to give permanent effect without a due selection of kinds. For instance, we want to have a bank, as it were, of foliage, rising higher as it recedes backward from the eye; consequently, the larger growing kinds ought to be placed in the back row, and proportionally smaller ones nearer the front: by this arrangement, a larger collection may be more readily be viewed, and each plant will show to better advantage; the whole presenting one beautiful group, pleasing to the mind, systematic in arrangement, and combining one noble feature, individually made up of different subjects, from the lowly periwinkle to the towering pine. This same arrangement will apply also to all herbaceous plants. Let those of humble growth be near the edges, and the taller ones farther back, or, if an isolated bed, then nearest the middle. We so often see such miserable attempts to produce the beautiful in planting, that we are induced the more earnestly to impress this upon the minds of all who would recognize finish or appreciate perfectness; and although this portraiture will not apply in all cases, it is a rule with but few exceptions.

To go into the cultivation of flowers in detail would require a volume, besides which, it would be out of place in a series of this character; and as a few general ideas are all that is wanted to produce a beautiful effect, we leave the connoisseur to study some of the treatises on this subject which are before the public. The common opinion is, that flowers will grow in almost any kind of soil or situation, and accordingly, no further care is bestowed than merely planting. It is true that they are not generally very particular as to quality, but, like all other vegetables, they are much improved by good culture. If

you want fine flowers, give them something to feed upon; consequently, if the soil be poor, it will be of service to apply occasionally a light dressing of well-rotted manure, or decayed vegetable mould, which ought to be worked up into the different beds to be planted. The mixing of colors and arrangement of herbaceous flowering plants, are points to which we would also call attention; much of the attraction of a flower-garden depends upon this. There are no doubt some persons in whom the organ of color is so small, and harmony of effect so deficient, as not to fully appreciate a perfect unity, but such examples are only exceptions to the general rule. Colors may be so mixed as to give pleasing sensations, or produce a feeling of distractedness, and this simply by the way in which they are brought into close contact; and flowering plants may be so arranged as to habit, that they will show the highest order, or present nothing but careless abstractedness. Now, as it is our object to improve, it becomes a duty to show up deficiency. There is no doubt but this feature has much to do with giving peculiarly sympathetic feelings in many families; simple though it may appear, it is nevertheless an undeniable fact. When surrounded by external harmony, the mind is brought into the same focus; how useful is this in a morning, when, after waking, we peep through our casement window, and receive as a first impression, a pleasing one; and how likely is it to abide with us through the day and give a stamina to all our exertions? As the day is begun, it most frequently so ends; and although we are too apt to neglect, or not give sufficient importance to these little details, they are, nevertheless, of much more consequence than is generally thought of. To bring our present purpose to answer our assertions, colors may harmonize by contrast, or may be simply complementary: for instance, a *white* in company with *scarlet* is harmonious by contrast, while a *white* with *lavender* or *light pink* is so by a complementary blending of shades. So, likewise, neat and orderly arrangement consists in adapting the different habits of growth, that they may be in unison with each other, and having those of the dwarfest character nearest to the edges. It needs no further illustration, than to notice what a discordance there would be if a large, high-growing, and coarse-leaved plant were placed immediately in front of or by the side of one of minute or delicate form; fix the former in the back-ground amongst the shrubbery, and the latter close to the edge, or on a pretty formed bed, along with others of similar habit, and both look well. These are only two examples given to illustrate how far the thing may be carried out, and give encouragement to produce the remainder. Here is one of the advantages to be derived from the cultivation of flowers; and did our limits admit, we could show up many others equally interesting and equally instructive, the more particularly so, as a director to the rising generation, as a guide to those little inquirers after knowledge who so often baffle us for an answer to their inquisitive reasonings.

In order to make the present subject more useful, we append below a limited list of the best, most suitable, and cheap evergreen and deciduous trees and shrubs, and herbaceous flowering plants, with their natural height, colors, and time of flowering, where required, including the English and botanical names.

EVERGREEN TREES AND SHRUBS.

English Name.	Botanical Name.	Height.
American Arbor Vitae.	<i>Thuja occidentalis</i> .	20 feet.
Chinese " "	<i>orientalis</i> .	15 "
* Norway Spruce.	<i>Abies excelsa</i> .	100 "
Hemlock " "	<i>canadensis</i> .	50 "
Silver " "	<i>Picea balsamifera</i> .	50 "
* White Pine.	<i>Pinus Strobus</i> .	100 "
Holly-leaved Mahonia.	<i>Mahonia aquifolium</i> .	4 "
Tree Box.	<i>Buxus arborescens</i> .	10 "
Japan Spindle Tree.	<i>Eunonymus japonica</i> .	10 "
* Deodar Cedar.	<i>Cedrus Deodara</i> .	50 "
Cedar of Lebanon.	" <i>Libani</i> .	100 "
Red Cedar.	<i>Juniperus virginiana</i> .	80 "
English Yew.	<i>Taxus baccata</i> .	80 "
Irish " "	<i>hibernica</i> .	10 "

DECIDUOUS TREES AND SHRUBS.

English Name.	Botanical Name.	Height.
* Horse Chestnut.	<i>Esculus pippo-castanum</i> .	50 "
* Sugar Maple.	<i>A. r. saccharinum</i> .	60 "
* Red " "	" <i>rubrum</i> .	60 "
* Silvery " "	" <i>dasycarpum</i> .	60 "
* Chinese Ailanthus.	<i>Ailanthus glandulosa</i> .	60 "
Catalpa.	<i>Catalpa syriaca</i> .	30 "
Golden Chain.	<i>Cytisus Laburnum</i> .	30 "
* Tulip Tree.	<i>Liriodendron Tulipifera</i> .	80 "
Mountain Ash.	<i>Sorbus Aucuparia</i> .	20 "
Siberian Crab.	<i>Pyrus prunifolia</i> .	20 "
* Pawlonia.	<i>Paulownia imperialis</i> .	40 "
* Weeping Willow.	<i>Salix babylonica</i> .	60 "
* American Elm.	<i>Ulmus americana</i> .	70 "
Dwarf double Almond.	<i>Amygdalus nana plen.</i> .	5 "
Common Berberry.	<i>Berberis vulgaris</i> .	15 "
Virginian Fringe tree.	<i>Chionanthus virginica</i> .	10 "
Sweet Shrub.	<i>Calycaanthus florida</i> .	6 "
Japan Corchorus.	<i>Corchorus japonica</i> .	6 "
Scarlet Hawthorn.	<i>Crataegus Oxyacantha</i> .	12 "
Japan Quince.	<i>Cydonia japonica</i> .	8 "
Mezerium.	<i>Daphne Mezereum</i> .	4 "
American Burning Bush.	<i>Eunonymus americanus</i> .	12 "
European " "	" <i>europaeus</i> .	10 "
Snow Drop Tree.	<i>Halesia tetraptera</i> .	15 "
Rose of Sharon.	<i>Hibiscus syriacus</i> .	10 "
Hydrangea.	<i>Hydrangea hortensis</i> .	5 "
Mock Orange.	<i>Philadelphus coronaria</i> .	8 "
Smoke Tree.	<i>Rhus Cotinus</i> .	12 "
Reeves' Spiraea.	<i>Spiraea Revesii</i> .	6 "
Double dwarf.	" <i>prunifolia plena</i> .	4 "
Snowberry.	<i>Symphoricarpos racemosa</i> .	5 "
Persian Lilac.	<i>Syringa persica</i> .	8 "
Common " "	" <i>vulgaris</i> .	10 "
Snowball Tree.	<i>Viburnum Opulus</i> .	10 "

Those marked * are most suitable for shade trees.

HERBACEOUS FLOWERING PLANTS MOST SUITABLE FOR SMALL BEDS AND FOREGROUND OF SHRUBBERY.

Name.	Color.	Remarks.
4. Verbena.	Various.	All the sorts.
4. Scarlet Geranium.	Scarlet.	
4. Nutmeg-scented do.	White.	
2. Rose do. do.	Pink.	
4. Petunia.	Various.	All the sorts.
4. Heliotrope.	White and blue.	
1. Tulip.	Various.	All the sorts.
3. Dairy Chrysanthemum.	Various.	All the sorts.
1. Bulbous Iris.	Various.	
1. Phlox subulata.	White and pink.	
1. do. verna.	Rose.	
1. Hyacinths.	Various.	All the sorts.
2. Plumbeous Larpentia.	Blue.	
2. Antirrhinum.	Various.	
1. Auricula.	Various.	
1. Polyanthus.	Various.	
2. Carnation.	Various.	Great variety.
2. Pink.	Various.	Many pretty kinds.
1. Fanny.	Various.	All the finest.
4. Bouvardia triphylla.	Scarlet.	
4. Cuphea platycentra.	Red and brown.	
2. Double Feverfew.	White.	
4. Melrembergia gracilis.	Bluish white.	
2. Spiraea japonica.	White.	
1. Lily of the Valley.	White.	
3. Anemone japonica.	Pink.	

HERBACEOUS FLOWERING PLANTS SUITABLE FOR LARGE BEDS AND AMONGST SHRUBBERY.

Name.	Color.	Remarks.
2. Hollyhock.	Various.	The double sorts.
1. Iris.	Various.	The tuberous sorts.
1. Peony.	Various.	The double kinds
2. Phlox.	Various.	The tall growers.
4. Aconitum.	Blue.	The tall growers.
3. Aster.	White & blue.	All the perennials.
2. Funkia japonica.	White.	
2. Scarlet Lychnis.	Scarlet.	The double is best.
2. Monarda didyma.	Crimson.	
1. Narcissus.	White and yellow.	All the sorts.
2. Scabiosa.	Various.	All the sorts.
2. Spiraea lobata.	Rose.	
2. " Filapendula.	White.	The double variety.
2. White Lily.	White.	
2. Tiger " "	Orange, spotted.	
2. Gladiolus.	Various.	All the sorts.
3. Tuberose.	White.	
4. Tiger flower.	Yellow and red.	
3. Dahlia.	Various.	All the sorts.
3. Double perennial Sunflower.	Yellow.	
2. Perennial Sweet Pea.	Rose.	

ANNUALS.

This class of flowers only live one season, and as there are many kinds which are often sold by the seedsmen that are either worthless or will not bear our fervid sun in the summer-time, we have been careful not to mention any but what will give satisfaction.

Name.	Color.	Height.
4. Sweet Alyssum.	White.	6 inches.
4. Ageratum mexicanum.	Blue.	1 foot.
2. Chinese Aster.	Various.	11 "
3. Cockscomb.	Crimson & yellow.	1 "
2. Blue Bottle.	Various.	8 "
2. Sweet Sultan.	Purple, white & yellow.	2 "
2. Dwarf Convolvulus.	Blue.	2 "

Name.	Color.	Height.
4. Eschscholtzia californica.	Orange.	1 foot.
3. Globe Amaranthus.	Crimson, white & orange.	1 "
4. Cypress vine.	Crimson & white.	10 "
4. Morning Glory.	Various.	15 "
2. Lupins (all the sorts.)	Various.	1 to 5 "
2. Malope grandiflora.	Crimson & white.	3 "
4. Ranunculus Poppy.	Various.	2 "
4. Phlox Drummondii.	Various crimson.	2 "
4. Mignonette.	Yellowish-green.	6 inches.
4. Portulacca.	Various.	6 "
4. Zinnia elegans.	Various.	2 feet.
2. Ten-week Stock.	Various.	1 "
4. Nasturtium.	Orange & maroon.	6 "

Those marked 1, flower in the spring; 2, in summer; 3, in fall; 4, all the season.

The vegetable garden and fruit in the next.

Physiology.

CEREBRO-SPINAL SYSTEM. ITS PROGRESSIVE CHANGES.

THE progressive changes in the constitution of the nervous system, from the zoöphyte, chained to the solitary rock, at once his cradle and grave, to that of man in the pride and power of intellect; the fineness of texture in the brain of the latter, the number and depth of its folds or convolutions, their intimate connection with the external manifestations of mind, are as steps gently reaching from the vale of nature to the loftiest pinnacle of the great material temple in which her officiating minister presides.

In the zoöphyte and more imperfect reptiles, the nerves, without centre or fixed point, are scattered indiscriminately throughout the system, evidently limited to the purposes of exciting muscular motion and to supplying the cravings of instinct.

Ascending to a higher but still inferior system of animal organization, the nervous system assumes a new aspect; it is bound together by threads or united in knots or ganglions.

In the next superior grade of animal existence, distinguished by a spine, we find the *spinal marrow* fixed in its strong and flexible column, as a central point from whence the nerves of sensation, muscular power and instinctive movement issue.

In this class of animals, the brain, if such it may be termed, is a mere appendage, an anterior finish to the spinal marrow—a mere rudimental mass.

In the lower reptiles and fishes, the tenacity to life is alone controlled by the nervous system: they do not possess what may be termed a homogeneous physical condition; its parts, in them, are more distinct and independent of each other than in the higher animals and in man; their nervous endurance is more distinctive in its character. The heart of a shark has been known to beat for hours after its extraction from the body; and a frog to leap twenty-five minutes subsequent to the removal of that great vital reservoir.

A worm may be cut in minute pieces, but the nervous and reproductive power remains in each section of the divided reptile, which in its future growth assumes the form and physical condition of the unity from which it was separated.

In the more perfectly formed reptiles, birds, and mammalia, or animals with breasts, there is a successive evolution in the size and complex character of the brain, increasing as the intelligences become more bright and perfect, until we reach the crowning pillar of the great nervous temple in the brain of man.

The mere increase of size and greater complexity of organization are not, even in the human brain, perfect measures of intellectual power; for the same relative proportions exist between the weight of the brain and that of the body: from 1-22 to 1-35 are found to exist in some of the South American apes. In the canary it is 1-14; in the goose, 1-300.

We might here notice the influence which the

other great vital systems, the respiratory, the circulatory and the muscular, exert on the brain and nerves, and consequently on their energy and power, but our remarks will be principally confined to the cerebro-spinal system.

Nature, economical in all her plans, has given us a full display of the perfection of her economy in the mechanism of the cerebral mass. Spread out upon a plane surface at maturity, the skull could not by any possibility contain it; it is therefore compressed by means of numerous prominences, with deep dividing fissures, immediately beneath the inner surface of the tenement of which it is the silent but active inhabitant; but economy is not the exclusive principle involved in the folds or convolutions of the brain; they are, to a certain extent, measures of intellectual power, and when not diseased, in exact ratio with the advancement of intellect.

Comparative anatomy has placed this physiological—may we not say phrenological?—fact beyond the reach of cavil.

It has demonstrated that in infancy, when the convolutions are wanting, the manifestations of intellect deserve rather the name of instincts than of intelligences; that as the convolutions increase and the fissures between them deepen with age, there is a corresponding accession of intellectual power; that when from accidental or other causes the growth of the convolutions is retarded or destroyed, the mental powers either remain stationary or degenerate into idiocy.

The higher faculties, especially the reflective, employ the convolutions as the corporeal instruments of action; they are the final resting-places of the impressions conveyed through the nerves of sense; the moulds, to borrow a term from mechanics, where the latter assume a specified form and character, and leave their mental marks, if such we may designate them, on the tablet of intellect and time.

That these prominences, particularly on the anterior portion of the brain, are the seats of intellect, is sufficiently demonstrated by the fact that serious injuries to this division of the cerebral mass are attended with the loss of the higher faculties.

They stand as mental messengers between parts of the system not under the immediate influence of physical agency, removed from action or sensation, yet taking notes of both, collectively and individually.

It would seem designed in the distributions of Providence, that this portion of the brain, in consequence of the exalted functions it is required to perform, should be exempted from the common penalties belonging to physical existence; for so far as we are able to judge, it may experience serious injuries without suffering pain. Marks of inflammatory action are seldom, if ever, to be observed in the convolutions. Post-mortem examinations of the brain after the low delirium of fevers, of delirium tremens, of rheumatism, and gout, show the gray matter of the convolutions to be bloodless—no appearance of inflammatory action exists; the seat of the high prerogative of intellect is as a sacred temple around which the common evils of mortality may do homage, but into the interior of which they are not permitted to enter.

A SINGULAR FACT.—Is it not singular that the name of God should be spelled with *four* letters in so many languages?

In Latin it is Deus.
" French—Dieu.
" Old Greek—Zeus.
" German—Gott.
" Old German—Odin.
" Swedish—Godd.
" Hebrew—Adon.
" Dutch—Heer.
" Syrian—Adad.
" Persian—Syia.
" Tartarian—Idga.
" Slavonian—Bolg or Boog
" Italian—Idio.
" Spanish—Dias.

In East Indian—Esgi or Zeno
" Turkish—Abdi.
" Egyptian—Aumu or Zeut
" Japanese—Zain.
" Peruvian—Lian.
" Wallachian—Zene.
" Etrurian—Chur.
" Tyrrhenian—Eher.
" Irish—Dieh.
" Croatian—Doga.
" Margarian—Oese.
" Arabian—Alla.
" Dalmatian—Bogt.

There are several other languages in which the word is marked with the same peculiarity. Is there any other word like this?

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Events of the Month.

NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER, 1854.

DOMESTIC.

CONGRESS.—The First Session of the Thirty-third Congress was brought to a close on Monday, Aug. 7th, having been protracted through the space of eight calendar months. The Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation Bill amounts to the round sum of nearly \$10,000,000.

ATTACK ON THE PRESIDENT.—Immediately after the adjournment of the Senate, on Saturday afternoon, as President Pierce was leaving the Capitol at the northern door, under the eastern arcade, he was followed out and addressed by James M. Jeffards, of Charleston, S. C. Jeffards was considerably intoxicated at the time, and was in company with J. S. Duke, of St. Louis, and J. F. Wiggins, of New York, all of whom had been drinking. The President shook hands with him, and Jeffards asked the President to take a drink, which he declined, and turned to enter his carriage. As he was doing so, his hat was knocked off by a hard-boiled egg. Jeffards returned into the Capitol, saying the President was a damned fool. The President spoke to one of the police, asking if he had authority to make an arrest. Capt. Dunnington and officer Wailes shortly after arrested Jeffards, who denied throwing the egg. An examination was had before Capt. Dunnington, when one witness testified that he saw Jeffards with an egg in his hand a few minutes previous to the assault—another testified that he saw him throw in the direction of the President, and another that he saw him throw an egg at, and hit the President. The justice decided to hold Jeffards to bail, and the accused sent for Senator Evans, who declined becoming bail. He then sent for another. In the meantime, becoming more sober, he cried bitterly, declaring that if sent to jail he would not be living. He then took out a small knife and stabbed himself in the leg, just above the knee, saying he was determined to bleed to death. As the blood flowed profusely, he became alarmed, and allowed it to be examined, and was disarmed. The Attorney-General then communicated to Capt. Dunnington the desire of the President that the prisoner be not prosecuted, and he was accordingly discharged.

The AUGUST ELECTIONS.—The most noticeable feature of the recent elections, is the defeat of Col. Thomas H. Benton, in Missouri, by the Whig candidate for Congress in the St. Louis District, Luther M. Kennett. The returns from Iowa and North Carolina are not at present of a decisive character.

CALIFORNIA.—The recent advices from California give unfavorable accounts of the condition of business and trade. Almost every kind of merchandise was in such abundance as to have become a drug. The stock on hand was supposed to be sufficient for the consumption of two years at least. In consequence of the depression of the markets, real estate has fallen in value, and an enormous reduction has been experienced in all classes of rents. A great number of stores and shops are vacant, the expenses of business exceeding the profits. The product of the mines, especially in the quartz district, continues to be large, but a less amount of gold is shipped to New York, on account of the increase of imports, and the sum retained for coinage at the San Francisco mint. A large portion of the city of Sacramento was destroyed by fire on the 13th of July. Although the fire broke out at noon-day, it was impossible to arrest its progress; and spreading rapidly in all directions, it consumed nine blocks of buildings in the heart of the city, leaving only a few brick buildings that were not laid in ashes. The loss of property is estimated at \$500,000, but it will essentially retard the growth of the city. San Francisco was also visited with a serious fire on the 11th of July. It extended over an area of three squares. About sixty buildings were destroyed, as well as the planking of the streets within the limits of the fire. The total loss is reckoned at \$250,000. Most of the buildings were of wood, erected on piles, and will be replaced with more costly and convenient structures. Another fire took place on the 10th of July, in the town of Columbia, near Sonora. It was almost entirely consumed, causing a probable loss of \$500,000. The crops have been generally harvested in the lower valleys. The yield is satisfactory. A sufficient quantity of wheat has been raised to supply the demands for domestic consumption throughout the ensuing year, without relying on importations from Chili and the Atlantic States. The price of new wheat is less in San Francisco than in New York. Agricultural products in general are so cheap as to reduce the cost of living in California to a level with other portions of the United States.

OREGON.—Reports of the discovery of gold have produced considerable excitement in various parts of Oregon. It is said that rich mines have been found in the vicinity of Port Orford and on the Cascade Mountains, but as yet, the details are not sufficient to furnish us with exact information.

NEW MEXICO.—The Apache Indians continue to cause serious disturbances in this Territory. A fight recently took place between them and a party of United States troops, under the command of Maj. Carlton. The scene of the engagement was in the Raton Mountains. Twenty-two lodges of the Indians were surprised on the 5th of June. Several of them were killed or wounded; most of their horses were captured, with the whole of their provisions and camp equipage; but the Indians scattered in all directions, and escaped destruction by flight. The country was rough and mountainous, and the snow, in some places, was four feet deep. The troops were guided by the celebrated backwoodsman, Kit Carson, and friendly Pueblo Indians led the trail. In view of the continued hostilities with the Indians, the acting Governor of New Mexico has ordered out a large detachment of the militia, a portion of which has already taken the field under the command of Brigadier-General Chavis.

DESTRUCTION OF GREYTOWN. The bombardment and burning of this little Nicaraguan town by the United States sloop-of-war Cyane, under the command of Captain Hollins, has occasioned universal excitement, and with few exceptions has met with the decided condemnation of the whole American press. After giving notice to the inhabitants of Greytown, that an apology was demanded for an insult received by Mr. Borland, and the payment of \$24,000 as an indemnity for property destroyed, the next day Capt. Hollins directed his guns against the defenceless and unresisting city. A shower of bombs and cannon balls fell upon the houses, but produced little effect. A detachment was then sent into the town from the vessel, who, with blazing torches and demoniac shrieks, soon laid the peaceful settlement in ashes.

Col. Fremont was one of the American citizens present at Greytown at the occurrence of the "outrage" upon Mr. Borland, for which such fearful retribution has been visited by Capt. Hollins upon the town. As he is well known, the world over, as a cool, clear-headed, and truthful gentleman, his statement of that transaction, and the facts connected with it, cannot be otherwise than highly interesting at the present time. He says:

It was quite evident that, for some reason or other, a very strong prejudice existed at Greytown against all Americans; a prejudice amounting almost to positive hostility, and to conceal which no pains whatever were taken. The immediate origin of the difficulty in which Borland participated, was the homicide of the negro captain of a bongo, or river boat, committed by Capt. Smith, of a steamer plying on the river. Notwithstanding published statements directly the reverse, this homicide was considered by the Americans, almost without exception, a deliberate, cold-blooded murder, without a shadow of palliation. There had been some previous difficulty between Smith and the negro. On the day of the homicide, Smith's steamer ran into the negro's bongo, when the latter threatened to shoot Smith if he broke his boat. The bongo, however, was uninjured. Subsequently the steamer started down the river, and after it had proceeded some distance, put back again, apparently for no other purpose than to run into the bongo, which it did, crushing it like an egg-shell. At this time the negro was sitting in his boat, with his gun across his knees. The weight of testimony is, that he made no hostile demonstration against Smith, having neither risen from his seat nor raised his gun, when Smith deliberately shot him. Immediately upon being shot, the poor fellow got up, and while attempting to step from the wreck of his bongo into the boat alongside of it, his strength failed him, and he fell into the river.

A warrant was issued by the Mayor of Greytown for Smith's arrest, and an officer went on board the steamer, as everybody knows, but was prevented from getting his prisoner by the forcible resistance of the passengers, headed by Borland. In aiding the Minister thus to resist the officers, the passengers did not intend to endorse the murder of the negro, or absolve the murderer. On the contrary, it would have been a very easy matter to have had him hung on brief notice by a "Committee of Vigilance," had either of the acknowledged leaders proposed it. But Mr. Borland, in a speech he made to the crowd, as well as in private conversation, told them he was instructed not in any way to recognize the authority of Greytown, (deriving its authority from the Mosquito King,) as separate and distinct from Nicaragua.

To permit the Greytown officers to arrest an American citizen and try him for crime, would be to recognize the authority of the town government in the fullest sense; and so Mr. Borland urged them to aid him in "crushing out" this scion of the Mosquitos. If the government of Greytown was illegal, deriving its powers from incompetent authority, the act of the officers who attempted to arrest Smith could only be looked upon as the act of a mob, proper to be resisted by mob

force. In this opinion the whole steamer's party concurred. And, of course, the arrest and imprisonment of Mr. Borland that night was also looked upon as the act of an irresponsible mob, without law or authority of any kind.

HOMICIDE AT THE ST. NICHOLAS.—A fatal and very lamentable affray occurred on Wednesday, August 2d, at the St. Nicholas Hotel, in which Col. Chas. Loring, of California, was killed by Dr. R. H. Graham, of New Orleans. Both were putting up the hotel with their families, and on the morning when the event took place, Dr. Graham, who, it is said, had been drinking freely, returned to the hotel, went to his room, and became quite disorderly by constantly ringing the bells of the hall near his apartments, and calling loudly for the servants, to the great annoyance of some of the boarders in that section of the house, among others, Col. Loring, who repeatedly requested Graham to desist, but which request the latter did not heed. This led to an altercation between the two, in the course of which Graham fatally stabbed Loring with a sword-cane. Two of the waiters witnessed the affray which resulted in Loring's death. The parties disputed in the hall, while moving towards one end of it. The dispute of course was about Dr. Graham making a noise and annoying him and his wife. In the course of this dispute, Graham called Loring a liar—Loring in return slapped Graham in the face, when the latter, who had a sword-cane in his hand, made a blow. Loring took hold of the cane, and in an instant Dr. Graham drew the sword from the stick, and stabbed his antagonist through the body. The weapon entered the small part of the back, and passing through the left lobe of the lung, came in contact with the bones of the breast, and bent nearly double. Loring dropped upon the floor, and died in about two minutes afterwards. The only words he uttered were, "I am stabbed—I am killed." Graham was immediately taken into custody. A coroner's jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the above facts, and Graham was committed to the Tombs. At a subsequent examination he most solemnly declared that the act was done wholly in self-defence. Bail was refused, and the prisoner was committed fully for trial.

KANSAS.—The first company of emigrants sent to Kansas by the Emigrant Aid Society, passed through Chicago on the 20th of July. They are all unmarried, mostly mechanics, men of intelligence, education and good standing, and possessing considerable means. About one hundred and fifty able-bodied men, mechanics, farmers and teachers, were left at Rochester, ready to come on so soon as they should receive a favorable report of the cholera at Chicago, which was sent back to them by the pioneers. We have since heard of the pioneers at St. Louis.

PROPOSED INDIAN STATE.—We have information from a credible source that a proposition has recently been made to the three nations, the Cherokees, Creeks, and Choctaws, to form a State out of the territory occupied by these semi-civilized tribes, admitting them as citizens. This proposal was accompanied by an offer to build them a handsome State House at the expense of the General Government, and to bestow certain other advantages. The offer came from the Superintendent of Indian Affairs, and was sanctioned by the Executive of the Federal Government. But the proposal was rejected by the Cherokees, for the reason that it would place them upon the same level with other tribes not so far advanced in civilization.

FOREIGN.

THE WAR.—The Emperor of Russia, according to our last advices, was determined to press his original demands, and to prosecute the war with unabated energy. His relations with Austria are assuming a more belligerent character, and both that nation and Prussia still preserve their position of neutrality. In England, the war is decidedly popular with the masses, not by reason of any political speculations, but through the sympathy of the people with the oppressions of Turkey. The Emperor is hated for his tyranny. The wrongs inflicted by him on Poland, on Hungary, on Continental Europe, have aroused the sense of justice in the hearts of the people, who believe that the present conflict is a war against despotism in behalf of freedom.

SPAIN.—The civil war is still raging with violence in this unhappy country. Madrid is the seat of active hostilities. The palaces of Queen Christina, Count San Luis, and several other leading personages on the royal side, have been sacked and demolished. The Minister of War, Gen. Blarac, has been defeated and taken prisoner by the insurgents. Narvaez has taken the lead of the Queen's forces. He has not yet announced his ultimate views. Gen. San Miguel, the Chairman of the Junta at Madrid, is a republican. The Junta of Safety and Defence has decreed the re-organization of the National Guard, and the re-establishment of the Constitutional Ayuntamiento of 1843. M. Pozos, sub-director of the

secret police, had been seized and shot by the people. The ex-Ministers continue to hold their portfolios until the arrival of Espartero. No news, at our last accounts, had been received of the movements of O'Donnell; but it was reported, that he had made an arrangement to enter Madrid with Espartero.

By the last steamer we hear of the indictment of Queen Christina, on a charge of treason, before the Spanish Cortes.

GREAT BRITAIN.—The Russian Government Securities' Bill, which prohibits the negotiation of any securities issued by the Russian Government since the 28th of March, or which it may issue before the conclusion of a peace, has been the subject of a protracted debate in the House of Commons. A motion was to be introduced, inquiring with regard to an alleged concession obtained by the United States, as to the Baltic dues, and whether measures have been commenced to acquire the same privilege for British shipping.

Caroline Bowles, the second wife of Robert Southey, the celebrated English poet, died at Buckland on the 20th of July. She enjoyed considerable reputation as a poetess herself, but her marriage with Southey was a matter of extreme repugnance to the other members of his family. His health was irrecoverably impaired, and he was almost in his dotage when the event took place.

FRANCE.—The cholera is prevailing in many parts of France with great severity. General Ney, the son of Marshal Ney, recently fell a victim to the disease. Jerome Bonaparte and his son, of Baltimore, have been received by the Emperor and Empress with all the honors of Princes of the Imperial Family. A Paris journal publishes the following interesting details respecting the above-named individuals:

"It is on the invitation of the Emperor and Empress that these two members of the family have come into Europe. Their stay will not exceed two months. Perhaps, however, the son, who is a Lieutenant in the army of the United States, will remain in Europe and go to the theatre of war in Turkey. It has been rumored that he has manifested a desire to serve in the French army; but the young man himself says this is not true. As to his father, it is not from personal ambition that he has come to Paris. Mr. Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte is proud of his title of American citizen; he is wealthy, is the head of a numerous family, and does not meddle with the political affairs of Europe. Our readers no doubt remember that he is the son of Prince Jerome and of Mrs. Elizabeth Patterson, of Baltimore, whom the Prince married in 1803, when he visited the United States. The Emperor Napoleon refused to recognize this marriage, and he annulled it by decree; but Pope Pius VII. refused to sanction so rashly that decree. The wife of the Emperor's brother was not allowed to enter France. She retired to England, where her son, Jerome Napoleon, was born at Camberwell in 1805. The Baltimore citizen is, then, at present in his 49th year. His son, who has passed his examinations at the Military School of West Point, is 22 years of age. One of the passengers of the Franklin, the steamer in which the two Bonapartes arrived, has told us that they caused themselves to be generally remarked during the voyage by their modesty, the simplicity of their costume, and their desire to remain unperceived in the crowd. The father is a living portrait of the Emperor Napoleon I., as represented by painters and sculptors. He is very tall, has a dark complexion, black hair and expressive eyes. The son is still taller than the father, but he has not the family air. His mother was Miss Williams, of Baltimore. Mr. J. N. Bonaparte was carried by Mrs. Patterson to the United States, and there received an excellent education. On leaving the University, he studied law, and was admitted an advocate in the State of Maryland. His private fortune has been increased by that which his wife brought him, and by a legacy of Cardinal Fesch, uncle of the Emperor. The present is not the first time that Mr. Bonaparte has visited Europe. In 1837, the ex-King Jerome received him in his palace at Florence with the greatest marks of affection. Mrs. Patterson, whose divorce was ratified and regularized by a law of the Legislature of Maryland, visited Paris after the return of the Bourbons in 1816. Her peculiar position and the affection which she retained for her husband, though separated from him, attracted to her the sympathies of the first families of Paris. Madame de Genlis, who has devoted some pages to Mrs. Patterson in her memoirs, conceived great friendship for her. Mrs. Patterson still lives in the State of Maryland, happy in obscurity, and without regret for the rank she has lost. Her brother, Mr. George Patterson, is one of the richest farmers in Maryland. Mr. Bonaparte has occupied himself a good deal with literature, science and agriculture. In agriculture he is practically experienced, and has obtained unprecedented results. The two American Bonapartes have been received at the Tuilleries and St. Cloud in the same way as princes of the family."

GERMANY.—On the 9th of August, the carriage in which the King of Saxony was driving, was overturned at the place called Imst, near Innsbruck. (Another despatch says "near Breenbrichel.") The king was thrown among the horses' feet, and received a kick which fractured his skull. He died half an hour afterwards.

Prince John, brother of the late king, has issued a proclamation, which is countersigned by the ministers, announcing his accession.

THE BALTIC.—Our news from the Baltic adds little to former advices. Bomarsund is stated to have been bombarded, but all particulars are wanting.

The result of Gen. Baraguay d'Hilliers' interview with the King of Sweden, was an order that the Swedish fleet at Carlscrona shall remain on a war footing.

Literary Notices.

OUTLINES OF HISTORY; Illustrated by numerous Geographical and Historical Notes and Maps: embracing—Part I. Ancient History, Part II. Modern History. Part III. Outlines of the Philosophy of History. By MARCUS WILSON. New York: Ivison and Phinney. 1854.

Too much care cannot be exercised in selecting works for the use of the young, whether in school, in college or at home, but we do not hesitate, after a pretty careful examination, to commend this work as admirably adapted to the purpose for which it is intended. We like both the plan and the execution. We trust that it will receive the attention it deserves, and be widely adopted, not only in our colleges but by private students. We had occasion to speak favorably in our August number of the school edition of the same work.

BERTHA AND LILY; or, the Parsonage of Beech Glen. A Romance. By ELIZABETH OAKES SMITH: New York. J. C. Derby, 1854. Price, prepaid by mail, \$1 25.

Mrs. Smith's new volume has been looked for with great interest, and will be eagerly sought for and read. The reader who takes it up with a true appreciation of the writer's purpose, and in a candid, truth-loving spirit, will not be disappointed. The faith of the author that it possesses a deeper interest than a mere fictitious narrative, and contains some significant words on questions of vital import to the growth of humanity, is well founded. "The main purpose of the work is to show that one lapse from purity in a woman may be atoned for by an after-life of irreproachable usefulness and benevolence. This is done with much skill and delicacy, and the error of the heroine is communicated by as ingenious intimation as could well be devised." We are sorry that time and space forbid us to give it an extended notice at present. Buy it and read for yourself. For sale by FOWLERS AND WELLS.

KNICKERBOCKER GALLERY.—Samuel Hueston announces a miscellany of literature and art, to be published in October as a complimentary tribute to Louis Gaylord Clark, editor of the Knickerbocker Magazine, from his brother authors of America. It will be a splendid octavo volume, comprising original literary papers by the most eminent living American authors, with forty portraits on steel from original pictures. It will unquestionably be the finest work of the kind ever issued from the American press, and will form an appropriate and we hope a substantial "benefit" to the talented, witty, and genial editor of "Old Knick." The tribute is richly deserved, and we are glad to see the fellowship of letters thus expressed. See advertisement for terms, &c.

ANATOLIA; or, Russia Triumphant and Europe Chained. By JOHN THOMAS, author of "Elpis Israel." Mott Haven. Published by the author. 1854. Price, prepaid by mail, 37 cents.

This professes to be an exposition of prophecy, showing the inevitable fall of the French and Ottoman empires, the occupation of Egypt and the Holy Land by the British, the formation of a Russian-Latino-Greek confederacy, its invasion of Egypt, Palestine and Jerusalem, its destruction on the mountains of Israel, the long-expected delivery of the Jews by the Messiah, his subjugation of the world through their agency, and the consequent establishment of the kingdom of Israel. It is a pamphlet of 102 pages, and may be ordered through FOWLERS AND WELLS, 308 Broadway, New York.

LEATHER STOCKING AND SILK; or, Hunter John Myers and his Times. A Story of the Valley of Virginia. New York: Harper and Brothers. 1854. Price, prepaid by mail, \$1 25.

"In this tale," so says the preface, "the writer has attempted to sketch, in outline, some of the personages and modes of life and thought in Virginia, at the commencement of the present century. The chief character, who gives his name to the book, and around whom all the other actors group themselves, had, like many of the rest, a real existence, and is drawn with as near an approach to life in personal and characteristic traits as possible." It is a lively and entertaining story, sunny rather than gloomy—comedy rather than tragedy, and dealing with peculiarities and humors rather than with profound passions.

UTAH AND THE MORMONS. The History, Government, Doctrines, Customs, and Prospects of the Latter-Day Saints. From personal observations during a six months residence at Great Salt Lake City. By BENJAMIN G. FERRIS. New York: Harper and Brothers. 1854. Price, prepaid by mail, \$1 25.

The author's aim in this work, as we are informed in the preface, is to give a strictly impartial account of the Mormons

as they have been and as they are, without however abstaining from a free expression of opinion in regard to their doctrines and practices. Mr. Ferris enjoyed rare advantages for observation, and we presume his statements of facts are entirely trustworthy. His inferences and opinions will of course pass, like other inferences and opinions, for what the reader may consider their true value. The book is certainly an interesting one, and makes some astonishing revelations.

HON. HORACE MANN's last, greatest, and best production, is his

INAUGURAL ADDRESS, at the dedication of Antioch College, recently published. It may be pronounced "a masterpiece" of eloquence, profound scholarship, and high moral conceptions. We can give no analysis of its contents in a mere book notice, but will, at a future time, review it at length, and give the reader a taste of its excellence in a few extracts. But all should obtain, read, and "study" a copy. It is, without exception, the most perfect specimen of eloquence and correct reasoning, upon the great theme of education in all departments, yet produced in America, or indeed in the world. Buy it, read it, remember it, practise it, and thank God for so great a blessing. Price, prepaid by mail, 37 cents. For sale at 308 Broadway, New York.

PERISCOPICS; or, Current Subjects extemporaneously treated. By WILLIAM ELDER. New York: J. C. Derby. 1854. Price, prepaid by mail, \$1 25.

This book is made up of the author's contributions to the periodical literature of the day, arranged under the heads of "Characters and Tales," "Slashy," "Fancy," "Politico-Economical" and "Religious." The many admirers of Dr. Elder will be glad to meet these pieces in this preservable form, of which they are well worthy. The longest articles in the volume are "General Ogle—a Character," and "Elizabeth Barton," both capital sketches. Some of the short articles are exceedingly racy, pointed and effective, and the whole work bears the impress of a free, clear, vigorous and active intellect, and a somewhat eccentric character. The author is always found on the side of Humanity and of Progress, and is as earnest as he is eloquent in his advocacy of popular reforms. We can heartily commend the book to all who love humanity and respect the free utterance of free thoughts. For sale by FOWLERS AND WELLS, 308 Broadway, New York.

THE ELEMENTS OF AGRICULTURE: A Book for Young Farmers. With Questions prepared for the use of Schools. By GEO. E. WANING, Jr. New York: D. Appleton and Co.

The effort to extend the dominion of man over nature, is the most healthy and most noble of all ambitions.—Bacon.

A handy little volume, of 288 pages, containing the gist of an Agricultural Library! A little volume, which places the young author in a scientific position which might be envied by many of his seniors; a little volume which Prof. Youmans pronounces the very best of the kind on the subject. A sufficient recommendation, without further endorsement. But we add, no farmer, young or old, should be without it. May be had at this office. Price, 75 cents.

THE GREAT RED DRAGON; or, the Master Key to

Popery. By ANTHONY GAVIN, formerly Roman Catholic, one of the Priests of Saragossa, Spain. Boston: S. Jones. 1854.

This work professes to give a mass of facts in reference to the Roman Catholic Church, its doctrines and its practices, with a view to show its unfitness for the enlightened and republican people of America, and its antagonism to the true gospel of Christ. The questions at issue in the great controversy now going on between Catholicism and Protestantism do not come within our province to discuss, and we leave the book, with the recommendation to all controversialists (a recommendation not very likely to be followed, we fear,) to hear both sides and then decide. Hall and Brothers, 36 Ann St., are the New York publishers. See their advertisement.

FAMOUS PERSONS AND PLACES. By N. PARKER WILLIS. New York: Charles Scribner. Price, \$1 25.

In making an announcement of the recent issue of this new volume, we deem it useless to speak of its merits. Willis always writes in an off-hand, lively, pleasing style, saying every thing he says in a way to make one think it strange they have never said the same things themselves; and we don't remember when Scribner has published any thing that was not worthy of public notice.

The work before us contains notes of a trip to Scotland—a second visit to England—talks over travel in various other portions of Europe and America—articles from the journal of which he was the editor, comprising many things of interest about Jenny Lind, Kossuth, Ole Bull, Lady Blessington, Barry Cornwall, Moore, Jane Porter and other celebrities—all done up in as readable a style as one could desire.

MAP OF NEBRASKA AND KANSAS.—J. H. Colton & Co. have just published a map of the new Territories of Nebraska and Kansas. In one corner of it is a map of the region acquired by the Gadsden treaty from Mexico, through which is traced the route of the southern railway to the Pacific. In another corner is a small map of the United States, as its boundaries are now fixed by that treaty. Those who wish to understand what are the actual limits of our republic, and what are at present its precise divisions, will find them delineated here. For sale by FOWLER AND WELLS, 808 Broadway, New York. Price, prepaid by mail, 87½ cts.

THE WOMEN'S TEMPERANCE PAPER; edited by Mary C. Vaughan and Angelina Fish, and published by the Executive Committee of the Women's New York State Temperance Society, makes its appearance in a neat form, and contains attractive matter. It should be sustained. Every wife in the country should ask her husband for half a dollar—no, she shouldn't—every husband should give his wife half a dollar to pay for it. It would be money well invested. Temperance documents are better securities than railroad securities.

OFF-HAND TAKINGS; or, Crayon Sketches of the Notable Men of our Age. By G. W. BUNGAY. New York: De Witt and Davenport

While perusing this plump, chaste, and elegant volume, our eyes met the following appreciative "notice" in the *Portland Transcript*, from which we quote:

A motley company we have here! Statesmen and demagogues, clergymen and filibusters, philosophers and mountebanks, poets and penny-a-liners, to the number of seventy-four, are marshalled before the reader in double-quick time, and in all sorts of colors. Some of them must find themselves in strange company, for the list extends from Daniel Webster away down to James Gordon Bennett and Alfred Bunn!

Mr. Bungay writes upon the run. He dashes at his subjects and takes them off at one swoop. * * *

We have amused ourselves by contemplating the characteristics presented by these portraits, some of which are very good likenesses. Edward Everett looks like the refined gentleman and scholar that he is, despite his want of back-bone. Rev. E. H. Chapin reminds one of those clumsy but richly laden old Spanish galleons, to which Ben Jonson, in his wit combats with Shakspeare, has been likened. Wm. H. Seward looks like a country schoolmaster, and Henry Ward Beecher like a very knowing boy. As to John Van Buren—Prince John—with his dickieys stock, he reminds one of a used-up gamster. Sam Houston has a face and forehead like a wall of granite, while Horace Greeley's countenance is as smooth and fair as an infant's. Neal Dow, though not exactly himself, looks as energetic and resolute as usual. Ogden Hoffman is the ugliest man of the lot, and Wm. Cullen Bryant is the hairiest. The frigid poet, with his huge beard and whiskers, loose garment and stern features, reminds one of an Eastern Patriarch. Gerritt Smith looks like a good-natured, lubberly schoolboy, and Thomas H. Benton reminds one of an old Triton. George Law, with his bushy black beard and whiskers, looks the filibuster to the life—a most piratical countenance. Stephen A. Douglass has a full round head, and a countenance full of "treason, stratagems and spoils." His expression is shrewd, self-satisfied, astute; and he seems to be meditating mischief. There is nothing noble about him.

FARM IMPLEMENTS, and the Principles of their Construction and Use; an elementary and familiar treatise on Mechanics, and on Natural Philosophy generally, as applied to the ordinary practices of Agriculture. With 200 illustrations. By JOHN J. THOMAS. Published by Harper & Brothers, New York.

Full of useful information, especially for farmers. The book is illustrated with some two hundred wood-cuts, giving views of ploughs, harrows, cultivators, hoes, shovels, rakes, forks, and such other "implements" as every farmer needs to use. Also, important hints on steam engines, ventilation of dwellings, etc., etc. We cheerfully commend the work to every young man who contemplates following one of the most healthful, most useful, and the most honorable of human pursuits, namely, that of agriculture, to obtain this work. For sale by FOWLER AND WELLS. Price, prepaid by mail, 87 cents.

PUDDLEFORD AND ITS PEOPLE. By H. H. RILEY. New York: Samuel Hueston. 1854. Price, prepaid by mail, \$1 25.

This is a story, or rather a series of sketches of life in a western village, written in a vein of inimitable humor, and in a most laughter-provoking style. Its portraits of character are life-like, and most effective; indeed, its word-paintings are fully equal to the capital engravings with

which it is illustrated. The reader who can get through the volume without laughing fifty times till his sides ache, must be sadly deficient in Mirthfulness. But to make you laugh is not the only mission of this history of Puddleford and its inhabitants. It has lessons—much-needed lessons—for the people of this country, and particularly of the West, which will be all the more efficient, from the fact that they are sent home on the keen shaft of satire. Reader, buy the book, laugh at its capital hits, and then think seriously of the follies at which they are aimed, and ask yourself what can be done to put them away from among us. The book is printed and bound in a style of neatness and beauty which does credit to its publisher. See advertisement.

BOOKS IN BOSTON.—For many years, Boston authors and Boston publishers led the nation. Indeed, Boston claimed—and justly so—to be the "Athens of America." Her Common-School system was adopted by other States, and she furnished them with her books, her literature, and, to a great extent, with her lawyers, doctors, ministers, poets, and school teachers, until, indeed, it became proverbial that New England—of which Boston is the great ganglion or brain, was the mart of intelligence and morals. But as "the march of empire" looked westward, other cities divided with Boston the honor of furnishing authors, books, and publishers. Still, Boston holds her own, while New York, Philadelphia, and Cincinnati have each built up their own markets, and established for themselves enviable reputations in perpetuating the great art "preservative of all arts." The most noticeable event which has transpired in the history of book publishing on this continent, or in the world, transpired in Boston, an event in part due to the vastly improved facilities of printing, binding, and distribution of books,—the publication of Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe's "Uncle Tom's Cabin," by John P. Jewett & Company, some two years ago, the sales of which, it is reported, have reached upwards of three hundred thousand copies in the United States. The work has been translated into several other languages, and millions of copies published in the old world. The publishers have amassed a fortune for themselves, and another for the author, while the character of Boston as the intellectual radiating centre has been fully vindicated, and a new impetus given to the BOOK TRADE throughout the world!

The fortunate publishers above referred to, from a moderate beginning have completely outgrown their former place of business, and have erected a spacious establishment on Washington street, exceeding in capacity and elegance any other in that city.

Having surprised themselves and the world with their success, they have been led on by fame and fortune to steps in advance of others, in their mode of manufacturing books, and in creating a market for the same. They advertise liberally in all the papers, and establish agencies everywhere. They have introduced a new era in the great book business, and have thus become benefactors of the race.

BOOKS RECEIVED. We have received, too late for notice in the present number, from E. K. Collins, Jr., Philadelphia, Byrne's excellent "Handbook for the Artisan, Mechanic and Engineer," and "The Timbrel of Zion," a collection of Church Music; and from J. W. Moore, Philadelphia, "The Calculator's Constant Companion," and "A Manual for Practical Surveyors."

OUR LIST OF BOOKS.—We give in the present number, a brief list of some of the VALUABLE WORKS published at this office, together with the price of each, when prepaid by mail, to any post office. In that List may be found the titles of "books which are books," books containing thoughts both new and true, the philosophy of life, of mind and matter, body and soul; books which contain principles and facts lying at the bottom of every human interest—principles out of which must come all reforms in education, government, and religion; all progress in mind and morals.

We have something to do in this world, besides to eat, drink and vegetate. We have undertaken to introduce "a new order of things;" to remove evils under which millions of human beings are being carried down, down to premature graves. We think we have the means in our books to rescue and promote the welfare of those who heed us. Those who have read our books, and practise their precepts, reward us with their thanks for benefits received, and recommend their friends and neighbors to drink at the same fountain. The demand for these works is increasing. If offered in quantities in every town and village, they would be bought up readily. Every family ought to have a complete set, embracing every book in the list. Shall the good work go on?

Notes and Queries.

SECRETIVENESS.—N. K., SHESHEQUIN, Pa. "I find, in reading "Notes and Queries" in the last number of the Journal, under the head of Secretiveness, that the telling of falsehoods is the perversion of that organ, but not the legitimate consequence of its large size, which leaves the subject of perversion rather dark. Will you therefore explain the true rationale of the perversion of one of the faculties?"

Strictly speaking, the large size of no organ necessarily produces vice. Almost or quite all the human vices result from the perversion or *wrong exercise* of faculties, instead of from their extra size. No organ, however large, compels to sin; nor are very large organs much more liable to beget vices, or, what is the same thing, to become perverted, than those only full or large. Indeed, I am accustomed to consider only average or full Amativeness, for example, quite as liable to perversion as when very large. In fact, their perverted action, which is analogous to bodily fever, often diminishes both the size and power, at the same time creating that excitable, half-crazed kind of action—that excitability with debility which both breeds vice and diminishes size. Most vices are consequent on cerebral fever, and this on abnormal bodily conditions. And it is time the world knew it—knew that all abnormal physical conditions beget abnormal mental action, and this is sinful, or a departure from nature.

Our artificial, unnatural physical habits—our enormous consumption of flesh, tobacco, alcohol, &c.; our fast and excessive eating, late hours, and other like violations of the physical laws, occasion a large portion of human vices by begetting a species of cerebral insanity. That all alcoholic drinks beget a vicious or perverted action of the faculties, all see and know, and every hard drinker proves. It does so by deranging the physical functions. Then why not any other like physical derangement beget like vicious mental desires? See our first article on Temperance.

Secretiveness then may be ever so large, yet not perverted, and then will simply be reserved, close-mouthed, non-committal, politic, and use tact and art in carrying out its ends:—may even be sly and cunning in carrying out its plans, without lying. True, since examples of falsehood, both verbal and in action, are so common, even children's Secretiveness often takes on the falsifying form, and that when not excessive. And others again, in whom it is large, often tell all the truth scrupulously. But large Secretiveness is more easily perverted than small; yet even large Secretiveness and small Conscientiousness need not of necessity falsify. But it is quite likely to.

If it be argued, "Then of what use your phrenology, in deciding on a man's real character and tendencies to action, unless we can ascertain whether the organs are perverted or natural in their action?" I answer, We usually can tell. I know this requires a practised eye, and great correctness in reading the physiological conditions. But this can be done. And herein consists the great art of our profession—namely, in discerning from the physiological indices what phases of action the several organs, in their various degrees of size, do actually take on. As I should describe the same person very differently if I saw signs of hard drinking, from the same head on a healthy body, so of all other like physical states.

J. M. A., East Bridgewater, Mass.—"Can you inform me of some college or colleges where it is left optional with the student whether his course of study shall embrace the "dead languages," or where the "dead languages" form no part of the regular course?"

"I intend to enter some college, but my desire is to take a mathematical and scientific course, rather than to spend a good share of my time in poring over that which is 'past and gone,' and, as it seems to me, of but little practical value."

In Troy, N. Y., is a mathematical school, designed especially to fit students for engineering. I think most of the sciences are there taught.

I also think the College at Ann Arbor, Mich., will serve your purpose. At least you can learn on inquiry. There are probably others, but I am not now definitely informed.

THOS. BAINS.—To improve memory first, so observe the health-laws as to secure a vigorous physiological state; (see Physiology, Animal and Mental;) then exercise the kind of memory you would cultivate, according to directions found under each intellectual faculty in "Memory."

M. W.—“Could a man derange himself, and then bring himself to a proper understanding? You will please answer this query for the satisfaction of such inquirers.”

Yes. See our article on Vitativeness.

“Does not the bilious (or emotive) temperament predominate in all persons who have black eyes and dark skin?”

Yes.

“Does not study help to develop the mental, muscular labor the motive, and idleness or moderate labor the vital temperament?”

Yes.

N. W.—“I am well acquainted with a lady who is the most devoted Christian I ever saw, and the organ of Veneration seems to be small, her head being flat in that region; but the organ of Benevolence is very large, and Firmness moderate; Wonder or Marvellousness, Hope, Imitation, Conscientiousness, Approbativeness, Philoprogenitiveness, Inhabitiveness, Cautiousness, and Tune are all very large. Now I would like to have you explain through your Journal the cause of her devotedness to religion, and I will be satisfied.”

Her religion is probably one of benevolence, duty, and spirituality. She probably is most desirous of *doing good* by promoting religion, and feels it to be her solemn duty to carry out her religious doctrines in practice. Recent numbers have answered your last question.

C. F. W.—“What is the expense of glass bottles for the preservation of various kinds of fruits, and what is the most approved shape and size?”

Quart bottles for putting up Congress water are manufactured in Ellenville, N. Y., for about 4 or 5 cts. each, of blue glass. White costs more. Large bottles are cheapest and best, and large-mouthed vessels best adapted to this purpose.

“THE April number of the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL contained an excellent article in reference to outdoor employments for women, that, I suppose, came from the pen of O. S. Fowler. Now, I wish to inquire of you, whether it is probable women will, to any considerable extent, engage in horticulture and gardening, with these present habiliments? Is it possible for them to do so, dressing as they now usually do?”

L. H.

It is readily admitted that female attire throws serious impediments in the way of female gardening. But hardly more than their walking; for if they can work anywhere, except on a floor, they can work in the gardens. The fact is, these long skirts are one of the greatest evils of the age, scarcely less than intemperance. Nor am I sure they are not even greater; for they keep the sex indoors, and prevent much muscular exercise, even motion; and this muscular inertia is fast deteriorating the race, by rendering our women so weakly as mothers, and their children so feeble, that half of them die before their seventh year. As the tight lacing of the past generation has so weakened our females that many children are now dying off prematurely, so the sweepingly long skirts of the present age are paving the way for the increased disease of the future generation, as well as diminishing the number born. They outrage taste, utility, and decency, and are murderously injurious to both wearers and those yet unborn. And it is time they were publicly rebuked. They should be ridiculed, pointed at, even hissed, as we would a female drunk, or guilty of any other outrage on herself and children. We may devote an article to this subject.

J. B. Dods inquires: “Is there any substitute for sand in making gravel walls?” Yes, oyster-shells, brick-bats, cinders of all kinds—any thing hard.

“What would be the cost of a building 16-feet octagon, gravel wall, two stories, nine miles to haul, and sand ten?”

Two loads of lime will do it, and probably from six to ten loads of sand. Yet this will depend on how coarse your stones and gravel. I should think \$100 ought to put up and plaster the outside walls. The inside should be made of stur, lath, and plaster, as usual. Read “Home for All.”

JOHN H. HIGDON, of Memphis, Tenn., inquires whether the planets have any influence on man's destiny—or if astrology is a science. We don't know. Ask its professors. It is without our sphere of observation.

C. D.—We cannot answer your question till we have some means of knowing how accurately your chart is marked.

JOSEPH HALL asks where a competent lecturer on Phrenology can be procured? And if it is possible to obtain one of the Fowlers in Ohio, this fall or winter. On our winter course we have not yet fully decided. It remains to choose between a tour to Canada, or to Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois. The wishes of friends in these two localities will influence our judgment. If we choose the latter or western tour, instead of northern, we may be able to visit his place.

Any who would like a visit from us, and will exert themselves to prepare the way, tell us their whereabouts, and inform us respecting their place, will facilitate our decision in their favor.

R. D. G. says: “De Quincey speaks of the size and structure of the head of his sister, who died of hydrocephalus, and makes this suggestion: ‘Not the disease may always have caused the preternatural growth of the intellect, but, on the contrary, this growth, coming on spontaneously and outrunning the capacities of the physical structure, may have caused the disease.’ What is your opinion?”

In all probability, hereditary causes. Over cerebral action in the parents, laid the foundation for the disease, which may have been aggravated by a variety of causes, some physical, others mental. Cerebral disease may originate in either mental or physical causes. Both may conspire to produce water on the brain. But *brain fevers* are its most common cause.

M. P., Johnson, Vt.—“If you had a child of whom you wished to make the most that his nature would admit, would you require him to study much during childhood and youth?”

It is well to study during youth, but to render mental exercise *subordinate* to physical, till the latter is consolidated. As foundation is paramount to superstructure till it is completed, and then superstructure paramount, and after it is done, occupancy; so, in erecting the temple of humanity, make body first; then *manufacture* brain before trying to discipline it, and using it, not for the sake of disciplining the mind, but only enough to secure its *growth*, and finally, after its growth is completed, use it for its own sake. The great error of modern education is, that it attempts to *discipline* brain before its manufacture, and allows the discipline to curtail its growth. This is like eating what you should plant. And our children are paying off these violations of nature's ordinances in puny bodies, and small brains, and weak minds. Better no education than excessive cerebral action during childhood.

M. L.—Eventuality may be improved by making a note, at the end of each day or week, of what you have done; relating anecdotes containing facts; recall where you were at any certain time. For full directions, see Fowler on Memory, price, prepaid, 87 cents.

H. S. B. asks: “How shall I learn to write a good, smooth, even hand?”

Take lessons from a teacher whose style you like, and in all your writing, practise the rules he gives you. Don't change from one system to another.

N. L. T., Fitzwilliam, N. C.—“At how early an age can a child's head be examined phrenologically so as to determine what course should be pursued in reference to discipline and education?”

At any age after three years—particularly after seven.

E. G. H., Southington.—“Will you be so good as to answer me soon the following question: Does the science of Phrenology, as you understand it, teach the doctrine that mind, life, or soul, is the result of organization? Does it oppose or favor the doctrine of man's natural immortality? I wish those questions to be answered frankly and fully, and in a way to give me the united sentiment of your firm. As you have been for the last twenty years almost exclusively devoted to this subject, I take it for granted that you understand what phrenology teaches. I had supposed that your science favored the priority and supremacy of mind; that it favored the belief that organization is itself the result of mind, and of life, rather than the reverse. You will confer a favor on me and others by answering these interrogations soon.”

Your latter supposition embodies the conclusion to which all our investigations have brought us. We will endeavor before long to answer your question *thoroughly* by devoting an article to this subject, which is fundamental, and demands a *philosophical*, not ipse dixit, answer.

F. A. G.—“Does not the organ called Human Nature put man in connection with, and enable him, when properly assisted by all the other faculties, to understand *all Nature*?”

Yes; the *natural* language of beast, tree, flower, and thing, or their character from this aspect.

“Does not the organ of Agreeableness put man in relation with, and enable him to comprehend the way in which all the operations of nature are performed, and which is sometimes called harmony?”

“Illustration. A violent tempest bursts over a city, doing great damage, while perhaps but a hundred miles distant there is a gentle shower that makes the farmer's heart glad for his crops. Yet above all the changes there appears to be a power directing them in harmony with each other for the best good of all. Has not man a similar directing power over the apparently discordant elements of his mind?”

We incline to answer yes, because every phrenological faculty has its counterpart in some law or quality in nature. Causality in nature's cause-and-effect institutes; Firmness in her stability; Ideality in her beauty; Self-esteem in her dignity and power; Color, in her bountings; Calculation in her numerical institutes; Alimentiveness in her flavors, and thus of every other faculty. Of course, Agreeableness must have its counterpart in nature. And the analogy between its function and that harmonious element you mention is obvious. Still we answer more from theory than observation.

L. P., Jonesborough, Ind.—The best soil for strawberries is a deep rich loam. They do best with a full exposure to the air and light. Runners for planting new beds should be taken from the parent plant early in August. Beds can be planted in hills or rows—the latter mode is preferable. Strawberry culture is treated of at length in Downing's Fruits and Fruit Trees. Price, prepaid by mail, \$1.75.

MESMERISM.—S. M. C., Davenport, Iowa. Please inform me through the Journal—

1st. Does the mesmerizing of any organ facilitate and expedite the growth of that organ?

2d. If so, how often should it be attended to, and how long a space each time, when the organ is very small?

3d. What are the best and most speedy methods to increase the organ of Spirituality?

For an answer, read the following works:—“The New and Complete Library of Mesmerism and Psychology, embracing the most popular works on the subject, with suitable illustrations. In two volumes of about 900 pp. Bound in library style. Price, prepaid by mail, \$3.00.

Education Complete, Embracing Physiology, Animal and Mental, applied to the Preservation and Restoration of Health of Body and Power of Mind; Self-culture, and Perfection of Character, including the Management of Youth; Memory and Intellectual Improvement, applied to Self-education and Juvenile Instruction. Complete in one large volume. Prepaid, \$2.50.

In this “Library,” the philosophy and practice of Mesmerism and Psychology are given, and in “Education Complete,” ample directions for the cultivation of each and all the faculties are fully set forth. These works cover the ground of your inquiries.

E. F., Springfield, O.—We cannot, from such measurements alone, judge of your natural adaptation to business.

General Notices.

A SAD RECORD.—Hiram Gillespie, aged twenty-three, was arrested at Troy for some high offence, was bailed out by his father, and absconded. The next the parents heard of their erring son, he was in Sing Sing State Prison, for burglary. James Gillespie, twenty years of age, was arrested in a store which he had entered burglariously, and was sent to Auburn for five years. George Gillespie, aged seventeen, has just been sentenced to Auburn for ten years, for burglary in the first degree; and Howard Gillespie, the youngest of the four brothers, and but fifteen years of age, is now in jail, awaiting trial for a series of daring burglaries with which he was connected. Thus has exemption from wholesome parental restraint, and bad company, proved the ruin of a family of boys who were blest by nature with more than ordinary endowments. What a moral does such a record convey!—*The Papers*.

[Can this singular predisposition to crime—theft and robbery—on the part of this family, be accounted for on the principles of hereditary descent? There *must* be a cause. What is known of the history of this family—say for one, two, or three generations back? The phrenological developments of the ancestry would be interesting as bearing on the point.

A NEW LECTURER.—We are pleased to see the announcement that Dr. H. Knapp, of Lockport, N. Y., is intending to take the field, the coming season, as a lecturer on Phrenology and the kindred sciences. Dr. Knapp has long been interested in this science, and is well prepared to teach its truths to others.

There is a great demand for information on these subjects, and hundreds could find profitable occupation, if capable, in lecturing in the principal towns and cities. The laborers are few, while the desire for phrenological knowledge is constantly increasing. We heartily commend Dr. Knapp to the attention of our friends in the places he may visit.

NEW YORK STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The Annual Exhibition of the Society will be held in the city of New York, commencing on the 3d of October. The American Institute having kindly omitted their Annual Show, and united in this Exhibition, it is believed that it will be one of the most interesting and important Exhibitions ever held in this country.

Hamilton Square comprises eighteen acres of ground, which has been very generously tendered by the Corporation for the use of the Society, all of which will be enclosed and arranged in the most convenient manner for the satisfactory exhibition of stock and articles. Erections and enclosures will be prepared for each department, so that articles and stock will be entirely protected. The Premium List, in addition to our own State, embraces a very large class of premiums to persons out of the State, and it is believed a large competition will be secured in that direction.

The amount of premiums embraced in the list exceeds *Eight Thousand Dollars*; and it is believed that a more attractive list has never been offered to the farmers, mechanics, and manufacturers of our country.

Hamilton Square is bounded by the Third and Fourth Avenues on two sides. The Third Avenue cars pass on one side, and the Harlem on the other; and stock and articles sent by the Harlem and New Haven roads can be deposited very near the grounds, and those by the Hudson River Railroad not far distant.

Breeders of stock, implement-makers, and manufacturers, from all parts of our country and the British Provinces, are invited to attend and exhibit their stock, implements, and manufactures.

IRON FURNITURE.—Within a few years, the availability of iron for Household Furniture has been fully made manifest. Formerly, iron entered only into the coarser manufactures—implements of agriculture and war. Now we have elegant edifices constructed of iron, our grounds decorated with iron fences, fountains, vases, statues, and other ornamental work. Iron is rapidly widening its useful and elegant domain. A multitude of useful and fancy articles are now manufactured at the various establishments in New York—warming and ventilating iron apparatus for all classes of buildings, cooking ranges and utensils, and every species of iron furniture and ornamental work for gardens, lawns, villas, and public grounds. The durability and comparative cheapness of these iron manufactures are only equalled by their elegance and artistic beauty. Nothing finer could be moulded by the sculptor's hand. The range of new articles now manufactured, is too wide to enumerate here, yet not so wide but there is ample demand for them all. This is not surprising, however, when the superiority of the iron article over all others is considered. The following are a few of the many "new notions" which are made out of iron:

Iron Railings; Window Guards; Gratings; Gates; Fences which will resist cattle, sheep, and hogs; for Railroads, Farms, Lawns, &c.; Bedsteads, double, single, and folding; for Dwellings, Hospitals, Asylums; French Wire Furniture; Wash-Stands; Tables; Chairs; Settees; Hat-Trees; Door-Scraper; Flower-stands; Bootjacks; Portable Folding Bedsteads; Saloon, Centre, Pier, and Side Tables; Picture Frames; Clocks; Nursery Fenders; Nettings; Garden Wire Work; Fountains; Arbors; Arches; Trellis for Grape Vines; Runners for training Plants and Flowers; Cages; Coal and Iron Ore Screens, used for Screening Coal, Sand, Lime, Iron, Copper, and Zinc Ores; Cast Iron Fronts for Stores, Public and Private Buildings; Cornices; Lintels; Caps; Columns; Spouts; Sills; Girders, &c.; Horse Posts; Wrought Iron Doors, Shutters, Gratings, and Railings.

Those who may wish for further information on this subject, may obtain it by addressing our neighbor, John B. Wickersham, No. 312 Broadway, New York, who is engaged extensively in the manufacture of Iron Ware. See also, his advertisement in this Journal.

WRITTEN DESCRIPTIONS OF CHARACTER FROM DAQUEBRETTYPE LIKENESSES.—"A Correspondent" is surprised that we can delineate character by the likeness. He says:

I can easily conceive how a person who has studied Phrenology very minutely, and given his attention to it for some time, can give a general outline of a person's disposition by closely observing a faithful likeness of him; but to enter into particulars, and every petty detail, is surely spinning the thread too fine. However, there are, perhaps, more things in heaven and earth than have been dreamt of in my philosophy.

NOAH WEBSTER defines a "LIKENESS" as follows: "Resemblance in form; similitude; the picture is a good likeness of the original; one that resembles another; a copy; a counterpart; an image, picture, or statue resembling a person or thing."

Thus, with a likeness, a counterpart, or a picture of an individual, a plant, or an animal, we can describe the peculiarities represented by the picture or likeness. We admit, a more minute description may be made after a careful examination of the living subject, than by an inspection of a likeness; yet, if it be a likeness of the original which we are permitted to study and examine, we can arrive at correct conclusions. But, if it be not a likeness, but only an imaginary picture, even then, of course, our description would, of necessity, correspond with the picture.

After studying the characters of thousands, in their likenesses, confirming the correctness of our opinions by personal interviews with the living subjects, we have qualified ourselves to pronounce, with confidence, upon the character of an individual, by his "LIKENESS." Indeed, this mode of reading character has, of late, become an "every-day" affair, so much so, that likenesses are sent to us by mail, from all parts of the country, soliciting our services and advice. We copy a single application, as an example.

Union, Herkimer Co., N. Y.
July 25th, 1854.

MESSES. FOWLES AND WELLS:

GENTLEMEN: I see it stated in the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL that you can send "a full written description" of a person's character, by an examination of his or her likeness.

I confess that I have some doubts as to the accuracy of such a description. Will you have the kindness to remove or confirm them, by sending me a description of the character of the person whose likeness is enclosed herewith; for which I enclose \$5, agreeably to your terms.

Please let me hear from you at your earliest convenience, and oblige, Very respectfully, yours,
E. R.

On receipt of the above, with the "likeness," a written description was made out and forwarded by return mail, and the following response and acknowledgment was received by us:

Union, July 28th, 1854.

MR. L. N. FOWLER:

DEAR SIR:—I have your "description of character," together with the likeness sent you a few days since.

Allow me to thank you for your promptness in replying, and also for the *conclusive proof* you have furnished me of your ability to describe character correctly, by simply seeing a person's likeness. I consider your description a good mental daquebrettype of the prominent and distinctive features of character; perhaps, a better one than I could have furnished myself, with the advantage of a personal acquaintance. Yours truly,
E. R., JR.

With this explanation, "A Correspondent" will, we think, expand his vision, and his "surprise" be removed, while he will readily admit "there are more things in heaven and earth than he had dreamed of."

A NEW BUILDING MATERIAL.—From the *Boston Chronicle*, we learn that a spacious factory is now being constructed in Waltham, Massachusetts, from a novel material. The walls are made of gravel, shapeless rocks, sand, and small stones, mixed with mortar, making a composition which, when dry, will be as hard, firm, and durable as can be desired. It is said by architects, that the material promises to be quite as durable as brick, and superior in all respects to wood, and that a house can be built of it for a tenth part of the cost of a brick building of the same corresponding dimensions.

[Thus, the plan succeeds. The "Gravel Wall" bids fair to supersede every other material, both for cheapness and durability. In our book, entitled, "A HOME FOR ALL," full particulars in regard to the material and new mode of building may be found.

THE UNITED STATES AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY will hold its first Cattle Convention at Springfield, Ohio, on the 25th, 26th, and 27th days of October. \$6,000 will be distributed in premiums for the best stock of the various breeds of cattle, subject to competition without territorial limit.

STATE AGRICULTURAL SHOWS IN 1854.

Name.	Where held.	Date.
ILLINOIS,	Springfield,.....	Sept. 12-15
Kentucky,	Lexington,.....	" 12-16
Lower Canada,	Quebec,.....	" 12-16
Vermont,	Battleborough,.....	" 13-15
Ohio,	Newark,.....	" 16-22
Michigan,	Detroit,.....	" 26-29
Pennsylvania,	Philadelphia,.....	" 27-29
Missouri,	Boonville,.....	Oct. 2-6
New York,	New York,.....	" 3-6
New Hampshire,	" 3-6
Maryland,	Baltimore,.....	" 3-6
Indiana,	Madison,.....	" 4-7
Wisconsin,	Watertown,.....	" 4-7
Connecticut,	New Haven,.....	" 10-16
North Carolina,	Raleigh,.....	" 17-20
Tennessee, (East),	Knoxville,.....	" 18-19
Georgia,	Augusta,.....	" 23-26
Iowa,	Fairfield,.....	" 25
National Cattle Show,	Springfield, Ohio,.....	" 26-27

State and County Fairs are a growing institution in America, and their influence for progress and development is great,—beyond computation. Let all men and women, boys and girls, attend the Fairs.

It would be well, if the different States would so "time it," that those who might wish, could visit the Fairs of all the States. Let the exhibition commence in the South, say early in August, and extend North, after the crops are harvested; closing, as usual, the last of October. All this may be brought about by parties interested.

A GOOD IDEA.—We have before us a letter written by Mr. Samuel Martin dated, "Campbell's Station Tenn., 15th May, 1853," in which he says:

I suggest the usefulness of having a model of every patent deposited in each State, at such place as the legislature of each State may select.

Such an arrangement as this could not fail to be of great advantage to the public generally. If, of many of the more complex machines, models would be too expensive, engravings or drawings might be substituted. This would make a fine commencement for a Mechanical Museum, to which all manufacturers in the State might be invited to contribute specimens of their handiwork, which they would be sure to do, for in no way could they better bring them before the public. Such an institution could be supported at a very small expense. In fact, we presume all expenses might be paid from the sale of a catalogue of the articles, which each visitor would require for an intelligent examination. We are surprised, when we think of it, that such Museums have not been established before. We believe something of the kind, in connection with a County Agricultural Society, was founded in Hartford, Ct., some years since, but of its success we are not informed.

Who will have the honor of bringing this matter before Congress, and what State will lead off in the exhibition?

BLOCK HOUSES.—For those who live in heavy timbered localities, the plan described below would seem to be both cheap and good. The blocks could be easily prepared: painted with almost any thing, even white-washed, they would last a long time and make a dry and warm house. The different blocks could be variegated by using different kinds of wood, or painting of different colors.

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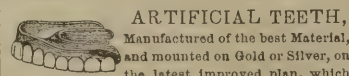
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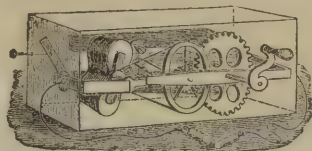
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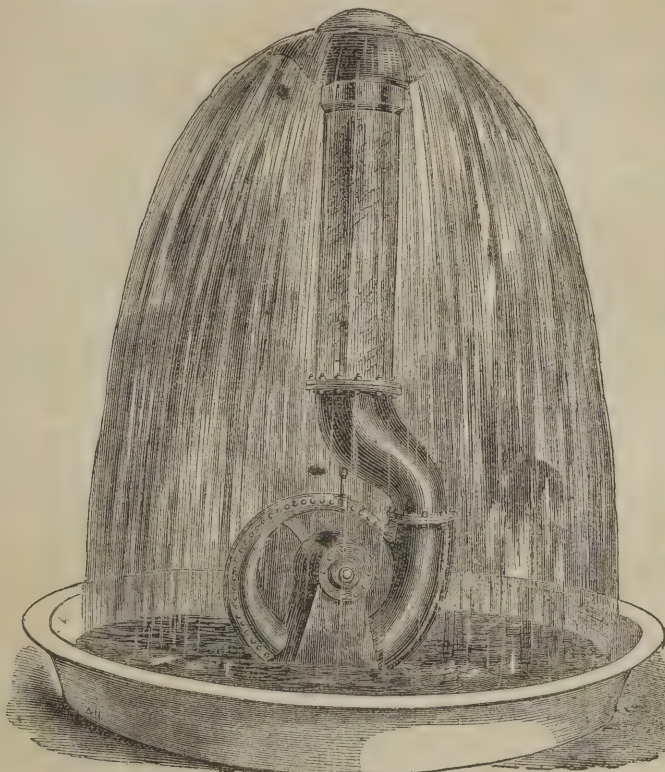
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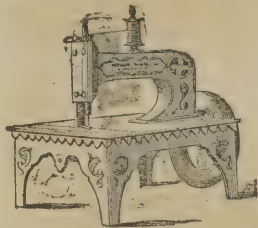
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METHOD—a place for every article, and every article arranged under its appropriate head—will govern our arrangements; and TIME will be fully represented by punctuality. Nor will the music-loving element be neglected.

DEVOTION, too, worship of the Great Supreme, especially in his works, looking "through nature up to nature's God," will be inculcated as a paramount duty and especial privilege. We shall neither advocate nor oppose any sect, but earnestly inculcate that religion taught by the nature of man!

BENEVOLENCE, that large organ, will be fully represented in our hearty espousal of whatever promises good to man; and we shall seek to obviate evils, wrongs, and vices, less by denunciation than by pointing out "a more excellent way," and enlisting even the very selfishness of mankind in behalf of virtue, by showing the rewards of law obeyed, and the miseries consequent on its violation. We shall seek to reform mankind, rather by elucidating perfect human nature, as originally created, and inviting a return to it, than by censure or abuse; for we believe men do about as well as they know how; and that ignorance of nature's laws, and the consequences of obedience and disobedience, cause the major part of human depravity.

JUSTICE, TRUTH, INTEGRITY, a scrupulous practice and advocacy of the right, will characterize every issue of our paper.

ACQUISITIVENESS will be fully represented, not only in our financial and monetary articles, but in pointing out a great number and variety of ways and means of economizing time and money, and making the most of our resources.

APPETITE will likewise be duly fed, by giving receipts for preparing delicious and healthy dishes, as also in the cultivation of choice substances for human food, luxurious fruits, etc., etc. Indeed, to our Horticultural and Dietetic department we shall devote special attention.

The social faculties, the promotion of conjugal, parental, and neighborly affections, the laws and conditions of domestic felicity, and of alienation—Home and its joys, and especially the proper training of children, will constitute distinct features. In short, taking Phrenology as our nomenclature and guide, we shall endeavor to cater to every human instinct and faculty in every number, in order to promote the healthy growth, the right exercise and direction of every sentiment and element, claiming our "platform" to be the very best known. But time will tell how well we occupy it.

To a discerning and progressive public we submit whether a WEEKLY PAPER, conducted on this principle, shall receive a circulation throughout the New World, equal to its merits.

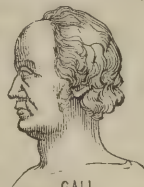
To be commenced on the first of October next, and published weekly, at Two Dollars a year, by

FOWLERS AND WELLS,

308 Broadway, New York.

Subscriptions may be sent in at once. Agents wanted.

AMERICAN PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL.



A

Repository of Science, Literature, and General Intelligence.

VOL. XX. NO. 4.]

NEW YORK, OCTOBER, 1854.

[\$1.00 A YEAR.

Published by
FOWLERS AND WELLS,
No. 308 Broadway, New York.

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Phrenology.

"When a man properly understands himself, mentally and physically, his road to happiness is smooth, and society has a strong guaranty for his good conduct and usefulness."—Hon. T. J. Rusk.

AN ESSAY ON REASON.

BY WILLIAM C. ROGERS, M. D.

PART II.—THE REASONING FACULTIES.

MANY authors who are unfavorable to Phrenology, seem unable or unwilling to perceive one of the cardinal doctrines of the science, which is, that no single faculty or group of faculties can act alone and produce the manifestations of mind. They forget, while investigating the science, that it is an acknowledged doctrine of this, as of every other system of mental philosophy, that for the exhibition of a perfect mind there must be a perfect development and combination of all the mental faculties, sustained by a physical frame of great organic tone and power. When the phrenologist talks of Individuality, Causality, Comparison, Destructiveness, or any other single mental faculty, they, the opponents, do not consider each as a fraction of a great whole, but as an absolute unit, perfect in itself, depending upon itself for its manifestations, and accountable to itself alone for the use or abuse of its powers. They also look at the name of an organ and not at its nature, and consequently, on account of the insufficiency of language to express in one word a combination of ideas, they arrive at false conceptions of our system; in speaking of it, give out false impressions; and frequently, from the superficial views they have taken, acquire a bigoted prejudice which converts them into uncompromising and unreasonable opponents, not to say enemies both to the science and its advocates.

The essential differences between Phrenology and other systems of mental philosophy are these:

The phrenologist considers the mind as a congeries of elementary faculties, each acting in

connection with the others, and each necessary for the manifestations of a perfect mind.

The anti-phrenologist considers the mind as a unit, acting in many different directions, and having many "modes of manifestation."

The elementary faculties which the phrenologist claims as the necessary components of mind, the anti-phrenologist utterly ignores, but claims for mind as many, if not more, "modes of manifestation," as the phrenologist claims individual faculties. Beyond this, the essential differences between the two are differences of words rather than of ideas; and were our terms as well understood by our opponents as by ourselves, all controversies beyond those arising from the advocacy of these two opinions would be at an end. It is not my purpose at this time to attempt to substantiate the phrenological side of this question, but simply to present an analysis of two *faculties* of the human mind, which all phrenologists feel themselves warranted in considering as such, but which our opponents may consider as "modes of manifestation," or may call by any other term they see fit, so long as they bear in mind that a faculty is, phrenologically speaking, a component of mind, incapable of protracted, independent action, differently developed in different individuals, and depending for its power upon the tone, texture and size of the brain through whose medium it acts.

We said in Part First of this essay that a process of reasoning consists essentially in observation, comparison and reflection, though it is difficult, if not quite impossible, to tell at what stage of reasoning observation leaves off, and comparison and reflection begin, and, still further, to trace the exact line of demarcation between the processes of comparison and reflection. We know, however, that observation must precede comparison; that comparison is the necessary sequence of observation; that observation and comparison of the material lead by necessity to the apprehension and comparison of the abstract, and that herein consists reflection. Says Kant in his "Critic of Pure Reason," "That our knowledge

LIFE ILLUSTRATED.—The first number of our new paper will be in the hands of the public at about the same time with this number of the JOURNAL. Our readers will herewith receive a circular Prospectus, and will learn the principles on which we propose to conduct it.

LIFE ILLUSTRATED is not to be a *pictorial paper*, as some have supposed, except so far as the subjects treated may require diagrams, plans, and so forth, to make their meaning clear, but it will **ILLUSTRATE LIFE** in all its aspects, through the medium of *human language*, in "word-pictures."

It will inculcate self-reliance, cheerful courage, genial hopefulness, and a firm faith in God and man, and in a happy and glorious destiny for the human race; striving to *elevate* always, and not to depress men.

It will be a **FAMILY PAPER**—a Journal of Entertainment, Instruction, and Progress, for the living, thinking, working men, women, and children of to-day. See Prospectus for particulars.

begins with experience, there can be no doubt; for how else should the understanding be brought into exercise, if not through objects which affect the senses, and partly of themselves furnish representations, and partly excite our intellectual activity to compare, to connect and to separate them, and thus to work up the raw materials of sensible impressions into that knowledge of objects which is called experience? In respect of time, there is no knowledge prior to experience, with which all begins. But if all begins with experience, it does not follow that all springs out of experience; for it may happen that even our empirical knowledge is composed of what is received from sensible impressions, and of what our own understanding, *merely excited to action by the sensible impressions, supplies from itself*; though we may not, indeed, until long practice has made us attentive to it, be able to distinguish the latter element from the former."

Retaining these general principles in view, let us pass on to a consideration of the faculty of

COMPARISON,

whose activity is the sequence and consequence of observation, and which forms the second essential element of reasoning, whether inductive or deductive.

HISTORY AND LOCATION.—Dr. Gall noticed that a friend of his, who was possessed of much vivacity of mind, and with whom he often conversed upon philosophic subjects, always had recourse to comparisons whenever he experienced difficulties in thoroughly establishing his positions; and thus succeeded in maintaining his opinions and convincing his opponents. Gall examined his head, and found an eminence having the form of a reversed pyramid in the upper and middle portion of his forehead. Subsequent observations confirmed him as to the location and nature of the faculty thus discovered, and he named it "Perspicacity, sagacity, esprit de comparison;" but Spurzheim gave it the name it now bears.

ANALYSIS.—The organ of comparison and general harmony is that faculty of the human mind which perceives analogies, resemblances, and differences in the mental impressions derived from the activity of the organs of perception. Says Mr. Scott, a Scotch phrenologist of Edinburgh, in relation to this faculty, "It compares things of the most opposite kinds, and draws analogies and perceives resemblances often the most unexpected. It compares a light seen afar in a dark night to a good deed shining in a naughty world, or it compares the kingdom of heaven to a green of mustard-seed. It discerns resemblances between things the most distant and opposite: it finds analogies between the qualities of matter and of mind." Locke, in his "Essay on the Human Understanding," thus speaks of this faculty: "The comparing them one with another in respect to extent, degrees, time, place, or any other circumstances, is another operation of the mind about its ideas, and is that upon which depends all that large tribe of ideas comprehended under relations. How far brutes partake in this faculty is not easy to determine: I imagine they have it not in any great degree: for though they probably have several ideas distinct enough, yet it seems to me to be the prerogative of human understanding, when it has sufficiently distinguished any ideas to us to perceive them to be perfectly different, and so, consequently, too, to cast about and consider in what circumstances they are capable to be compared; and therefore, I think beasts compare not their ideas further than some sensible circumstances annexed to the objects themselves. The other power of comparing, which may be observed in men, belonging to general ideas, and useful only in abstract reasonings, we may probably conjecture beasts have not."—Op. cit., pp. 106, 107.

This faculty gives much of its charm to poetry, is the fountain of proverbs, of allegory, simile, and of all personifications of the abstract. Bryant, in speaking of the prairies, says:

"Lo! they stretch,
In airy undulations, far away,
As if the ocean in his gentlest swell
Stood still, with all his rounded billows fixed
And motionless for ever."

In the same author's poem on "The Antiquity of Freedom" we have a sublime example of the action of this faculty in giving "a local habitation and a name" to the abstract idea of freedom. Tennyson, after giving utterance to some profound thoughts on the future of the human soul, says, in the language of awe and reverent worship,

"But what am I?
An infant crying in the night,
An infant crying for the light,
And with no language but a cry."

We come now to consider that faculty which reflects, and which phrenologists have named

CAUSALITY.

HISTORY AND LOCATION.—Dr. Gall remarked that all who were celebrated for a love of metaphysics, of the dry, the logical, and the abstract, were largely developed at the superior portion of the forehead, each side of Comparison. After making very many observations concerning the functions of the organs there located, he named it "Esprit métaphysique, Profondeur d'esprit;" and Dr. Spurzheim, after careful analysis, gave it the name it now bears.

ANALYSIS.—Causality is that faculty of the human mind which perceives and applies causes, and adapts ways and means to the accomplishment of ends. It cannot act alone, since, before the mind can know of the existence of a cause, that cause must have manifested itself to the faculties in the production of an effect. The perceptive faculties furnish these effects, which they have observed and retained, and upon these Causality reflects until it is enabled to assign a reasonable cause, or until it has made as near an approximation to a cause as the present limits of human knowledge will permit. It gives a taste for metaphysics, and lies at the foundation of that most desirable of all mental possessions, common sense.

The arguments of a mind in which this faculty predominates follow after the assumed premises as necessary sequences; and comparisons, so far from forming the basis of the chain of reasoning, are introduced sparingly, and merely as illustrations.

But Causality and Comparison combined constitute reason, and, assisted in their operations by the observing faculties, the perceptive, constitute the truly philosophic understanding. Of these perceptive, Individuality makes us acquainted with individual existences; Eventuality informs us of the changes which these undergo, of the various phenomena which they severally present; and other perceptive, of the time, order, &c., &c., of the occurrence of these phenomena. Comparison seizes upon these classes of particulars, points out their identity, analogy, difference or harmony, and Causality seeks to trace the connection between the cause and effect, estimates the power and ability of the one to produce the other, desires to know the causes of all existences and the resulting phenomena, asks the great question *Why*, and is not satisfied until the said question is answered. The mind thus constituted is for ever

— yearning in desire
To follow knowledge, like a sinking star,
Beyond the utmost bound of human thought.

Combe declares Franklin to have been the most splendid example of Causality and Comparison which we possess.

"The idea of causation," says a Scotch phrenologist, Richard Cull, "is manifested by the cerebral organ named Causality. This organ conceives a certain cause, that is, a power or efficacy in operation producing motion, and which is named force. We perceive the sequences of phenomena which occur, and Causality conceives that they *must* occur. We perceive only a few instances in which they occur, but Causality affirms that, under similar conditions, they

must necessarily always occur. Causality steps beyond generalization to universalization. Causality enables us to state certain elementary truths of forces, with as clear an idea of their universality as we possess of the geometrical ideas of space, or the arithmetical ideas of number. And thus the mechanical sciences are founded on certain universal and necessary truths in the domain of causes." (Moral and Intellectual Science.)

As there are two organs absolutely necessary for the production of a perfect chain of reasoning, so there are two methods of ratiocination; one by deduction, in which Comparison alone is used, and the other by induction, in which Causality is the main instrument, while Comparison plays a subordinate part. The former of these is the analogical, the latter the inductive method of reasoning. From the foregoing we conclude that a process of ratiocination cannot be the product of one single organ or faculty, but must result from a full development of all the faculties of perception and reflection; and, further, that the more ample and equal the development of all the mental powers, the more perfect the chain of reasoning, both by induction and deduction, which results from their combined operation.

PHRENOLOGICAL JOTTINGS.

NO. V.

—
BY LEVI REUBEN, M. D.
—

In accordance with the kind request of the conductors of the Journal, these "Jottings" will be continued through a few numbers more.

POWER, NATIONAL AND INDIVIDUAL.—In what an interesting and profound sense a state or a kingdom is a "power!" So many muscles interwoven, all attaching to and tugging at a few prime points of resistance in material or social nature; so many stomach laboratories, feeding the organized machinery; so many hearts pumping at one great stream of kindred blood; so many brains evolving streams of thought, and emitting flashes of discovery, all combine to make a state an engine of tremendous power. To the question, "What constitutes a state?" it has rightly been answered, "*Men*." We may go farther, and say it is not all of man, as a complex being, that gives strength to the nation. All the propensities and selfish sentiments are by turns but too powerful, but their action, when dominant, wastes, "scatters abroad," makes whole people prodigal and bankrupt. Sensuality and selfishness have always weakened the nations; their degree the exact measure of the weakness inflicted. In times of self-sacrifice, of generous common interests, and of industrious heads and hands, every nation is strongest, and the proudest spectacle then to the world.

Would it be extravagant to say that the magnanimity of the three Decii, father, son, and grandson, each voluntarily devoting himself to death in battle for the good of his country, prolonged the entire existence of Rome for a century? No matter how prompted by superstition, the unselfish bravery and patriotism of the act were none the less clear and striking, and the example, diffusing itself through the minds of the Roman youth, added from that time forth new strength to her armies, as if an invisible legion were fighting in their midst, and making every three men *four strong*. How the scars of old Sicius Dentatus multiplied themselves into gaping wounds of Italians, Carthaginians, and northern barbarians, for ages, and helped to create the "mistress of the world!" And how long must the memory of the stern virtues of Cincinnatus have rolled back the tide of Eastern voluptuousness, under which finally the stalwart frames dwindled, and empire fled for ever from the "seven hills!"

The *lower* man strengthens neither community nor association, unless the business of these is piracy and dishonor, and such strength has never been enduring. Phrenology holds a glass up to that trite but true expression, that in the "intelligence and virtue" of the people rests the perpetuity of national existence. Intellectual and moral brain are the only sure pillars of institutions. We who would, for the benefit of the race and our own, see the experiment of freedom in our country successful, must labor to add *size and force* to the intellect and moral sentiment of the community. Measure correctly the force of these, subtract from the amount the force of unbridled propensity in the land, and the remainder is the exact expression of present effective national life. Go back ten years and measure as before, then ten again, and so find the ratio of increase of higher or baser force, (whichever is found to be increasing,) and you may calculate very closely the present stability and prospective perpetuity of any country—perhaps, if the sum total of excellences is on the decline, say when it will reach *zero*, and the national frame and power pass to the negative side of the account. Americans! how is it with our country? Is the open-day corruption of our Government, and are the startling frauds of men and corporations still more and more overtopped by the rising patriotism and integrity of other fractions of the social mass? It is to be hoped we may arrive at an affirmative answer to this question, but, in the light of recent events, it should be seriously put and carefully examined by every lover of his country.

But as state power is an aggregation of individuals' power, so in the latter this attribute has the same fountain as in the former. True, dominant passion, appetite, selfishness, and pride, all endow their subjects with a certain species of force, but of a *destructive*, not of a *constructive* nature. These always waste, never establish their possessor. The whole lower plane of man's faculties has no more potent embodiment of power than money. What, therefore, we prove of the most potent, must be true of them all. And this is made by the constitution of things to declare in a thousand ways its insignificance, when contrasted with the higher forces of thought and goodness. Wealth has never ceased to pay deference and honor to the presence of virtue or talent, and a magnanimous soul in his victim has struck down the murderous arm of the highwayman. Millions of money are constantly and by an irresistible devotion surrendered at the feet of genius, as shown in painting and sculpture, literature, music, and mechanical invention; and in many an hour of peril, an act of generous daring has made a Cressus the debtor of the humblest artisan, and so indebted that all the wealth of the one would be infinitely too poor a recompense for the services of the other. Intellect and moral sentiment are the grandest powers that walk the earth. All that is worth doing, and can be done, they will do. It is by these that Plato, Socrates, and Jesus still warm and fructify the human mind, shining as they do through the blackness of the track of ages with a light that can never set.

MAN YET UNDEVELOPED.—We seldom look on an undeveloped tree or blade of grain without realizing a clear consciousness of the fact before us. We say to ourselves, *There* was to have been beauty, but, clipped of its proportions, it is merged in unsightliness; and power, but its springs have been choked by a gnarled growth, or the dryness of the soil; and use, but the meagre shade and the "barren fig tree" earn only a "curse," or at least no blessing, from the passer-by. But how often does undeveloped humanity pass before our eyes, and how seldom do we stop to realize *that* fact! They say even that we have a special faculty—Suaviviveness, Agreeableness, Charity—whose actual office it is to shut our eyes to the scrawny growth of manhood, the dwarfed and blanched shoot of intellect, the blast and mildew and smut that deform spirit, and to make us see the scrawny, the dwarfed, the

mildewed, as erect, tall, and pure-limbed plants; to make us tell them even that they are what they are not, and to help them delude themselves with the flattering falsity of their own completeness. How strange a thing is the constitution of humanity, that makes a virtue of ignoring undeniable failings and vices, and a merit of disavowing the still-cleaving imperfections of our common life! No; *man must grow yet*—so much, that he can hardly be said to have begun.

VANITY AND VENERATION.—Once the preacher laid down the code of moral truth for the people, and they tried to live after it; now the pews lay down the code of etiquette to the preacher, and he may as well "have a call" from another quarter if he cannot live up to that. Veneration has stepped out of his shoes before the altar, and gone to look after what the politicians call "law and order," and what the "pillars" of churches (Corinthian columns, these; they have a "heavy capital") have chosen to style "the stability of our social (!) institutions." Vanity (Approbation-ness) has stepped into the empty shoes, and now she utters her voice "ex cathedra." People must have their minister—it is not generally known that the word means *servant*—finely housed, finely dressed, finely fed, and finely spoken, for fear that, by offending persons of weak judgment, or exposing himself to the criticism of the Chesterfieldian school, he should injure his influence in the cause of God. Thus their preacher is "done up in sugar," lest the racy flavor or rough rind of genuine humanity should sit badly on quailish stomachs. How would John Baptist or Paul have tasted, if put through such a process of pickling? There was One who turned the stomachs of the swine inside out, because the Evil One had got in there; and it is possible that a return to "fishermen," or some such genuine stuff, might well be had in place of the free use made of *comfits* at this day, and perhaps with the result of a more rapid growth in the people of true moral power than has been witnessed under the present system. Fact and Phrenology, however, indicate the propriety of confining the "sugar-preserving" process entirely to the propensities in the case of future applicants, the rich natural aroma of the moral sentiments and intellect being rather hurt by serving in any artificial mode.

SELF-CONTROL.—We are constantly exhorted to control appetite, and to curb passion. But the man in whom these qualities are in excess, is *himself* Appetite, and *himself* Passion. And what help is there for a self-mastered man? What help is there within one against his own selfhood? Men who have inherited overmastering impulses may take much comfort in looking forward to the superior equanimity which antecedents and circumstances only ordinarily favorable will be very sure to confer on the "future generations." He whose being dates from a storm, must spend it in a storm, and hope for fairer weather to the next comer. Such consolation may be faint, but it is something. We have had no Nero, Heliogabalus, or Caesar Borgia, at least within the last few centuries, and that is evidence of progress. Those who would avoid the reintroduction on the stage of life of such characters as Napoleon, George IV., Byron, and Aaron Burr, must address themselves to their work on phrenological and physiological principles. There is no middle way between knowledge and suffering.

But is admonition altogether worthless to persons of overpowering passions, and are their crimes wholly excusable? The force of *habit* pervades all our activities. More and still more calmness may just as well become habitual, as more and more excitement. The highest wisdom for those now under consideration is, doubtless, where they cannot *control*, to *avoid*. "Lead us not into temptation" was spoken especially for such, and this should be the watchword of their lives. But when such a one is overtaken by the results of his unbalanced organization, in the perpetration of sudden and unpremeditated crime, it becomes a serious question for our judges and juries how far the rigorous penalties

awarded to "malice prepense" should be modified to the case of one who was an unfortunate before he was a criminal.

ULTIMATE MEANS OF PROGRESS.—Human progress is not to be secured solely by the utterance or enforcement of moral truisms. Advancement in freedom, in sources of happiness and aids to virtue, must depend largely on general *mental growth*, and the latter on the specific exercise of the different higher faculties of mind. The following conclusions seem to spring from this view:

1. Ultimately the doctrine of *non-resistance* will be found to favor most successfully the eradication of existing evils.

2. The maker of the best scientific books, or the best fictions, or he who through any medium most effectually calls into exercise the more generous sentiments of our nature, is a higher benefactor of his race than the framer of the best possible laws, and so-called safeguards of society.

3. Agitation may develop the worst, along with the best qualities of our nature. Thus, often the most genuine friend of humanity becomes a source of unhappiness to others, or suffers it in himself.

4. That development which proceeds without appealing in any way to prejudices and passions, is the truest, and goes farthest in the right direction. Such is the case with pure scientific truths, which invite assent without awakening opposition.

5. Destructive reformers are in themselves a part of the imperfect phenomenality which, out of themselves, they are so earnest in combating. They are *for* the time, and essentially of the time, using the weapons of their antagonists, and destined to pass away together with them.

But he who makes the truths of nature comprehensible to the young mind, and prepares it to discover, appreciate, and long for such aliment, adds a substantial and sure impulse to the upward course of man.

Biography.

LOUIS AGASSIZ.

A PHRENOLOGICAL CHARACTER, BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH, AND PORTRAIT.

PROFESSOR LOUIS AGASSIZ possesses a very strongly marked organization, both mental and physical. He has an ample amount of vitality, a full development of muscular power, and no deficiency of the mental temperament. His brain is large and highly organized, and his mind active and strong.

His perceptive intellect is very large—much larger than it appears to be in our engraving, which does not do him justice in this particular. Individuality is immensely developed. Form and Size are very large, and Order and Calculation quite prominent. This combination of faculties gives him great power of observation, and pre-eminent abilities in forming accurate estimates of the forms, sizes, and qualities of things, while prominent Eventuality and Comparison, acting with Order, enable him to analyze, classify, and methodically arrange the facts and phenomena which he has stored up. He is not characterized so much for originality as for practical knowledge and skill. He does not invent, but discovers and improves.

He possesses great stamina, unusual energy, and much executive power. He is decided in his character, persevering, stable of purpose and self-reliant, and will maintain his positions against all opposition.

He is sufficiently cautious, but not unnecessarily watchful or suspicious. He is kind, generous, sympathetic and urbane, and yields deference where it is due. His social feelings are strong, and his attachments firm and lasting. Few indi-



LOUIS AGASSIZ.

viduals possess a more favorable organization for success and usefulness in scientific and literary pursuits than Prof. Agassiz. His phrenological and physiological organization are a guaranty that he will not disappoint the expectations of the world.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

We copy the following biographical sketch of Prof. Agassiz from the second volume of "The Illustrated American Biography:"

"There are few names that command a larger portion of our respect than that of LOUIS AGASSIZ; a man of rare attainments in nearly all the exact sciences, and full, withal, of a most discriminating and manly philosophy, which is trammelled by no scholastic rules; never fearing to tread on unexplored ground in the regions of truth, respecting no opinion for its mere antiquity, or because it has the sanction of great names, but causing all speculations and opinions to pass the ordeal of pure reason, which is the profoundest philosophy. It is, however, as a naturalist that Mr. Agassiz is most widely known, and by his discoveries in that department of science that he has contributed most largely to the fund of general knowledge.

"Louis Agassiz was born in Orbe, in Waadtlande, Switzerland, in 1807. His father was pastor to the church of his native village. In early childhood he manifested a deep love of knowledge, and eagerly listened to the instructive conversation of his father, or read such books as could satisfy his hunger for knowledge. As he grew up, he exhibited a passion for natural history, and would spend whole days among the crags and ravines of his wild mountain home,

seeking out the curious manifestations of the natural world, and transported with joy whenever a new plant, or flower, or rock, or fossil rewarded his untiring zeal. At the age of eleven he was sent to the gymnasium at Biel, where such was his proficiency, that, in 1822, he was promoted to the Academy of Lausanne. From this place he was transferred to the University at Zürich, where he studied medicine and the exact sciences. He then entered the famous schools in Munich and Heidelberg, where he spent two years in the study of comparative anatomy and its kindred sciences, particularly chemistry; taking from the last-named institution the degree of M. D.

"While pursuing his studies, and immediately after taking his degree, Agassiz devoted himself to the study of the natural history of the piscatory tribes; and such was the thorough manner in which he pursued this branch of science, that Martius asked his aid in publishing an account of the fishes discovered by Spix in the Brazilian waters. The work of arranging and classifying the one hundred and sixteen species of fishes which Spix had discovered fell entirely upon our young naturalist, and so faithfully did he execute his duties, that he has as yet had no occasion for a reclassification. Having finished this great work, he published his 'Natural History of Fresh-water Fishes in Europe,' both antediluvian and since. This was in 1839, and the work was executed with the most thorough completeness. At the same time he gave to the world his 'Researches on Fossil Fishes' and his 'Descriptions of Echinodermes.' While engaged on his work on fossil fishes, a friend sent him a scale which he had exhumed from the chalk formations near the city of Paris. On this slender founda-

tion he undertook to draw a portrait of the fish, long extinct, to which it had once belonged, giving a description of its habits, fixing its place in the piscatory family, &c., &c., and sent his paper to the Academy of Arts and Sciences in Paris, where it was published in their scientific journal. Five years after this, that same friend had the good fortune to discover a perfect fossil of the same fish; and so perfect had been his drawing of the same, that there was no necessity of altering a single line.

"Not long after this, Mr. Agassiz gave to the world his famous work, 'Study of the Glaciers,' in which he controverted the long-established theories of the creation, and the changes which the surface of the world has undergone since it acquired form and place among the planets. His views startled the scientific and religious world, and have by no means met with a general reception even among the savans of the earth. But the modesty with which these views were launched upon the troubled sea of science was equal to the courage and firmness with which he has ever since maintained them; and they are gradually obtaining the credence of the scientific and thoughtful investigator of truth, and will, we doubt not, do a great work for science, in shaking the old foundations of error as taught in the schools of the world.

"Mr. Agassiz has been a resident of the United States for nearly a dozen years—having become a naturalized citizen. After pursuing his investigations into the natural history of our country from Lake Superior to the Atlantic, and from the Rocky Mountains to the Passamaquoddy, he accepted the chair of Natural History and Science in the University at Cambridge, Massachusetts, which he occupied until quite recently, when he was called to resume the duties of "Professor of Comparative Anatomy" in the University at Charleston, South Carolina.

"Mr. Agassiz has won the respect and esteem of all who know him. His urbanity of manner and his cordial whole-heartedness have gained him hosts of friends, while his unremitting labors have contributed valuable mines of wealth to the scientific arcana of America."

ISAAC NEWTON WALTER.

A PHRENOLOGICAL CHARACTER, BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH, AND PORTRAIT.

MR. WALTER possesses a very distinctly marked phrenological and physiological organization, and a positive and unique character. He has a strong constitution and great power of endurance. The vital forces are uncommonly active, supplying rapidly the natural waste of the system, and even that induced by excessive physical or mental action.

There is a predominance of the motive and mental temperaments, both of which are developed in the highest degree. Few persons possess more activity of both body and mind than the subject of these remarks; indeed, he cannot remain passive, and the more he has to do, the better he likes it. His thoughts and feelings are particularly clear, vivid, distinct, and sharply defined, and his character marked and peculiar. The thoracic and cephalic portions of his organism predominate over the abdominal, causing his energies to flow to the brain rather than to the body, and furnishing him with mental capital, rather than with mere physical force.

His head is very unevenly developed, and there is a corresponding tendency to extremes in his character. His social brain is prominently developed, and very active. He is very fond of the family and domestic circle, and appreciates very highly the marriage relation. He is capable of devoted attachment to a wife, is passionately fond of children, loves home and country very much, and is warm-hearted towards women, and strongly attached to his friends. His social feelings have a powerful influence upon his character,

and contribute greatly to his success in his profession.

The executive portion of his brain is full. Combativeness is large, but takes the form of disputation rather than physical courage. Destructiveness is only average.

He is decidedly frank and open-hearted, and shows out all the qualities of his mind and heart, whether good or bad. He is liable to tell all he knows, without regard to consequences, though his Cautiousness may render him sufficiently careful to look ahead, and see where he is going and what he is doing. He is generous to a fault, and does not husband his resources. His Firmness is *immense*, and his will most powerful. These form the leading features of his character. While he thinks himself in the right, he will never give up. He is also decidedly independent, and disposed to think and act for himself, and to take the responsibility. He prefers to say and do that which will *command* the respect of others, rather than to court popular favor by any sacrifice of his principles. He has strong moral feelings, and a very great and active sense of immortality. Hope is also large, and he always feels sure of success. His sense of reverence for superiors and sacred things is full. Kindness and universal sympathy are prominent characteristics. He has a fair share of imagination, but is a matter-of-fact rather than a poetical man. He is no imitator, but his ways and manners are his own. He is fond of fun, and apt and quick in repartee.

Mr. Walter is particularly noted for his powers of analysis and description. He is remarkably intuitive, arriving at his conclusions at once, on the spur of the moment. He is fond of argument, and loves to reason; is systematic in his habits, and presents his thoughts in a very clear and effective manner. His language is hardly equal to his wants. He can think even better than he can talk, but when warmed up with his subject, as he generally is, may be truly eloquent.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

Mr. Walter was born in Highland County, Ohio, January 27th, 1805. His parents moved to the territory of Ohio in 1797, and settled on Lee's creek, living in an Indian camp for a number of weeks, before any better shelter could be procured. The nearest white neighbors were in Chillicothe, 33 miles on the east, and Cincinnati, 65 miles on the west. His paternal grandfather came from England at an early day, and settled in Philadelphia.

When young Walter was about six months old, a Scotch gentleman from Edinburgh, visiting Ohio on business, passed by the place where Mr. Walter's father lived, and had occasion to call and procure some refreshment. Just as he was leaving, he took the boy, then a babe, in his arms, and asked his mother what she called him: she answered, "Isaac, for her oldest brother."

He took a French crown from his pocket and placed it in his little hand, and said, "I christen him Isaac Newton Walter;" and returning him to his mother, said very seriously, "Madam, take special care of this boy; rear him up in the nurture and admonition of the Lord: for he is to be a preacher of the everlasting gospel, and thousands will rejoice in the judgment-day that he ever was born."

Mrs. Walter, in describing the Scotch gentleman, said he was a learned and intelligent man, deeply pious, and his whole conversation was on the subject of religion. When she saw her son in the pulpit, she thanked God that the prediction of the Scotchman had been fulfilled.

In early life, young Walter gave evidence of future fame and usefulness. He was persevering from a child. Being a pioneer of the new country, he became accustomed to hardships and privations. The advantages of education were very limited, the population being sparse. Schools could only be had three months in the year, and that in the winter-time.

Mr. Walter never attended school but seventeen



ISAAC NEWTON WALTER.

months and a half in his life; consequently he is a self-educated man. When very young, he applied to study, would gather bark and light wood while attending to his work through the day, and by the light of fire he would study, while others were asleep; and made such proficiency, that when he was only seventeen years old, he taught a school in the winter of 1821 and 1822, near Vincennes, Indiana.

At an early day he exhibited a talent and desire for public speaking, and would often harangue his playmates in imitating preachers and other speakers on various subjects, and often astonished his hearers with the earnestness and power in his speaking. Being the only son, much interest was manifested in his welfare. His father desired that he should study the law; his mother was very anxious for him to become acquainted with the science of medicine; for they were convinced that he was destined for a calling in very life different to that of a farmer. When young, he would go far and near to debating societies, and soon became foremost among those of his age, as the most skilful and able debater in the country. Frequently he came in contact with able and experienced men, and would confront them to the very last, and would never yield a point, until he was thoroughly convinced.

In 1823 he made a profession of religion, and soon determined that he had a work to do in the ministry of reconciliation. He commenced to improve his gift in prayer and social meetings, and it was soon discovered that young Walter would make a preacher of some note in this world.

He had many discouragements in his commencement, but he overcame them all, and rose in the estimation of the churches wherever he visited, and commanded large congregations. In the years 1828, '29, '30, '31 and '32 he travelled constantly, and for three years he averaged three hundred and sixty-five sermons, making 1095 sermons in three years. During this period he had frequently to swim his horse across rivers and streams, and it soon became proverbial that no obstacle whatever would prevent him from attending to his appointments.

He has a great sympathy for his fellow-men in distress. He is liberal to a fault, for he has often given away his coats, pants and shirts

to the needy, when he had not a sufficiency left to make him comfortable. I have known him to give the last dollar to the widow and the poor in distress.

In 1833 he had a controversy with a Methodist minister in Virginia, which rendered him very popular, as he obtained a triumphant victory over his opponent, and put him to flight.

By his perseverance and promptness he exerted a powerful influence in the different States where he travelled: thousands flocked to his ministry: churches were organized throughout the Western country. His meeting-houses in those days were log-cabins, barns and the woods. Nothing deterred him in preaching the gospel, for he was always confident of success, having great faith in its power and efficacy.

In the fall of 1833 he was invited to take charge of the First Christian Church in the city of New York, but did not enter upon the duties of pastor of that church till February, 1834. He commenced his labors under very discouraging circumstances with the church in this city. Only seventeen members could be found that were willing to be identified as having a standing in the church, with a congregation of from thirty to fifty hearers. The sects crying out against the church, the popular current was against it; a heavy debt lay upon the church property, and the trustees could promise but little for his support, unless a congregation could be raised up. Under those gloomy circumstances he commenced his work, nothing discouraged at the impediments thrown in his way. He applied himself night and day; he visited every place and family where he could possibly have access, and talked and prayed with the people.

He soon enlisted the attendance of respectable families; the church began to fill up, and in less than eighteen months was filled all the time, and frequently hundreds would come who could not gain admittance. The chapel would comfortably hold one thousand persons, while twelve hundred could be crowded in. The second year of his administration he had a public controversy with two eminent Methodist ministers, which created a great excitement in the public mind, and brought hundreds to his church.

He obtained a complete victory over his oppo-

nents, which established his popularity and added greatly to his success. He soon became a favorite among the people, and was called upon to solemnize marriage to a greater extent than any minister at that time in the city. Every thing under his administration prospered till 1839, when his health failed, the arduous work in which he was engaged being too great for even his powerful constitution, and in 1840 he gave up his charge and returned to Ohio. For nearly one year he was able to preach but little; but gradually recovering his health so far as to be able to preach again, he entered the field, and commenced preaching in different parts of the State, while thousands flocked to his ministry, as he so eloquently discoursed on the principles of Christianity.

In 1842 he travelled very extensively through New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and as far south as New Orleans, preaching on steamboats, in barns, woods, and wherever he could have access to the people.

In 1843 he commenced the publication of the "Gospel Herald," the organ of his denomination in the West. He continued as editor three years, leaving the paper, when he retired from the editorial department, over one thousand subscribers more than when he commenced its publication. At the close of his editorial career he continued his labors throughout the State.

In 1848 he finally recovered his health at the Water-Cure Establishment in Brownsville, Pa., under the management of Dr. C. Baelz. He then travelled through Southern Virginia and North Carolina, in which places he preached to the admiration of the people, who came together by thousands to hear the Western Orator.

He is an uncompromising advocate of the Temperance reformation, and has devoted much time in battling the rum-power in high and low places, and has but few superiors as a lecturer on this subject. As a public speaker he ranks high in the estimation of the world: he is repeatedly called to deliver Masonic orations, and addresses on the subject of Odd Fellowship. He advocates the reforms of the day, and never stops a moment to inquire if any thing is popular: he convinces himself that it is right, and goes to work with all his powers, and is successful in whatever he undertakes.

We close, by adding an extract from a notice written by Dr. Browne, of Virginia, when he visited that State in 1848. The article appeared in the *Christian Sun*:

"It has been our good fortune and privilege, through the columns of some of our most respectable papers and periodicals, to peruse some of the emanations of the mind of Mr. Walter, but at that time did not even dream of ever listening to the intonations of his voice; or the magical incantations of his oratory. But a few brief months ago, however, we take pleasure in being able to record our privilege in hearing for the first time the preacher from Ohio. We entered the church on Sabbath, it being at 'Cypress Chapel,' in Nansomond County, Va., and found quite a large audience convened, and discovered from every motion and look, that something at least more than ordinary was anticipated, and that his exordium was but the trickling of the dross, ere the breaking of the fountain. Filled with romance and all the enthusiastic sensibility of genius, and alive to the susceptibility of the fine impulses of humanity, I determined with a scrutinizing mind to observe the range of those powers and the force of that reasoning which so often had attracted the attention and enlisted the feelings of so many multitudes. At the commencement of his discourse, he proceeded in a calm, self-possessed manner, slowly articulating his syllables, and apparently not so fluent and happy in expression as I had expected from such a Colossus of the ministry. But in a few moments I discovered his manner to be changed, his style animated and enriched by all the beauty and imagery of genius, and his face betraying in every expression the benignity of a heart attuned to the

highest and noblest attributes of Deity. But even then, he had not commenced the effort which afterwards enchaind with an irresistible spell the admiration of those auditors who appreciate the grand and sublime, and feel elevated at the overwhelming power of a gifted and herculean intellect. But soon his style assumed that charming and attractive attire which seemed to be the result of an untiring and assiduous application, and a mind disciplined to all the elements of a profound historical education, together with an unusual degree of liberal intelligence and research."

Physical Geography.

TERRESTRIAL FORMS.

BEING HINTS TOWARDS THE STUDY OF PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

THIRD ARTICLE.

IN a former number we pointed out and illustrated certain remarkable features in the physiognomy, so to speak, of the principal terrestrial masses, and showed that while in some particulars the most striking resemblances are observable, there exist not less striking contrasts and peculiarities, having a direct bearing upon the migrations and developments of the human races. In continuation of the subject, and to illustrate the connection between geography and history—between terrestrial forms and the movements of man—we cannot do better than to quote again that admirable work of Prof. Guyot, "Earth and Man." Having spoken of Eastern Asia as a continent by itself, characterized by a peculiar type of civilization, and the natural home of the Mongolian race, M. Guyot thus continues:

"The climate of Western Asia no longer offers those extreme contrasts which strike us in Eastern Asia. The plateau is on the south of the central ridge, and not on the north, and enjoys a favored climate. It is less dry, more fertile; the desert there is less continuous; these southern plains are not under the tropics; the difference between the plain and the table land is softened.

"The true Western Asia—the Asia of history—is reduced thus to a plateau flanked by two plains. Add the Soristan, which connects it with Egypt and this last-mentioned country, and you will have all the great countries of civilization at the centre of this continent; on the north, the nomads of the steppes of the Caspian; on the south, the nomads of Arabia and its deserts form the natural limits of the civilized world of these countries. Compared with the East, the areas are less vast; the reliefs less elevated; the nature less continental, notwithstanding its more central position; the contrasts less strongly pronounced; the whole more accessible.

"Here, as we have said, is the original country of the white race, the most perfect in body and mind. If we take tradition for our guide, and follow step by step the march of the primitive nations; as we ascend to their point of departure, they irresistibly lead us to the very centre of this plateau. Now, in this central part also, in Upper Armenia and in Persia, if you remember, we find the purest type of the historical nations. Thence we behold them descend into the arable plains, and spread towards all the quarters of the horizon. The ancient people of Assyria and Babylonia pass down the Euphrates and the Tigris into the plains of the South, and there unfold perhaps the most ancient of all human civilization. First, the Zend nation dwells along the Araxes, then, by the road of the plateau, proceeds to found, in the plains of the Oxus, one of the most remarkable and the most mysterious of the primitive communities of Asia. A branch of the same people, or a kindred people—the intimate connection of their language confirms it—comes

down into India, and there puts forth that brilliant and flourishing civilization of the Brahmins of which we have already spoken. Arabia and the North of Africa receive their inhabitants by Soristan; South Europe, perhaps, by the same routes, through Asia Minor; the North, finally, through the Caucasus, whence issue, in succession, the Celts, the Germans, and many other tribes, who hold in reserve their native vigor for the future destinies of this continent. There, then, is the cradle of the white race at least—of the historical people—if it is not that of all mankind.

"The civilizations of Western Asia also, as well as those of Eastern Asia, spring up in the alluvial plains which are easily tilled, and alike connect themselves with the great rivers, and not, as in Europe, with the seas. The plains of Babylonia and of Bactriana are continental, and not maritime, like India and China. The contrasts of nature are still strongly expressed, but yet less so than in the East. There are still vast spaces, and consequently vast states. The religions, the political and social condition of the people, still betray the influence of a nature man has not yet succeeded in overmastering.

"The civilizations are still local, and each has its special principle; and yet there is no more of isolation. The accessible nature of all these regions, as we have seen, makes contact easy, and facilitates their action upon each other; a blending is possible, and it takes place. The formation of great monarchies, embracing the whole of Western Asia, from India to Asia Minor, from the steppes of Turan to the deserts of Arabia, is a fact renewed at every period of their history. Assyria, Babylonia, Persia, reunite successively under the dominion of the same conqueror all these various nations. But no one knew so well as Alexander how to break down all the fences that kept them apart. The lofty idea which reigned in the mind of that great conqueror, that of fusing together the East and the West, carried with it the ruin of the special civilizations of the East and the universal communication of Hellenic culture, which should combine them in one spirit, and draw the whole of that part of the world into the progressive movement Greece herself had impressed on the countries of the West.

"Egypt alone, in her isolation, represents, up to a certain point, the nature of Eastern Asia. Yet she too was compelled to yield to the social and progressive spirit of Greece, which soon brought her into the circle of relations with the nations of the West.

"Thus the people and the civilizations of Western Asia were saved from the isolation and egotism so fatal to China and to India. They perished in appearance, but it was only to sow among the very nations who were their conquerors the prolific seeds of a fairer growth, whereof the future should gather the fruits.

"Europe, in her turn, has a character quite special, whose principal features we have already pointed out. Although constructed upon the same fundamental plan with the two Asias, it is only the peninsular headland of all this continent. Here are no more of these gigantesque forms of Eastern Asia, no more of those boundless spaces, no more of those obstacles against which the forces of man are powerless, of those contrasts that sunder the opposite natures, even to incompatibility. The areas contract and shrink; the plateaus and the mountains are lowered; the continent opens on all sides. None of those mortal deserts to cross, none of those impassable mountain chains which imprison the nations. From the foot of Italy to the head of Cape North, from the coasts of the Atlantic to the shores of the Caspian, there is no obstacle a little art may not overcome without much effort. The whole continent is more accessible; it seems more wieldy, better fashioned for man.

"And yet, gentlemen, all the contrasts of both Asias exist, but they are softened, tempered. There is a Northern World and a Southern World, but they are less different, less hostile:

their climates are more alike. Instead of the tropical plains of India, we find there the fields of Lombardy; instead of the Himalaya, the Alps; instead of the plateaus of Tibet, those of Bavaria. The contrasts are even more varied, more numerous still. The table land of the South is broken up into peninsulas and islands; Greece and its archipelago, Italy and its isles, Spain and its sierras, are so many new individuals, exciting each other reciprocally to animation. The ground is everywhere cut and crossed by chains of mountains, moulded in a thousand fashions, in such a way as to present, within the smallest possible space, the greatest number of districts physically independent.

"Add to all these advantages that of a temperate climate, rather cold than hot, requiring of men more labor and effort, and you will be satisfied that nature is nowhere better suited to lift man by the exertion of his powers to the grandeur of his destination.

"Nevertheless, the earliest civilized societies do not spring up in Europe; she is too far removed from the cradle of the nations, and the beginnings are less easy there. But these first difficulties once overcome, civilization grows and prospers with a vigor unknown to Asia. In Asia it is in the great plains, on the banks of the rivers, that civilization first shows itself. In Europe, it is on the peninsulas and the margin of the seas.

"Europe is thus the most favored continent, considered with respect to the education of man, and the wise discipline it exercises upon him. More than any other it calls into full play his latent forces, which cannot appear and display themselves except by their own activity. Nowhere can man better learn to subdue nature, and make her minister to his ends. No continent is more fitted, by the multiplicity of the physical regions it presents, to bring into being and to raise up so many different nations and peoples.

"But it is not alone for the individual education of each people that Europe excels; it is still more admirably adapted than any other continent to favor the common relations of the countries with each other, to increase their reciprocal influence, to stimulate them to mutual intercourse. The smallness of the areas, the near neighborhood, the midland seas thick strown with islands, the permeability of the entire continent—pardon me the word—every thing conspires to establish between the European nations that community of life and of civilization which forms one of the most essential and precious characteristics of their social state.

"America, finally, the third continent of the North, presents itself to us under an aspect entirely different. We are already acquainted with its structure, founded on a plan widely departing from that of Asia-Europe; we know that its characteristic is simplicity, unity. Add to this feature its vast extents, its fruitful plains, its numberless rivers; the prodigious facility of communication, nowhere impeded by serious obstacles; its oceanic position, finally, and we shall see that it is made, not to give birth and growth to a new civilization, but to receive one ready-made, and to furnish forth for man, whose education the Old World has completed, the most magnificent theatre, the scene most worthy of his activity. It is *here* that all the peoples of Europe may meet together, with room enough to move in; may commingle their efforts and their gifts, and carry out, upon a scale of grandeur hitherto unknown, the life-giving principle of modern times—the principle of free association.

"The internal contrasts which assisted the development of the nations in their infancy and youth exist not here; they would be useless. They are reduced to two general contrasts, which will preserve their importance; the sea-shore and midland on the one side, and the North and the South on the other. The last will be further softened down, when slavery, that fatal heritage of another age, which the Union still drags after it, as the convict drags his chain and ball, shall have disappeared from this free soil, freed in the

name of liberty and Christian brotherhood, as it has disappeared from the fundamental principles of its law.

"Thus America also seems invited, by its physical nature and by its position, to play a part in the history of humanity, very different indeed from that of Asia and Europe, but not less glorious, not less useful to all mankind."

Horticulture.

PRACTICAL GARDENING AND RURAL ÆSTHETICS.

—
BY WM. CHORLTON.

NO. IV.—VEGETABLES AND FRUITS.

THE economical and systematic cropping of a vegetable garden requires a considerable degree of method, order, and foresight. In this department, all ought to be good culture, utility, and neatness. To grow a great crop of weeds, and only half a crop of vegetables, never did nor ever will pay; and it is lamentable to see the many examples of loss all over the country, arising from slovenliness and want of attention. We often see a man manure, dig, sow, and plant; and likewise find him pleased with his fine prospects, when all comes up well; after a time, a friend looks over the fence, and ask him regarding his success. "Well," says he, "I expected to have had enough of fine vegetables to supply my family, for I spared no trouble or expense, and they all looked well before the weeds smothered them, but now they will come to nothing." "Ay, but," we answer, "why did you not run the scuffle-hoe between the rows while the weeds were small, when an hour's work would have destroyed them all, instead of letting them remain to seed, and sow you another crop? Now it will take a day to remove only the largest of them, and you will have to pull them by hand, thereby uprooting what ought to be retained." Besides which, it would not be the first example that has occurred, if the same person were to throw them over the fence, to produce a stock of weeds there also. Now, in such a case as this, the soil has been robbed of its fertility and moisture, the top growth of light and air, and general failure is the consequence. The next year, the same man's lot is left to the hogs to turn up, and he continues to buy his edibles, thereby transferring his hard-earned money to another man's benefit. It cannot be denied that weeds are troublesome nuisances, but they ought to be got rid of while young, which is easily accomplished during dry days, by the above-mentioned *scuffle-hoe*. No garden ought to be without one; and what should prevent the wife or (if there be any) daughters from keeping a good-sized garden free from weeds, so long as it may be done with so little trouble? This operation, if rightly performed, is also of great service by loosening the surface, and preventing the soil from becoming "baked," or cracked, during very dry weather; for an open and porous top-surface absorbs the dews and damp night air, thereby feeding the roots, and enabling the plants to better withstand the sun's fervor the day following.

By a reference to the plan in the August number, it will be seen that straight lines and right angles only are used. This will always be found to be the best in all culinary cultivation; for besides looking neat and orderly, it is the most economical, as no room is wasted, and all operations can be carried forward with greater facility and convenience.

The rotation of crops, or the growing of different kinds in succession, is a practice that every

person who is well acquainted with cultivation acknowledges to be essentially required. Although correct chemical analysis shows that all plants are composed of the same elements, excepting very slight differences, yet these minute variations are sufficient to act very powerfully, sufficiently so to be in many cases a mystery. Agricultural chemists often give us exact accounts of the integral parts of different plants, and we might infer, that if the soil contained something like relative proportions of these materials, success must be certain; this, it is true, is an index by which we may in part be guided, but we must recollect, that a living plant is somewhat of a chemical laboratory, and it has not yet been precisely determined in what proportions the different parts, as found in the structure, are taken up, or whether some of them are not manufactured by the plant itself from more primitive elements than is generally supposed. There is yet much need of investigation on this point, notwithstanding the great progress that has been made of late years. In the mean time, it is well for us to leave all such weighty experiments to those who can afford to pursue them, and fall back upon established facts. It is well known that plants decompose carbonic acid by their leaves, and assimilate the carbon in their structure; and we may with propriety infer, that as this gas is heavier than the atmosphere, those vegetables which have a great volume of succulent leaf, and near the ground, are capable of absorbing a considerable quantity, and, very likely, more than they really require; consequently, a portion of this may be given off by the roots, and remain as nutriment for future crops, of a less absorbing character. After a very careful observation of over twenty-five years, the writer is led to believe in this theory, and constantly makes use of it in his own cropping, with success. To make the subject clearer, a crop of turnips may be succeeded by peas,—or spinach by corn, &c. We may admit that the manuring between crops will, in some cases, appear to counteract this presumption, but have always found the manure so applied to act more powerfully when the above kind of rotation has been performed.

In all cases where good gardening is practised, one or more box frames will be useful. We would not here advocate the making of extensive hot-beds, such as are required in large establishments, but where there is a ready access to unfermented stable manure, many crops may be forwarded thereby; and merely the protection afforded by the frame itself will somewhat assist.

In order to give the greatest amount of information in little space, we append a calendar of operations for the twelve months, and have included nothing but the best and most suitable variety for general use, keeping in view excellence of quality, and hardiness. All persons have not the same liking for particular esculents, and it would be impossible to suit each individual taste; so we have confined the subject to generalities, leaving the dictation of detail in peculiarity to the pleasure of each, as they may think well.

JANUARY.

In this month, most outside operations are suspended. Repair all tools, that they may be ready when wanted. Look over seeds: note down and purchase what will be wanted. Try to find a respectable seedsman, upon whom you can depend. It is a bad policy to want seeds below a reasonable price, as there are all sorts, from best to middling and bad. If you have any cauliflower, cabbage or lettuce plants in frames, give them air on all fine days, by sliding down the sashes; but avoid frosty winds, and cover over at night with straw mats, or other such material. Keep a track clear of snow on your paths, that your family may enjoy a little outdoor exercise with comfort. If early radishes are wanted, sow a little *Wood's Early Frame* under glass, the middle of the month; cover, and give plenty of air at all favorable opportunities.

FEBRUARY.

Begin to prune fruit trees, if not done in the fall; commence with the hardiest, as currants and gooseberries, following, in succession, with cherries, plums, apples, pears, and peaches. Forecast your plan of cropping: it is well to keep a rough plan of the garden, and mark each kind of crop, so that you may know with certainty how to change for the next season. Where there is the convenience of a hot-bed, a small quantity of seed of *Solid Red Tomato*, *Purple Egg-Plant*, *Long Cayenne* and *Ox-Heart Pepper*, may be sown, towards the end of the month. (The *Ox-Heart* is the best for general cooking, while the *Long Cayenne* is more suitable to use in vinegar.) At the same time, sow in a cold frame, a little *Curled Silesia Lettuce*, *Wood's Early Radish*, and *White Mustard*. The planting of fruit trees should be proceeded with, if the ground be clear of frost, and not too wet—that is, in good working condition; but if such is not the case, take the first favorable opportunity.

MARCH.

This is a busy month in the garden, if the weather be propitious. Do not be in too great a hurry, for the "Frost-King" sometimes returns with severity. When favorable, plant *Early Batty* or *Early Sovereign Potatoes* in rows, eighteen inches apart, placing the sets eight inches asunder, and five inches deep. Sow *Early Scarlet Short-top Radish*, *Curled Silesia Lettuce* for succession, and towards the end of the month, *Parsnips*, *Long Orange Carrot*, *Early Turnip*, *Blood Beet*, *White Portugal* and *Blood-red Onions*, *Parsley*, *Flag Leek* in rows, one foot apart, *Early Emperor*, or *Warwick Peas*, six feet apart; with *Round-leaved Spinach* and *Early Six-weeks' Turnips* between each row, to economize space. Plant out, on well-manured ground, *Early York* or *Early Battersea Cabbage*, eighteen inches asunder; *Victoria* or *Linnaeus Rhubarb*, (pie-plant,) three feet apart; herbs for soup and other cookery, as *Winter Savory*, *Sage*, *Common* and *Lemon Thyme*, *Shallots*, *Pot Marjoram*, *Mint*, &c. Also, those used as medicine, viz: *Camomile*, *Angelica*, *Wormwood*, *Boneset*, *Pennyroyal*, *Hyssop*, *Balm*, *Rosemary*, *Horehound*, &c. In all cases, before planting or sowing any crop, loosen up or trench the soil; even though it may have been done in the fall, (which is best,) the winter's rains will have made it solid, and unfit for successful culture. Well-worked ground always pays best, and the extra labor in this case will be rewarded with a return profit; for the land is honest, if honestly dealt with. Asparagus beds may now be planted; double trench, and add a good portion of fermented barn-yard manure, in which some common salt has been decomposed;—plant in rows two feet apart, and nine inches in the row.

APRIL.

When the soil becomes somewhat warmed by the sun's rays, plant *Early Mohawk Bush Beans*, in rows, six feet apart, three inches asunder, and three inches deep; (the object of the rows being so far apart, is to allow for muskmelons being put on the same plot next month;) *Cauliflower* plants seven feet apart, and two feet in the row, (which will leave space for watermelons;) *Mercer Potatoes* in rows, two feet apart, and eight inches asunder; *Early Tuscarora* and *Twelve-rowed Sweet Corn*, four feet asunder: the latter will succeed the former, although both be sown at the same time. Also, sow *Champion of England Peas* in rows, six feet asunder. This is undoubtedly the best-flavored pea grown, and with the exception of not being first early, is the finest for all purposes. Those who may wish to choose variety, may try *Dwarf Blue Imperial*, *Flack's Victory*, or *Fairbeard's Surprise*: a small patch of *Sweet Marjoram* is very useful, and gives a fine flavor to veal or chickens when cooked; *Tomatoes*, to succeed those raised in the hot-bed; *Seymour's Solid White Celery*, about the 20th, in drills, one foot apart, and one inch deep,

(covered carefully,) and *Bergen Cabbage* for winter use.

MAY.

If the seeds which have been previously sown are as numerous as the weeds at this time, there will no doubt be fine prospects. Put the scuffle-hoe to work between the rows every fine day,—the first blow struck wins the battle, as they are readily destroyed while small; at the same time, thin between the plants with the hand, and reduce the intended crops—say, parsnips, carrots, beets, and such like, to nine inches, onions to six inches, and so on, according to growth. Plant out lettuces nine inches; tomatoes four feet, egg-plant two feet; and peppers eighteen inches apart. Sow *Sweet Mountain Watermelons* seven feet; *Nutmeg Muskmelon* six feet; *Sweet corn* four feet; *Peas* as before advised; *Large White Lima Beans* four feet; *Cucumbers* six feet. *Early Bush* (for summer) and *Crook-neck Squash* (for winter) six feet asunder, and Connecticut Pumpkin eight feet; the three last may be sown amongst the corn, thereby saving ground, and giving two crops on the same piece. After the corn has done flowering, the tops may be cut off above the cobs, and fed to the cow; thereby letting in light to the squash. Also, put in a few *Refugee Bush Beans*, which continue to yield a long time; a little more *Silesia Lettuce*, *Scarlet* and *White Turnip Radish*. Cover the surface of strawberry beds with the grass from the lawn, marsh hay, or other like material, to keep the fruit clean, and act the double purpose of a mulching.

JUNE.

If all has been rightly attended to, the vegetable garden will now be one of the most attractive parts of the establishment,—clean walks, flourishing fruit trees swelling their fruit, refreshing salad, peas, &c., in perfection, and many others progressing favorably, producing pleasing realization and cheering anticipations. How much better is this than the example given at the commencement! Here is a well-cropped plot, filled with the useful,—every kind in health, free from weeds, and teaching order by its very neatness,—while there we can see nothing but slovenliness, waste and vexation; giving no instruction to a rising family, excepting a retrograde movement or idle lassitude can be called such. Still continue to hoe up the weeds, and loosen the soil between the rows, which has a beneficial tendency. If regular successions of corn and bush beans be wanted, a small quantity of each may be again put in. Sow *Green Curled Endive* as recommended for lettuce, and likewise *Improved Swedish Turnip*, in drills, eighteen inches apart.

JULY.

The celery which was sown in April will now be fine stiff plants, if they have been properly thinned, and ready for transplanting into the trenches; and here is seen the advantage of sowing the rows of peas six feet apart, as the celery may be planted between each. Proceed by opening a trench, eighteen inches wide, and eight inches deep; into this, convey a quantity of decomposed barn-yard or hog manure, one barrow-load to each five yards in length; mix this well with an equal portion of the soil, and add on the surface an inch or so of the same: plant a double row along the middle of each trench, fixing the plants nine inches apart. Take, if possible, the opportunity of cloudy or dull weather for this purpose, and likewise, all other planting; and if the earth be at all dry, give a thorough soaking of water, so soon as the work is completed. Another crop of corn and *Long Blood-red* or *Turnip Beet* may yet be put in, which will give the former fit for use, up till frost, and furnish young tender roots of the latter for winter and spring. Transplant lettuces, endive, or any other young plants of that character which require it. Nothing deteriorates the good quality of vegetables more than suffering them to be too long or crowded in the seed-bed. Plant out *Bergen Cabbage* on any unoccu-

pied spot, or, if there be no vacancy, put it in between the rows of potatoes. If severe drought should set in, some artificial watering will be required for the newly sown or transplanted crops. This operation is too often most inefficiently done, the common practice being, merely to dampen the surface. Such applications are worse than useless, for they only bake the soil, and prevent the night-dews from penetrating; leaving the under-base and roots drier than they otherwise would be. It is much better under such circumstances to use the hoe, applying it so as to penetrate deep, or a two-pronged fork, and loosen up well, leaving the top rough, by which the damp atmosphere and condensed vapor during the night will percolate through, and invigorate the crop. If any person is sceptical on this point, let him try it and be convinced. That watering is of service at times, nobody of experience will deny; but when it is done, let it be thorough, and not too often repeated. Towards the end of the month is a good time to make new strawberry beds; trench the soil two spits deep, and use manure freely; plant in double rows, two feet apart, and the plants eight inches asunder.

AUGUST.

When the runners of strawberries are not required, cut them away as they continue to push forth, which not only strengthens the fruiting plants, but somewhat prevents the soil from becoming dry or exhausted. There is no use in letting any thing cumber the ground that is not actually useful. About the middle of the month is suitable for sowing turnips for winter; choose the *Strap-leaved Purple Top*, or *Yellow Aberdeen*. A little *Prickly Spinach* put in at this time, will be ready by December; both may be sown in drills one foot apart, and covered slightly. As the potatoes will now be nearly or quite matured, a portion of them may be dug up, to give room for the turnips and spinach, thereby keeping the ground employed; and as it is understood that the potatoes were well manured, it will be in good order for this purpose. No vegetables are more benefited than these by guano; and if the soil is thought to be poor, add of this useful fertilizer, at the rate of two pounds to the square rod. Be careful that no weeds are left to produce seeds, for they only exhaust the ground, and leave a crop to give trouble next year. Gather all medicinal and sweet herbs, lay them in the shade, and when perfectly dry, rub off all the leaves, cork them up in dry bottles, and label each to prevent mistake. Sow, towards the end of the month, some *Hardy Green* or *White Dutch Lettuce*, to be ready for winter use.

SEPTEMBER.

Celery ought to be now growing apace, and will require soiling; go over the whole crop, strip off the outside suckers, and loosen up the sides of each trench; afterwards, lift up on each side some six inches of earth, leaving a base eighteen inches wide; grip the plant with one hand, and with the other, fix the soil so lifted carefully around each. This operation will require to be repeated as the crop progresses, but as all will not be wanted at the same time, only so much as may be thought sufficient, from time to time, should be earthed up. Do not forget the weeds: wage war on them at all times as they appear: perseverance will, in a few years, so clear a plot of ground, that they will ultimately be little trouble. If often occurs, that there is some portion of each crop that may be saved for seed; in which case, do not gather the best, and leave the refuse for this purpose; but leave a plant or more, as may be, of the best quality; by these means, a better sample and truer to kind may often be obtained than is to be had from a seedsman. About the middle of the month, sow *Hardy Green Lettuce* and *Prickly Spinach*, for early spring use, and *Rose-colored Winter Radish*, *Cauliflower*, and *Early Banack*, or *Early York Cabbage*, to be protected in frames through the winter. Blanch endive, by lifting up the leaves

around the heart, and tying them with any soft kind of twine, or lay boards along the rows, so as to exclude the light; without which it will be bitter and tough.

OCTOBER.

This is the best time for the general transplanting of fruit and all other deciduous trees. Immediately after, or at the fall of the leaf, a tree can be removed with the least injury, as there is yet a portion of the descending sap in motion, which, flowing downward and onward, makes fresh rootlets, and enables the plants to start in the spring with less impaired vigor. The middle of winter should be avoided, as during this time of frost and low temperature, there is but little action, and the injured ends of the roots are subject to rot, from the absorption of water through improper channels. When it is not convenient to plant in the fall, it is much better to defer it until the latter end of winter, or before much rise in the heat of the atmosphere takes place. If potatoes are not yet dug up, proceed to do so without delay. Cauliflowers, cabbage and lettuce plants should be removed into the frames; the first two may be placed four inches, and the latter six inches apart, which will accommodate a sufficient quantity in small space, and give a supply of fresh salad through the winter; besides the having good healthy and stocky plants in spring, instead of depending upon the weak, forced, and consequently tender stuff that is exposed for sale in the market. Trench all vacant ground, leaving it as rough as possible on the surface; at the same time, forecast the crops for next season, and manure accordingly. It is much the best to apply all general fertilizers in the fall, as it not only assists spring work, but also makes the land in better order for resisting the droughts of summer, and is equally advantageous in nourishing the crops planted. There is no occasion to apprehend that the winter's rains will wash all the strength away, as some persons vaguely suppose, for the soil will absorb and retain it. Earth up celery for winter use, and be careful that the soil does not fall down into the hearts.

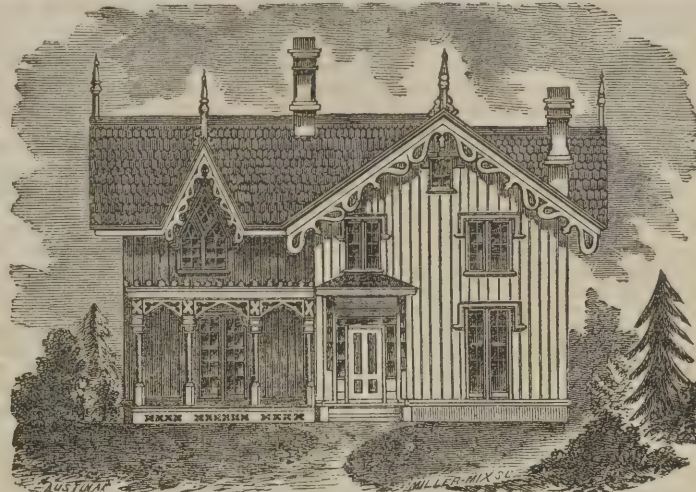
NOVEMBER.

Take up all root crops, excepting a portion of parsnips intended for use in spring, and either stow them away in a cool cellar, with the root ends in dry soil, or bury them over with earth on a dry spot, covering sufficiently to keep out the frost. Lift celery, and place it upright, almost close together on the surface; and as the work proceeds, fill up to near the top with soil; a raised bed, thus formed, may contain six to eight rows, and will be handy whenever wanted. Continue to trench ground, and bury all refuse, leaves, &c., during the operation, which will act as so much manure. See that all drains are in good order for the winter. Put on frame lights when frost is apprehended, but give abundance of air at all other times.

DECEMBER.

After the leaves are all fallen, give a general cleaning. There is no more excuse for a garden being in a litter all the winter, than for a housewife to have a slovenly house. Line around the sides of frames with half-fermented dung, or thatch the same with straw to keep out frost, and when severe weather sets in, have in readiness some straw mats, to cover over the glass at night. Cover celery with any rough litter, marsh hay, or other like, and have an eye to all things that need protection. Strawberries should be slightly covered with littery dung or other substitute. Cover spinach with clean straw; and Antwerp raspberries and figs should be laid down, and covered with earth.

No doubt some persons will think that the above long list of operations will cause a great amount of labor, and cannot be performed within reasonable limits; but take into consideration that it extends over a whole year; and if each month's work be noticed separately, it will be readily seen, that for a small garden there is not



FARM COTTAGE.

more to do than may be accomplished in the spare hours that are often lounged away in careless indifference, and produce nothing. Instead of this, here we have a supply of fresh vegetables all the season, of the very best quality, that cannot be purchased without great cost, and sometimes not at all; besides having the pleasing satisfaction of enjoying the produce of one's own industry.

No large fruit trees ought to be tolerated where vegetables are grown; consequently, for the present purpose, all should be worked on "dwarf stocks," which are now to be got at any respectable nursery. The following list contains some of the best kinds in cultivation, both as regards fruitfulness and quality.

APPLES.

Early:—Early Harvest, Summer Pearmain, Early Joe. Fall:—Fall Pippins, Gravenstein, Dyer. Winter:—Baldwin, Esopus Spitzenberg, Northern Spy.

PEARS.

Early:—Bloodgood, Madelaine, Dearborn's Seedling. Fall:—Andrews, Bartlett, Virgalieu. Winter:—Winter Nelis, Beurré Rans, Beurré d'Aremberg.

PLUMS.

Green Gage, Bolmar's Washington, Coe's Golden Drop, Winter Damson.

PEACHES.

Early York, George the Fourth, Jacques's Rareripec, Lemon Cling, Morris' White Rareripec.

APRICOTS.

Moor Park, Peach.

GRAPES.

Isabella for North-eastern States; Catawba, farther west.

RASPBERRIES.

Red and White Antwerp, and Double-bearing, for fall.

GOOSEBERRIES.

Ashton Red, Whitesmith. This class of fruit is so subject to mildew, that we only give what are the hardiest.

CURRANTS.

Red:—Red Dutch, Ruby Castle, or Victoria, Knight's Sweet Red. Black:—Bang Up, Black Naples. White:—White Dutch, White Grape.

CHERRIES.

May Duke, Black Eagle, Black Tartarian, and Large English Morello for preserving.

STRAWBERRIES.

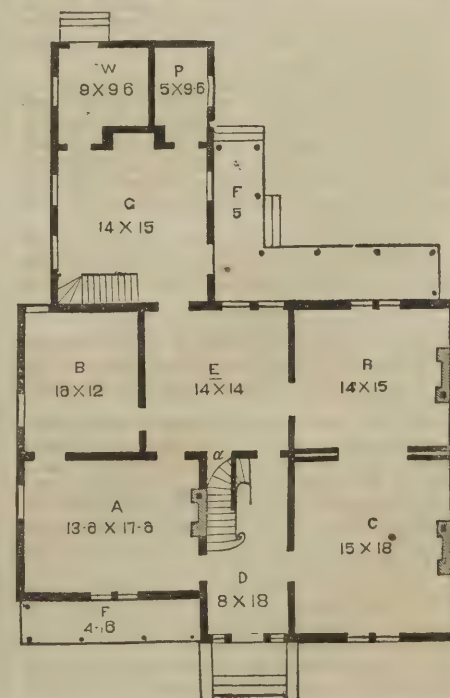
Burr's New Pine, Longworth's Prolife, Hovey's Seedling, Large Early Scarlet.

Architecture.

FARM COTTAGE
IN THE RURAL POINTED STYLE.

In this age of progress, much attention is very properly given to the planning and construction of dwellings and other farm buildings. Though many individual attempts at improvement in this department have proved abortive, the numerous truly fine and tasteful structures to be found throughout the country, demonstrate that considerable advancement has been made in Rural Architecture during the past few years. To further an improvement so desirable, we shall continue to give such designs as are adapted to the wants of farmers. The accompanying plan of a cottage in the rural pointed style—designed by M. Austin, and first published in the *Horticulturist*—will perhaps suit the taste and meet the wants of many of our readers:

"This cottage is suitable for a moderate-sized



farm-house, or a residence in the suburbs of the city. Roof projects 3 feet, finished with ornamental verge-boards of $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch plank, and neat verandas with square columns, and a porch over the front door, supported by brackets. The frame is of light timber, and covered with planed and matched boards, from 9 to 11 inches wide, put on vertically, and battened over the joints with inch boards $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide. The windows are ornamented with hood mouldings.

The floor plans are arranged as follows:—A, living-room, 13 ft. 6 in. by 17 ft. 6 in.; B, bedroom, 12 by 15; E, dining-room, 14 by 14; R, library, 14 by 15; C, parlor, 15 by 18, connected with library by sliding doors; D, hall, 8 by 18; G, kitchen, 14 by 15; W, wash-room, 9 by 9 ft. 6 in.; P, pantry, 5 by 9 ft. 6 in. Principal story, 9 ft. 6 in. between joists; chamber story, 8 ft.*

The architect says the cost of this design, with cellar under the whole, will not exceed \$1,300 when completed—but we consider the estimate too low at present prices of lumber, labor, &c.

Every one to his liking in houses as in every thing else, yet we do not like the above for the following reasons:

1. We object seriously, fundamentally, to the *material*. One who can afford to put as many dollars into a house as this will cost, can afford to live in a better house than wood can make. Every wooden house is necessarily sweltering hot of hot days, and especially *nights*—just when we most need a comfortable temperature—and freezing cold in winter. To make a wooden house tight is not possible. The wind will sweep through it, flaring your candles, chilling your backs while you are roasting your faces, in spite of all you can do. See how all the lights about all wooden houses flares in windy weather. A stifling, mind-and-body-sinking, suffocating sensation is necessarily connected with every wooden house exposed to the sun, because wood collects and transmits heat amazingly. And the boards, once heated, heat all the air in the house, and beget a weak and leaden feeling in all any way sensitive. But the same causes transmit *changes* of temperature, and hence offer but little protection against sudden changes of temperature. Sun glaring on these thin boards strikes its heat right through, and heats up the air between the outside boards and the plastering, which expands it and drives it piping hot through every crevice in the plastering, and presses the remainder up between them till it reaches the floors, and of course crowds it through between every crack in floor and loose board. The same is true of cold air when the wind blows.

To appreciate this principle, try this experiment: Expose a thick stone and thin board equally to the blazing sun on one side, and then note the temperature on the *opposite* or shaded side. Or, better, go at noon of a hot day first into a brick, and then into a wooden house, and you will feel a greater difference than can well be put on paper.

Yet those who have never thought or observed on this subject do not realize the difference, but swelter on, overpowered by heat in a wooden house, all the time laying it to the *weather*, whereas it belongs mainly to the *wood*.

"But we can obviate this by *filling in* between the boards and plastering," it is answered. Yes, but you now rely for this comfort not on wood, but on *brick*.

"But we can *shade* our houses with forest trees," answers another. Then live in a shaded wooden house, if you don't know any better, and take both the dampness of damp weather and the mosquitoes which always gather in the shade of forest trees, if you will have wood. Besides, that shade must be dense to keep off all the sun all the day, and of course damp most of the time. Of course shade trees spoil all prospect, hide any external beauty of paint or form you may give it, and render it gloomy and damp in cloudy and drizzly weather. Those who are content to live in *any* wooden house, and especially who build them to occupy, must be either unfeeling

of heat and cold, or ignorant of the *necessary* qualities of wooden houses.

Nor to my eye does any form of wooden house look well. It has no look of stability, comfort, magnificence, or safety, as all houses must have to strike upon our interior consciousness favorably.

Still, let those build and live in them who do not know or cannot do better. Yet even then a *log* house can be made by far the most comfortable.

Again, cast a discriminating glance at that house. How does it impress you? If you had never seen it before, would it not strike you as a mere fancy *summer*-house, with more attempt at taste than use or comfort? Does it impress you as a good farmer's *winter*-house for *comfort*? Is it not a little like striped pants and ruffled shirts, in keeping for dandies, but not for substantial, dignified men? Would you not involuntarily feel—a fop built that house? Still, every one to his liking.

And why those extra steep roofs and frequent peaks, adorned (?) with Lilliputian steeples? Do they serve any comfort—conferring *purpose*? None. Made simply to be *looked* at. (How if surrounded by forest trees?) And thus of the other gingerbread filigrees. Might do for a young miss in a ball-room, but not in keeping with a family mansion for children to venerate when grown.

But every one *costs*, and costs largely, in material, in labor, in paint, &c. Now, if a man has only so much to expend on a house, would it not be better to doff them, and thereby save nearly enough to use brick instead of stone? And how much more substantial, comfortable, and every way better a brick house looks *without* those filigrees than a wooden house with? The money lost in these fantastic shapes and flummiddles would nearly or quite supply the extra required for brick, and give you a house both worth having and looking at.

We say this to those who would not try the gravel wall. But to those who would, we say that it is incomparably better than wood, and several times *cheaper*. But we have spoken of this elsewhere. Yet it is more difficult to make these irregular-shaped or cottage houses of the *gravel* wall than those of regular outline.*

2. Our second objection is to the shape, but this we have already treated cursorily in this volume, and fully in "Home for All."

3. Our third is to the *size* of the rooms. Thus 14×14 ; 13.6×17.6 , come bad for carpets. Houses should be so planned that at least *one* way the rooms may be *even yards*. Else a breadth must be cut in two, or a part of the boards bare, or else patched up with some other material.

4. The stories and whole house are *too low*, either to look well or give sufficient breathing timber.

5. We don't fancy the position of the pantry *at all*. It is too far from the dining-room. It should be *between* dining-room and kitchen. All the extra steps consequent on going from dining-room through kitchen to pantry for a large family in a hundred years—and every house ought to stand longer than that—would measure a good many thousand miles; all to be *walked*. Nor can you get any thing from pantry without crossing through the kitchen, and exposing to dining-room view whatever unseemly sights it may chance to contain. Is it not obvious that the pantry should join *both* kitchen and dining-room, so that you can go from kitchen to pantry without having to pass through dining-room, and from dining-room to pantry without going through the kitchen? A thick head planned this house.

Besides: one closet is not enough. Comfort requires one for dishes, and another for articles of food. And both should be accessible from

* We hear of a good many *square* houses going up this summer of the gravel wall material. We suggest to such to bind the corners well by laying long stones that shall lap past each other, and also *across* the corner—that is, laid in different directions.

both kitchen and dining-room. People have yet to learn the value of plenty of closets.

Reader, even if these strictures do not coincide with your views, they will at least *set you to thinking* upon what is and is not desirable in a good house. And this is the great trouble with those who propose to build—they bestow little or no *independent thought*. They only *choose* between different plans, and these copied with slight modifications by other mechanics. We maintain that mechanics are the last to whom we should apply for such plans, because they will bring forward only some old, hackneyed, stereotyped plan, with some fancy change, yet without any *radical* improvement. They can look at nothing except through the old foggy glasses of their craft.

We may add, No matter what a house costs, if its owner can but afford it. New Yorkers are wise in paying very high for a real *good* article, yet refusing poor ones as a gift. A complete, a truly perfect house, to one of means, is cheaper at a very high figure than a common one cheap, or even one anyway marred. Money, to those who have plenty of it, is but a small consideration compared with a *first-rate home*.

Physiology.

SYMPATHIES OF MIND WITH THE BODY.

ALL are aware of the wonderful influence exerted by the condition of the body upon the faculties and affections of the soul. The following, from an Essay on Indigestion, by Dr. James Johnson, contains some very remarkable facts:

"Many a happy and lucky thought has sprung from an empty stomach! Many an important undertaking has been ruined by a bit of undigested pickle—many a well-laid scheme has failed in execution from a drop of green bile—many a terrible and merciless edict has gone forth in consequence of an irritated gastric nerve. The character of men's minds has often suffered from temporary derangements of the body; and thus health may make the same man a hero in the field, whom dyspepsia may render imbecile in the cabinet."

Dr. J. illustrates his subject in his usual felicitous manner. The following are some of his remarks:

"I lately saw a gentleman of brilliant talents and prolific genius, who could sit down and write extemporaneously whole pages of superior poetical effusions, with scarcely an effort of the mind, and who would yet, from sudden derangement of the digestive organs, be so completely and quickly prostrated in intellectual power, as not to be able to write three lines on the most common subject. On a late occasion, when he had merely to communicate an official business transaction that required not more than half a dozen lines in the plainest language, he could not put pen to paper, though the attempt was made fifty times in the course of two days. At length he was forced to throw himself into a post-chaise, and perform a long journey to deliver orally what might have been done in one minute by the pen. In half an hour after this ride was performed, he sat down and wrote an ode descriptive of his own nervous irritability, which would not have done discredit to the pen of a Byron."

"The author of this essay has himself been so enervated by a fit of what is called indigestion, as to be utterly incapable of breaking the seal of a letter for twenty-four hours, though, to all appearances, in good health at the time. Equally astonishing and unaccountable is the degree of timidity, terror, incapacity, or whatever other magic spell it is, which annihilates, for a time, the whole energy of the mind, and renders the victim of dyspepsia afraid of his own shadow—

or of things more unsubstantial, if possible, than shadows."

Again, he says:

"It is under the influence of such paroxysms as these, I am thoroughly convinced, that nine-tenths of those melancholy instances of suicide, which shock the ears of the public, take place."

We have no doubt of it. We have seen men of the strongest minds—strongest, we mean, but for their disease—as utterly overcome by a paroxysm of indigestion, as Dr. J. says he has been; and we have seen them on the very brink, too, of self-destruction. How little do mankind know of the reciprocal influence of mind and matter! —*Presbyterian Advocate.*

General Articles.

SPECULATIONS

ON THE ACTION AND REACTION OF THE HUMAN ESSENCE AND THE HUMAN FORM.

BY B. G. S.

It has been said that there is something of the human form in the planetary system, in which the sun performs the part of the will, and the planets represent those faculties which derive their life and motion from the will; which, indeed, includes every part of the man. The faculties may be said to revolve round the will as round a sun, deriving light and heat from it, and without it sinking into darkness and death. Just as the blotting out of the sun from the solar system would be accompanied by the destruction of the whole, so would the annihilation of the will in any man be accompanied by the prostration of the intellectual in the cessation of thought, and of the physical in the cessation of action.

There is this further similarity between the solar system and the human mind, that the will never sleeps or slackens, or borrows light; like the sun, it has no night, but lives in an endless day of its own emission. Like the sun, it is the source of heat to the whole mind and body, and the heat which proceeds from it carries with it a light also.

As the outer life is according to the inner—as a man's activity is according to the motive-power that is in him, so is it consistent in analogy to suppose that of the innumerable systems of worlds distributed through the sidereal heavens those are the most wonderful for beauty and development that have the most powerful suns; the animal, vegetable, and mineral kingdoms of such earths will be excellent, grand, and beautiful; and perhaps the minds and affections of men in such earths, inhabiting bodies more perfect, may be also more fully developed; for, as it is impossible for human minds to be developed in bodies in which there are no senses, nor powers of action, and as they must be developed but slowly and imperfectly in bodies with dull senses and imperfect action, so is it reasonable to suppose that very great perfection or acuteness of the senses, and strength and mobility of body, should conduce very much to mental development, inasmuch as such a body being a more perfect recipient of life, the inner life would flow more readily into it. This may be seen in the difference between the caterpillar and the butterfly; the same life animates it in both stages of existence, but in the second the superior organization of its form enables it to enter comparatively a new world; or, as it were, to pass from death into life. It would be so with man in a body of superior organization.

But this may illustrate also how the same affections or life may appear very different, according to the mental form they animate. The love of serving may exist in a buried state in connection with an undeveloped intellect, or imperfect senses, or even an incapable and burdensome body. There would then be scarcely

any exhibition of the inner in the outer life; but there would be an appearance as of a brilliant light enclosed within a wooden vessel or other opaque medium, so that none of it could reach to the outer; on the other hand, the same spirit, in an inferior degree, animating a mind and body perfectly organized, might be compared to a feeble light placed within a vase of pure crystal, which, though of much less power than the former, shall yet give a powerful light, comparatively, in consequence of the purer medium through which it has to make its way; and so there may be, and doubtless are, men with the love of serving in a very inferior degree, who, having clear and powerful minds and serviceable bodies, are able to accomplish much more good than better men.

So, also, it may be with circumstances; one man may be surrounded with a mass of opposing circumstances which he shall be unable to overcome so as to ultimate his life, though he be nevertheless a man of indomitable will and immense mental and bodily powers; while a man every way his inferior, morally, mentally, and physically, shall seem to accomplish very much, just as a child may set an avalanche in motion, which a hundred men could not stay.

The higher human vitality, perhaps, could not exist in inferior forms. We cannot believe that a man changed, as to the body, into the form of a reptile, could live the higher life of a man. Yet we can easily conceive of a man having debased his moral and intellectual faculties to such a degree as to be a reptile in a human body, and a much more dangerous one from his superior form; and when this debasement is permanent, it tends to debase the features and other parts of the body in proportion to their nearness to the moral and intellectual faculties, into a resemblance to those of the reptile to whose family he morally belongs. He dies as to the higher life of a man, and commences that lower life which, if continued through many generations, would perhaps reduce him in body altogether, as well as in spirit, to the form of a reptile; so that body and spirit should be exactly suited to each other. And perhaps this is but an example of a universal law, that forms are constantly being brought by their essences into a true image. Innumerable instances might be brought from the various kingdoms of nature in support of this theory. All those parts of forms which do not correspond, gradually fall away till nothing remains but that which the essential inhabits; as the arm, if the will never animates it, being never used, begins to disappear, and would entirely dwindle away, if kept entirely motionless for a great length of time; unless it derived some support from its connection with the body.

In the metamorphosis supposed above, all the higher faculties would soon be extinguished through disuse; for the whole occupation of the lower animals being the supply of their natural wants, whatever faculties might exist beyond what was necessary for this purpose, would gradually disappear. The higher life would cease, there being no organization and no acts into which it might flow—no opportunity for its exercise.

Let us suppose, then, a race of men placed in circumstances analogous to these; that is, in circumstances in which there was no opportunity for the exercise of any but the lower faculties; there would not be many generations before the lower faculties alone would exist, and, like a snake under a large stone, the race would remain under the vast weight of appearances, and make them their truths. Neither could such a race, any more than an individual, be regenerated without an opportunity to exercise the higher intellectual and moral faculties which had become practically extinct.

It would appear, then, that no life can exist in an individual or in a race in any direction, unless the individual or race be free to work in that direction. There can be no strength in the arm unless the arm be used. A race of men cannot become noble without doing noble things. Nei-

ther can a man be a doer of noble deeds who is not noble in will and in thought. The true theory is, that growth in nobility is progressive, like natural growth; the result of a succession of movements in the will, in the thought, and in the deed. No one ever became suddenly noble, or suddenly base, any more than a beast was ever suddenly changed into the form of a man, or a man ever suddenly changed into the form of a beast. Much less was there ever a nation suddenly regenerated, or one that was suddenly debased. All moral progression of man moves by minute steps, every one of which consists of three parts—motion of the will, motion of the thought, and from these two the deed; any one of which trine being absent, the other two are useless, and perish.

According to these views, those theorists are altogether mistaken who teach that man must be made entirely good before he is made intellectual and placed above physical want; and those also who teach that education of the intellect is all that is necessary to make a man or a race great, glorious, and free; and those again also who teach that the full supply of man's natural wants would be sufficient to make him good and wise.

Regeneration can only be the result of an indefinite number of reflections of the Divine image and likeness; which is a trinity of love, wisdom, and act. Man, either individually or collectively, must be made first a little less degraded, then a little less ignorant, then a little less pauper and slave; and this order of retrogression from vice, ignorance, and servitude must be continued till the race or the man has become good, wise, and free; when it may be further continued by a long succession of steps—continued, in fact, for ever—in each of which steps he shall become a little better, a little wiser, and a little richer and more powerful and free.

This gradual process is necessary, because the change to be produced is an organic change, as Phrenology teaches. A sudden change of the whole man would be the substitution of one man for another. A sudden change of one whole faculty would be really the substitution of one faculty for another, nevertheless leaving the identity of the whole man. But the succession and gradual change of the most minute parts of the several faculties composing the man, leaves his identity unquestioned.

THE BEARD.—A writer in an English journal thus closes a long article on the utility of the beard:

"Surely enough has been here said to make it evident that the Englishman who, at the end of his days, has spent an entire year of his life in scraping off his beard, has worried himself to no purpose; has submitted to a painful, vexatious, and not merely useless, but actually unwholesome custom. He has disfigured himself systematically throughout life; accepted his share of unnecessary *tic-doloureux* and toothache, coughs and colds; has swallowed dust, and inhaled smoke and fog, out of complaisance to the social prejudice which happens just now to prevail. We all abominate the razor while we use it, and would gladly lay it down. Now, if we see clearly—and I think the fact is very clear—that the use of it is a great blunder, and if we are no longer such a slovenly people as to be afraid that, if we kept our beards, we should not wash, or comb, or trim them in a decent way, why not put aside our morning plague, and irritate our skin no more, as we now do?"

"I recommend nobody to grow a beard in such a way as to isolate himself in appearance from his neighbors. Moreover, I do not at all desire to bring about such a revolution as would make shaven chins as singular as bearded chins are now. What I should much prefer would be the old Roman custom, which preserved the first beard on a young man's face until it became comely, and then left it entirely a matter of choice with him whether he would remain bearded or not."

BLACKBERRY CULTURE.

THE Blackberry has heretofore received less attention than it deserves. The abundance and almost universal distribution of the common, wild varieties has caused people to underrate the fruit. Should the crop fail only for a single year, we should realize how much we are indebted to it. Ripening, as it does, just at the season when there are no other fruits in market, when the strawberry crop has been exhausted, and peaches and grapes have not yet appeared, the blackberry could not well be dispensed with. At the same time, it must be confessed that the fruit as found in our fields and by the road-side will hardly bear a comparison with the strawberries and raspberries of the garden; and this fact has led to various attempts to improve the common varieties by culture. All experiments in this direction, however, as far as our knowledge extends, have proved essentially failures. But the end so much desired and so long sought

for, seems now to have been attained in the discovery of a new variety.

THE LAWTON BLACKBERRY,

of the wonderful size and great productiveness of which, various accounts have appeared in the papers, was originally discovered on the roadside in the township of New Rochelle, New York. The attention of the American Institute Farmer's Club and of the public generally was first called to



THE LAWTON BLACKBERRY.

this variety by Mr. W. Lawton, who has devoted great attention to its culture, and in honor of whom it has been named.

The interest we feel in the cultivation of fruit in general, and our desire to chronicle all improvements and discoveries having a bearing (as the culture of wholesome articles of food certainly has) upon the health and physical well-being of the race, have induced us to take especial pains to present to our readers a true account of this new addition to the luxuries of the fruit garden. For that purpose we have employed a competent person to visit the grounds of Mr. Lawton, to examine his plants and furnish a drawing of the fruit. The engraving on the opposite

page is the result. The artist has succeeded to admiration in representing a cluster of berries of the natural shape and size: individual berries will often be found of the largest proportions, and we have seen several gallons at one time which are fairly represented by those in the plate.

This is, as we have said, a new and entirely distinct variety of the blackberry—the first improvement, we have reason to believe, which has ever been discovered or obtained of this plant. In the township of New Rochelle, where it originated, not a single plant has been found similar to it growing wild, although all the common varieties abound there. Its size and quality do not depend upon careful cultivation, but wherever the com-

mon kinds will thrive, this may be had in perfection. It grows tall and upright, frequently ten feet or more in height; and the flower, leaf, and stalk being proportioned to the size of the fruit, and always healthy and free from blemish, it is an embellishment to the garden.

The stalks which shoot up from the roots during the summer bear fruit the ensuing year, and die in the autumn. This natural arrangement for reproduction is most beautiful. The stalks, heavily laden with many hundred berries, would be exposed to the burning rays of the sun, ripen the fruit prematurely, and perish early in the season; but being protected by the new and vigorous shoots, bending gracefully like a plume over

them, they continue to yield fruit daily for six or eight weeks, when the sap being no longer elaborated, the shoot loses its vitality. It must be removed in the spring, to make room for the hardy shoots which are to perform the same office in their turn.

Mr. Lawton's garden and farm are within five minutes' walk of the depot in the beautiful village of New Rochelle, and visitors will at any time be permitted to examine his plants. Every precaution is used to preserve the variety from any admixture with seedlings of the common kinds which abound there. Offshoots only from plants which have fruited will be propagated upon his place, or delivered to purchasers.

This new variety of the blackberry has been examined by many horticulturists, fully competent to judge of its value, and the unanimous verdict seems to be in its favor.

The editor of the *Working Farmer* observes:

"The blackberry is among the most healthful of our small fruits; and from the ease with which it may be propagated, and the ready market for its products, we cannot doubt that the variety now offered to the public by Mr. Lawton will be eagerly sought for."

Mr. Charles Downing, in the *Horticulturist*, thus speaks of it:

"Having heard a good deal said about the Lawton Blackberry, for the past year or two, and knowing that many of the new fruits were over-praised, I made a special visit to Mr. Lawton's, a few days since, to see for myself, and I can assure you I was well paid for my trouble. There is no humbug about it; and the only wonder is, that it has not been more generally introduced and propagated before. The fruit is large and sweet. It is an enormous bearer; indeed, the quantity (considering the large size of the fruit) surprised me, and the berries were perfect. Mr. Lawton informed me that they continue in bearing five or six weeks, and in favorable seasons much longer. He has some two or three acres, and will have plants to dispose of in the fall and spring. The latter, however, is the most preferable time for transplanting. Plant as early as the ground is in good working order."

In the American Institute Farmer's Club, not long since, Judge Van Wyck proposed the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

"Resolved, That the Farmer's Club of the American Institute highly approve of the efforts made by William Lawton, Esq., of New Rochelle, to cultivate, improve and spread that most valuable blackberry spoken of to-day, and that he has presented to this Club at different periods, both this season and the last, most liberal specimens of this blackberry, so that every member (and they were sometimes fifty in number nearly) could not only gratify his sight but his palate, with eating as many as he pleased, and thus be qualified to judge in every stage and season of their growth, their superior qualities as regards size, flavor and succulency, and also their constant improvement each year under his management: and that we do hereby earnestly and decidedly recommend the Lawton Blackberry, as the Club has correctly named it, to public notice and patronage."

The plant thrives best in a moist soil and in the shade, in which situations it continues longest in bearing. The fruiting season lasts from five to eight weeks. It may be planted either in the spring or in the autumn. Mr. Lawton sells the plants in packages of one dozen each, for \$10. He may be addressed at No. 54 Wall street, New York, or at New Rochelle, N. Y.

Psychology.

ALLEGORICAL VISIONS.

It is an importantly significant psychological law by which interior, prophetic, or transic visions generally occur in the form of *allegorical representations*. We might illustrate the fact by numerous cases in the interior experiences of men both in ancient and modern times, such, for instance, as the dreams and visions of Pharaoh, Nebuchadnezzar, Cyrus, Cambyzes, Darius, the apostle Peter, those of many of the modern dreamers, seers, and clairvoyants. Not to instance far-fetched cases, however, I will mention a couple of remarkable experiences in point which I lately had myself.

Being on a lecturing tour in Connecticut, I fell in with a man who had obtained intimations concerning a deposit of a large amount of money more than half a century ago, in a certain piece of ground on the banks of the Connecticut river; and he requested me to mention some clairvoyant whom I thought best qualified to indicate the precise spot where the hidden treasure might be found. Having known of many unsuccessful cases of money-seeking through clairvoyance, I endeavored to persuade the gentleman of what I believed to be true—that all such concealed treasures were the property, not of individuals, but of the human race, which would become available only at such future time as would admit of their being appropriated, without selfishness, to the general good, and that by a *spiritual law* they were guarded against being appropriated to individuals by any clairvoyant or spiritual means. My arguments, however, seemed to have little weight on my friend's mind, and he still insisted that I should give him the names of some clairvoyants whom I knew to be distinguished for accurate visions of things at a distance.

In the course of the conversation which ensued, being seated in an easy-chair, I closed my eyes and sank into a state of entire passivity, when, without in the remotest degree expecting or even thinking of such a thing, the following vision distinctly presented itself:

I saw what appeared to be the hole or pit which had been digged in the earth for this money. Directly upon the brink of it, and standing upon the fresh earth that had been thrown up from the excavation, stood the dry skeleton of a huge eagle, which, however, differed from the eagle in the characteristics of its head. Its eyes were monstrously large, and instead of a hooked bill, it had a long shovel-shaped snout. Its organism in these particulars resembled that of some of the saurians of the ancient geological periods, and which were distinguished for their voracity. The bird turned his head to one side, and with his enormous eye looked down into the hole for a moment; but finding nothing there, his whole frame sank, as it were, voluntarily, into the hole, and the earth closed over him!

I mentioned this singular apparition to my friend, without at first knowing what it could mean, or whether, indeed, it meant any thing in particular. But having had many allegorical visions of that nature, and having somewhat extensively studied the laws of their interpretation, I began to analyze the appearance, and found in it a most clear and forcible explanation of my friend's mental state and desires, and of the ultimate result of any attempt he might make to carry out his then present purposes. The most prominent idea which the mind connects with the eagle is that it is a bird of *lofty flight*. It therefore most prominently represents *mental soaring*, or *ambition*. Its huge saurian eyes and beak (the one enabling the animal to see its prey, and the other to devour it) represented a *voracious greediness*. The fact that the creature was in the form of a *dry skeleton*, represented the *deadness* of the quality of that ambitious greediness, or its destitution of all the high qualities of a true

human life. The *apparently voluntary* sinking of the figure into the earth, and disappearing after it had looked there and discovered nothing, represented the ultimate and inevitable failure of my friend's proposed enterprise, and his disposition then to hide his *ambitious* and abortive *greediness* from the observation of the world. I frankly related this interpretation of the vision; my friend seemed to recognize its appositeness, and I think will consider it as an ample substitute for any further clairvoyant diagnostics on the same subject, and will profit by the timely warning not only in saving the wear and tear of pickaxes and spades, but the still greater wear and tear of his purse, and his reputation for good sense.

While on this subject, I may as well relate another singular psychological experience which occurred to me on the evening of the same day, by which the future was allegorically and correctly foreshadowed. After lecturing in the evening, and retiring to bed at the house of a friend who had proffered his hospitalities, I sank into a half-sleeping, half-wakeful state, when I seemed to be resolved into a stream of refined and almost aerial water, and in that state I found myself rushing with impetuosity through the road by which I had come to that place, having a deep feeling of anxiety lest I should be *too late* for something—I could not exactly tell for what. At the same time there was a feeling of disappointment and sadness on my mind, owing to some cause *aside* from the fear of being too late. The next morning I depended upon a friend to call with a conveyance to take me to the steamboat some three miles distant. My friend, according to my watch, was rather tardy, and on starting with him I was almost confident I should be too late for the boat. I therefore found it necessary to hurry him constantly as we rode towards the wharf. As we passed along, he communicated to me a piece of information which gave me a feeling of *disappointment and sadness*, and then it was that I recognized a complete fulfillment of my mental premonitions of the previous evening. I was impetuously rushing along just that part of the road where, as a stream of refined liquid, I had found myself hurrying—in vision—on the previous evening, having *precisely* the same fears of being "too late," and *precisely* the same feelings of disappointment and sadness in consequence of something which I had learned. The identity of my mental state with what it was in the foreshadowings of the previous psychological vision was so perfect in every particular, (which I cannot here mention,) that I could not doubt the reality of the monition.

In illustrating psychological laws, I have been in the habit, heretofore, of drawing mostly from the experiences of others. I now mention these specimen facts of my own psychical history, not in seeking the (in these degenerate days) rather unenviable notoriety of a visionist, but because I can speak of them, and reason from them, with more assurance than I could from similar facts resting upon second-hand testimony. Now let us inquire why should such psychical revelations and preintimations, among people of all ages and nations, be so generally, and with such a uniformity of general characteristics, given by *allegorical representations* rather than by literal pictures of the facts? It may be answered, first, that the allegorical law, whether instituted for that purpose or not, enables us to confide in the intimations of the correctly interpreted visions, as being independent of the imaginative creations of the visionist's own mind. Had I, for instance, interiorly seen my money-digging friend *literally* go on the ground and dig for the treasures, and literally meet with disappointment and mortification, neither he nor I would have known that the vision was not a projection from my own previous thoughts and opinions. But instead of that, an aerial form presented itself, which I had never seen or thought of before, and the meaning of which I neither knew nor conceived until I analyzed the figure by an exterior mental process, and found it, according to *fixed principles* of

interpretation, to answer the question that was then mooted. There is no room here to suppose that my prejudices or imagination had any thing to do in the evolution of the result. The same remark will apply to all allegorical visions, and will show that when they are correctly interpreted they are more certainly to be depended upon than any other class of psychological impressions.

These allegorical images, however, are evidently governed by a *fixed law*, which may be called the *law of correspondences*. The vision which was seen for my money-digging friend was not a thing to be merely compared to his mind with its then existing projects, but it was, so to speak, *his mind itself*, with all the concomitants and natural results of his proposed enterprise, and which, by virtue of its specific qualities, *naturally and necessarily* assumed precisely that form of projection. So the river of water seen in the other case, was not a mere comparison to my mind in its then existing state, but it was *my mind itself* which in its then state naturally assumed that form of projection whereby to express or represent its condition and peculiarities. And it is worthy of remark that in all ages and among all nations the same general classes of images as occurring to psychologically or spiritually impressible minds, have been understood to represent the same general classes of ideas, and have been interpreted according to the same general rules, which fact of itself proves that there is an *established law* involved in the case.

We will here merely hint that when this law is properly understood, then the whole great congeries of objects and scenes, even in the *outer* world, will be known to be only correspondences, clothings, and material ultimations of principles and realities in the *spiritual* world, and by the former the latter may be read and known to a certainty.

W. F.

Miscellany.

LIFE ILLUSTRATED.

To elucidate and call into action every faculty and instinct in man will be the special mission of each weekly issue.

PHRENOLOGY teaches us how to accomplish this great end. By analyzing every human element and function, it points out the natural aliment, and shows how to enlist, gratify, and develop each singly and all combined.

By showing that Causality relates man to nature's institutes of cause and effect; that Mirthfulness is delighted by the absurd and ridiculous; that Ideality revels in beauty and perfection; Eventuality feasts on facts; Order on system; Comparison scans and infers; Combativeness copes with difficulties; Alimentiveness feeds the body; Benevolence seeks to do good; Veneration worships; and similarly expounding every human faculty, this science unfolds primeval human nature, and shows how to find and adept ourselves to each and all.

Neither sectarian nor yet neutral in politics, philosophy, religion, nor any thing else, it will present that aspect and inculcate those doctrines on all subjects which original human nature teaches. That nature is right, and this sheet is its interpreter.

It will advocate NATURAL religion—the study and worship of a Great Supreme, especially in HIS WORKS, and take a political stand-point far above any party, and urge the EDUCATION OF THE PEOPLE, rather than be a party hack. Our nation can be improved illimitably. We shall show how.

To better our common nature—to obviate existing evils and point out a more excellent way, will be a cardinal object; yet we shall attempt this by portraying the good and perfect, and expounding the laws of our being, and the consequences of their obedience and infraction, rather than by sledge-hammer denunciation.

HOME, its joys and improvement—conjugal love, and its culture—the true way to manage children—diet, fruits, and their culture—monetary affairs—the arts and sciences—natural history—biography—passing events, including wholesale views of the race and its interests, will be fully presented.

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BODY AND SOUL.

HORACE MANN'S INAUGURAL ADDRESS.*

From the Christian Inquirer.

If the history of bodily infirmities and diseases, in respect to their influence upon the motives of men and the course of events, could be faithfully written, it would be found that many crimes have been ascribed to Satan, or to Original Sin, that ought to be charged to the account of a dyspeptic stomach or a dizzy brain. The little tempers and fitful moods that disturb so many hearts and homes, may be ascribed directly or indirectly to the same causes. Many a man who is cross enough to bite his best friend, is himself bitten by some aching tooth or uneasy nerve, and would find a new heart of good-will if he could only yield to a little judicious surgery, or indulge himself in copious supplies of fresh air and fresh water.

No library can exhaust that great topic, the influence of health upon religion and of religion upon health. The cunning old priesthoods understood this matter pretty well, and laid regular siege to the rebellious will by cutting off the alimentary supplies, and actually starving out the resistant forces who garrison that proud citadel, the body. The system of fasting is a powerful ally to priestcraft, for it weakens the will, quickens the sensibilities, and produces just the state of mind most favorable to passive obedience and blind devotion. We have great doubt whether the daring dogma

* From Horace Mann's Inaugural Address at the Dedication of Antioch College. One vol. 12mo., flexible cloth covers. Price, prepaid by mail, 37 cts. Address FOWLER and WELLS, 308 Broadway, New York.

This may be regarded as the ablest production of its very able and distinguished author. It should be read by every man and every woman.

of Transubstantiation could hold its place among men, were it not for the imperious rule which forbids the communicant taking the least morsel of food or drink during the day of communion until after receiving the adorable wafer upon the lips. Listen to Mr. Mann's terrible portraiture of sins against the body, and judge of their power over the mental and moral state:

"I hold it to be morally impossible for God to have created, in the beginning, such men and women as we find the human race, in their physical condition, now to be. Examine the book of Genesis, which contains the earliest annals of the human family. As is commonly supposed, it comprises the first twenty-three hundred and sixty-nine years of human history. With child-like simplicity, this book describes the infancy of mankind. Unlike modern histories, it details the minutest circumstances of social and individual life. Indeed, it is rather a series of biographies than a history. The false delicacy of modern times did not forbid the mention of whatever was done or suffered. And yet, over all that expanse of time—for more than one-third part of the duration of the human race—not a single instance is recorded of a child born blind, or deaf, or dumb, or idiotic, or malformed in any way! During the whole period, not a single case of a natural death in infancy, or childhood, or early manhood, or even of middle manhood, is to be found. Not one man or woman died of disease. The simple record is, 'and he died,' or, he died 'in a good old age, and full of years,' or, he was 'old and full of days.' No epidemic, nor even endemic disease prevailed, showing that they died the natural death of healthy men, and not the unnatural death of disordered ones. Through all this time, (except in the single case of Jacob, in his old age, and then only for a day or two before his death,) it does not appear that any man was ill, or that any old lady or young lady ever fainted. Bodily pain from disease is nowhere mentioned. No cholera infantum, scarlatina, measles, small-pox—not even a tooth-ache! So extraordinary a thing was it for a son to die before his father, that an instance of it is deemed worthy of special notice; and this first case of the reversal of nature's law was two thousand years after the creation of Adam. See how this reversal of nature's law has for us become the law; for how rare is it now for all the children of a family to survive the parents! Rachel died at the birth of Benjamin; but this is the only case of puerperal death mentioned in the first twenty-four hundred years of the sacred history, and even this happened during the fatigues of a patriarchal journey, when passengers were not waited along in the saloons of railcar or steamboat.

"Had Adam, thank you, tuberculous lungs? Was Eve flat-chested, or did she cultivate the serpentine line of grace in a curved spine? Did Nimrod get up in the morning with a furred tongue, or was he tormented with the dyspepsia? Had Esau the gout or hepatitis? Imagine how the tough old Patriarchs would have looked at being asked to subscribe for a lying-in hospital, or an asylum for lunatics, or an eye and ear infirmary, or a school for idiots or deaf-mutes. What would their eagle-vision and swift-footedness have said to the project of a blind asylum or an orthopedic establishment? Did they suffer any of these revenges of nature against false civilization? No! Man came from the hand of God so perfect in his bodily organs, so defiant of cold and heat, of drought and humidity, so surcharged with vital force, that it took more than two thousand years of the combined abominations of appetite and ignorance; it took successive ages of outrageous excess and debauchery, to drain off his electric energies and make him even accessible to disease; and then it took ages more to breed all these vile distempers which now nestle, like vermin, in every organ and fibre of our bodies!

"During all this time, however, the fatal causes were at work which wore away and finally exhausted the glorious and abounding vigor of the pristine race. At least as early as the third generation from Adam, polygamy began. Intermarriages were all along the order of the day. Even Abraham married his half-sister. The basest harlotry was not beneath one of the Patriarchs. Whole peoples, like the Moabites and Amorites, were the direct fruit of combined drunkenness and incest between father and daughters. The highest pleasures and forces of the race gradually narrowed down into appetite and incontinence. At length, its history becomes almost too shocking to be referred to. If its greatest men, its wisest men, its God-favored men, like David, could be guilty of murder for the sake of adultery, or, like Solomon, could keep a seraglio of a thousand wives and concubines, what blackness can be black enough to paint the portrait of the people they ruled, and the children they begot?

"After the Exodus, excesses rapidly developed into diseases. First came cutaneous distempers—leprosy, boils, elephantiasis, &c.—the common effort of nature to throw visceral impurities to the surface. As early as King Ase, that right royal malady, the gout, had been invented. Then came consumptions, and the burning ague, and disorders of the visceral organs, and pestilences, or, as the Bible expresses it, 'great plagues and of long continuance, and sore sicknesses and of long continuance,' until, in the time of Christ, we see how diseases of all kinds had become the common lot of mankind, by the crowds that flocked to him to be healed. And so frightfully, so disgracefully numerous have diseases now become, that if we were to write down their names, in the smallest legible hand, on the smallest bits of paper, there would not be room enough on the human body to paste the labels."

We are much gratified at the prominence given to physical education at Antioch College, and we say, with all soberness, that this single feature of the President's management would be of itself enough to induce us to send a youth there who might ask our advice, especially as we have good reason to believe that the counsel given in the Discourse is given

also by personal intercourse and expostulation. We believe that vast mischief comes to thousands of young people in our seminaries of learning, from ignorance of some of the first principles of health. Medical men of experience declare that one insidious vice, that leaves unequivocal marks of itself upon the complexion and spirits, is frightfully common in our schools and colleges. Undoubtedly many youths worthy of far better things, often fall into sad errors from sheer ignorance, and might be saved from the vice and the imbecility by a timely word from a teacher or counsellor of sufficient wisdom and dignity.

More and more we believe in the power of the body over the mind, and we claim for the mind the sacred right of being served by a sound physical constitution. We are sorry that so many of our clergy have feeble health, and complain of being overworked. We know their many hardships, yet there are not a few preachers who have more reason to blame green tea, late hours, and immethodical habits for their feebleness, than any excess of work.

PHRENOLOGY IN ILLINOIS.—MESSRS. EDITORS:

Supposing that you would be desirous to know how Phrenology is progressing in this western world, I have thought it might interest you and the readers of the Journal to write a few words thereunto.

Prof. I. Palmer came here some two months since, and delivered a series of excellent and popular lectures on Phrenology. Mr. P. combines the social with the scientific in his lectures, and by this means gains the feelings of his audience, a point which some lecturers seem to overlook. A considerable degree of interest has been awakened on the subject, and phrenological fruit seems to have been produced. A class was formed, and the members have by the Professor been indoctrinated theoretically and practically into this great science of Phrenology. Mr. P. having to leave, the class have formed the visitors into a permanent Society, and hold weekly meetings in a hall hired for the purpose. These weekly meetings are found to be very useful. Essays are read, and phrenological delineations of character are given, which generally takes up the full time of the meeting.

Finding that we required some human skulls, a number of the members sallied forth with spade in hand and exhumed from their resting-place the skulls and bones of some twenty Illinois Indians.

There are raised mounds scattered all over this country. In the mound which we opened, from twenty to thirty Indians had been buried. They had been buried in various manners; some in a sitting posture, others lying on their backs; some on their sides, their knee almost touching the chin, while others lay with their faces downwards. Doubtless they are victims of war. Arrow-heads, pieces of flint-stone, &c., lay scattered in all directions. At the head of each Indian we found an earthen pot, and at the bottom of each pot a shell. We suppose that the idea of burying the pot with the body sprung from a belief that the Indian in the heavenly hunting-ground would have as much need for his pot and shell there as here. Alas for their faith! Science has caught hold of their heads and pots, and instead—poor fellows!—of their rambling through Elysian fields, hunting the buffalo or the deer, should they have the misfortune to wake up, they will find themselves laid out for the good of humanity on our phrenological shelf. The shape of the skull indicates that they were a much superior race of Indians to those living at the present day. We know of no Indians now living capable of forming earthen vessels such as those we have found.

I may mention that the organs of Individuality and Locality are very largely developed in their skulls. W. B. F. OTTOWA, ILL.

CHANGING THEIR OCCUPATION.—The *New York Tribune* says: From the following, which we find in *The Cleveland Plaindealer*, we infer that preaching doesn't pay in that vicinity:

The Rev. D. Pickands, the eloquent and popular divine who so long dispensed the gospel to our neighbors across the river, has abandoned the profession, and is now a clerk in the Canal Commissioner's office.

The Rev. A. McReynolds, late pastor of the Presbyterian church at East Cleveland, has also laid off the surplice and gown, (if such things they were,) and is now the popular station-keeper at the Euclid Depot.

The Rev. B. K. Maltby, late of the Methodist church, St. Clair street, devotes his time to "The American Monthly Magazine."

The Rev. L. D. Mix, late of the same church, is retailing family supplies in the dry-goods line at Chagrin Falls.

The Rev. Wm. Day, the well-known and popular chaplain of the Mariner's Church, and he whom every sailor on the Lake revered as a holy father, has abandoned the profession, and is selling hats and bonnets by wholesale for A. Fuller & Co.

The Rev. J. H. Beck, whilom of the Presbyterian persuasion in this city, is farming it in the south part of the county.

The Rev. Mr. North has been some time in the Daguerrean business.

The Rev. Mr. Fuller, now of Brighton, is also farming it a little, and attending to other matters more congenial.

The Rev. Mr. Burritt, who, a few years ago, fed hungry souls from the pulpit of the Presbyterian church in Franklin Mills, is now feeding the physical man. He keeps a boarding-house in this city.

[We are not aware that a recent acquaintance with Phrenology had any thing to do with the change of occupation just made by these theologians. But we do know large numbers, now in the pulpit, far better adapted to other pursuits, in which they would be vastly more useful and successful. Some men cannot long endure a sedentary profession, and soon waste away, and are compelled, for life and health's sake, to engage in other pursuits. Phrenology points out the proper calling for each and every man, and should always be consulted before choosing a life occupation.]

PHRENOLOGY IN MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.—We feel

great pleasure in announcing the fact, that a new PHRENOLOGICAL SOCIETY has been organized in this flourishing city, a city with upwards of 12,000 inhabitants, and rapidly increasing! Memphis is the most important point on the Mississippi river, midway between New Orleans and St. Louis. Several daily and weekly newspapers are published here; manufactories of cotton, iron, rope, etc., have been established; also a boat-yard, for the building of steamboats. The Memphis and Charleston Railway terminates here, and all things indicate that Memphis is to take her place among the important cities of the West. PHRENOLOGY must "take deep root" in a place so favorably situated. We shall be happy to publish the names of the officers of this new Society.

ANCIENT PHRENOLOGY.—If the following article

be well founded, the science of Phrenology, it will be seen, is some centuries old:

J. Heurnius, a medical writer of some note, in his work entitled, "De morbis qui in singulis partibus humani capitis incidere consueverunt," 1594, Cap. 10, p. 100, speaking of phrenitis, and its various forms, adds, "Secundo differentia phrenitidis, loco affecto: nam vel totum cerebrum, vel ejus pars occupata est. Si pars cerebri, ea erit antica, postica, vel media. *Scito hinc disputari, utrum principes facultates capitis, sedes in cerebro habeant varias, necne, &c.*" Hence we perceive from this, that it was then maintained in the schools. It is, however, so reasonable an opinion, that it will not be a subject of wonder to many, that centuries before this, the same ideas found place; and that Galen, the most learned and illustrious physician of his time, (between one and two hundred years of the Christian era,) should promulgate similar sentiments. See first book of *Protrhetica*, aph. 27;—and in his fourth book, *de locis affectus*, he says that when the brain is affected, *apud antiquos ventres suos laedi imaginationem: in illi medios secum ventriculos trahant, perverti et cogitationem*. He also inquires elsewhere, why phrenitis has such a variety of symptoms, and why, at one time, the imagination, and at another, thought or memory, shall be defective. "Hoc eventus (says he) ex humoris raptu ab una in aliam cerebri partem: itaque hoc fieri ex variis cerebri mansionum irritatione, et alteratione praeferendi, unde successiva opera." See Heurnius, *loc. cit.* Further on, we find, "Si principes facultates quae in cerebro habitant, varias mansiones occupant, igitur unus idemque homo poterit ingeniosus esse, vique imaginandi excellere, et etiam memorandi potentia alios antecire: at plerumque ingeniosi immemores sunt: quin non raro memoria valide exsplendescens, torpescit imaginatio," &c. We need not enlarge, our object being merely to prove the present doctrine by no means to be a new thing. We see, however, from the last-quoted sentence, that the idea of a due development of the requisite organs had not occurred to the authors quoted. Nevertheless, we have now before us a Latin work still older than Heurnius, printed in 1593—entitled "*Margarita Philosophica*"—a kind of Encyclopedia, in twelve books of dialogues between a master and scholar, commencing with the rudiments of grammar, and going through the arts and sciences: amongst other subjects, the mind is considered: and a curious engraving is given of the human head, on which are depicted, according to the present plans, the localities of several faculties, &c. "Sensus interiores (says the master) numero quinque sunt, viz. Sensus communis: Imaginativa: Estimativa: Fantasia, quae etiam imaginativa dici solet: et memorativa," &c.—all of which he locates in three assumed ventricles.

HALF a century ago, Lakes Ontario, Erie, Huron, Michigan, St. Clair and Superior, were entirely without commerce. Now they have nearly a quarter of a million of tonnage, and a traffic of an annual value of nearly four hundred millions! Our foreign commerce, it will be recollected, bears no comparison to this commerce of the Lakes alone, besides the mighty values that float upon our majestic rivers.—*The Times*.

ADMONITION.—WORLD COMING TO AN END AGAIN!
MESSRS. FOWLERS AND WELLS: Dear friends, (for I beg leave to address you as such,) you may think this a business communication, because it is addressed to the firm; but, friends, I wish to address you upon a subject of more importance than any worldly concerns can be, viz., your own eternal interests. Listen to me for one moment. I believe you to be candid men,—reasoners! Do you believe in God's word as it is revealed in the Holy Scriptures? Do you rightly understand it? If you do, this note will be useless; but if you are in error, for God's sake listen! Friends, I believe the end of all earthly things to be near at hand! My Bible says so! Are you unbelievers in this doctrine, or do you "love his appearing?" This I assure you is a question of more importance to you than any earthly consideration can be! *In less than two months the Lord will surely come—no mistake!—no misinterpretation,—all correct!* The next fulfillment will be the coming of our Lord! Oh! do try to be prepared for that awful event!

I have been a reader of your valuable works. I have learnt to love you. This has prompted me to make an effort for your salvation! Please to read the tracts which accompany this, which will call your attention to the subject. You will see its importance, its really *paramount* importance. Then study your Bible, prayerfully and candidly, and do not, as you value your souls' eternal interests, remain longer in error! Now be speedy in your investigations. This may be a last call from God to you. There is certainly no time to lose!

A HUMBLE FRIEND,

Derry, Rockingham County, N. H.

Mr. O. S. Fowler, } of firm of FOWLERS AND WELLS,
Mr. L. N. Fowler, } New York.
Mr. S. R. Wells, }

God speed this humble epistle! May it prove a savor of life!

We most respectfully advise our devout and zealous "friend" to go straightway to the nearest WATER-CURE ESTABLISHMENT, and engage quarters for at least *three months*, when his "opinions" will be like to undergo a change, and instead of admonishing us as above, he will recommend that we prepare our ground for a crop of potatoes the coming year. There is too much blood in the top of our friend's head, and he should take such treatment as a judicious phrenological physician would recommend.

AMUSING PHRENOLOGICAL CALCULATIONS.—A

Scottish journal gives a paragraph, as evidence of the practical benefits of Phrenology, which might be of interest to those in favor of the science elsewhere. It states, "that in Edinburgh there are phrenologists who, for years, have examined the heads of servants before engaging them. One lady examined the heads of thirteen female servants before she fixed on one that was suitable, and a trial of the individual selected has justified the opinion formed of her qualities. Another lady fixed on a servant after examining the heads of five, and was equally satisfied with the result. A friend informed us lately, that in England he had met with an extensive merchant who stated that he never engaged a clerk without previous examination of his head. We speak from experience in assuring our readers that they will find the advantage of following the same rule. It is melancholy to read in the newspapers accounts of post-office robberies, of elopements of confidential clerks, public servants, &c., with large sums of money, and of the executions that follow, when, by using Phrenology as a test of natural qualities, such occurrences might be most frequently prevented. We are humbly of opinion that if, for confidential situations, young men were selected in whom the organs of the moral and intellectual powers are decidedly large—and many such are to be found—there would be a high degree of certainty that they would not commit these enormous crimes.—*Saratoga Whig*."

[Such examinations are called for daily, at our office. And we have yet to learn of the *first instance* where our phrenological predictions have not been fulfilled. In all these things—and many more—Phrenology is of the greatest importance. A full, carefully written description of character, is worth to any man a hundred times its cost.]

WOMAN'S RIGHTS CONVENTION.—In accordance

with a vote passed at the adjournment of the Woman's Rights Convention held in Cleveland, Ohio, in October, 1853, the fifth Annual National Convention will be held in Philadelphia, commencing on the 18th of October, and continuing through the two succeeding days.

The subjects which will come under discussion in this Convention, as in the preceding ones, will be the equal rights of woman to all the advantages of education, literary, scientific, and artistic; to full equality in all business avocations and industrial pursuits, commercial and professional.

Events of the Month.

DOMESTIC.

ELECTION IN MAINE.—The recent election in the State of Maine has resulted in the choice of Mr. Morrill, the Anti-Nebraska candidate for Governor. The Legislature has a large majority of the same political complexion. According to the last reports, the Democrats had not elected any Senator to the Legislature, and but twelve representatives. Several Anti-Nebraska members of Congress have been elected.

VERMONT ELECTION.—In this State, Judge Rogers, the Coalition candidate for Governor, has been elected by about 2,000 majority. The entire Senate is Whig and Anti-Nebraska; and the Whigs and Republicans have a majority of over 100 in the House of Representatives. The Whigs and Republicans have chosen the entire Congressional delegation, viz.: In the 1st district, Mr. Meacham, by 3,900 majority; 2d district, Mr. Morrill, by 475 majority; in the 3d district, Mr. Sabin, by 2,000 majority.

CALIFORNIA.—The most important news by the last arrival from California, is the report that the American Commissioner has concluded a treaty for the annexation of the Sandwich Islands to the United States. No details are given, but it is known that all the King's Council are strongly in favor of annexation, and the King was one of the most active promoters of the treaty.

The editor of a San Francisco paper, referring to the treaty with the Government of the Sandwich Islands, says that nothing has transpired relative to the terms of the cession, but the treaty is forwarded to Washington by the steamer; and enough is known to establish the fact that the terms are advantageous in the extreme; and there is no doubt they will be readily accepted by the General Government.

All the members of the Hawaiian Privy Council, except two, are in favor of annexation, and the old King himself, anxious to be divested of the cares of unsubstantial royalty, is one of the chief promoters of the measure. The heir-apparent, however, is very unwilling to see the sceptre pass from his illustrious house, and does not relish the idea of being reduced to the level of a plain American citizen.

An active trade is springing up between San Francisco and the Sandwich Islands, and the splendid new steamer *Polyesian* now plies regularly between San Francisco and Honolulu. The advantages to be derived from annexation are too obvious to need comment.

A company has been organized in Los Angeles for the purpose of manufacturing salt from a lake located about seventeen miles from that place. Experiments have been made, the results of which far exceeded their anticipations.

The tidings received from every portion of the State under cultivation, are highly encouraging. With trifling exceptions, a bounteous yield has repaid the husbandman for his labor. Although farmers have been for some time engaged in harvesting their crops, the work can hardly be put down as half completed.

The news from the various parts of the mining region is generally cheering. In the dry diggings, a want of water is felt, but the miners there are waiting patiently for the rainy season, being satisfied to pay their expenses until that time. In the part of the mines where the water is conveyed by flumes, the miners are doing well.

New diggings have recently been discovered in different portions of the country, and occasional "lucky strikes" are made, as of old. The people of California are pretty tolerably well satisfied that there is no fear of the mines giving out just at present.

The *Shasta Courier* contains statements and correspondence from various mining localities in the northern portion of the State, which give not only encouraging but extravagant accounts of the success of the miners.

UTAH.—We have dates to the 3d of August from Great Salt Lake City. Governor Young has concluded terms with all the chiefs of the Utahs, Walker being at the head. The health of the country is excellent. There has been an abundance of rain, and the harvesting was very fine. Upwards of one hundred and fifty thousand head of cattle were driven this season to California from the plains; also,

numbers of fine horses and mules, and large flocks of sheep. The cholera, which had broken out among the Mormon emigrants on their leaving Independence, disappeared after the parties had fairly got on their way. Upwards of four thousand souls have arrived at Salt Lake City this season, and the emigration thence to California has been very light. To the eastward of Fort Kearney, vegetation had been destroyed by the drought.

DESTRUCTIVE STORM AT CHARLESTON.—A violent storm has prevailed at Charleston, doing immense damage to property in the city and vicinity. The wharves have been overflowed and warehouses filled, injuring a vast quantity of merchandise. The damage to wharves alone is estimated at a quarter of a million of dollars. Old Point House, on Sullivan Island, was swept away, and it is feared several lives were lost. The sea made a complete breach through Moultrie House, and the occupants retreated to the cupola of the building. Most of the Islanders took refuge in Fort Moultrie.

THE GRINNELL ARCTIC EXPEDITION.—The second expedition sent out by Henry Grinnell, Esq., to the Arctic Seas, under command of Dr. Kane, was last heard from on the 23d of July, 1853, when he was at Uppernavic, on the west coast of Greenland; but he is expected to report himself in New York in the course of next month. Should he not be heard from at that time, it will be surmised that he has decided upon spending another winter at the North. He could not remain there longer than the first of September, if he designed returning this season, as at that period ice commences forming very rapidly.

It was his plan, at last accounts, to proceed as far north in his ship (the "Advance") as the ice would permit, during the fall next ensuing. He would then proceed, with a portable boat, and an ample supply of stores, to establish a depot at a remote northern point; and subsequently, to penetrate to the most extreme point accessible. Even should he obtain no clue to the missing English navigator, Sir John Franklin, confidence is entertained that, with his rare scientific attainments and facilities for investigation, the expedition cannot be without important results.

Intelligence has just been received from Capt. Ingfield, who had reached Disco Island in the "Phoenix," at the end of June. The report of the season was highly unfavorable, both as to the preceding winter and present season. For many years it had not been known so severe, and there is some fears that Capt. Ingfield may not be able to cross Baffin's Bay, and so reach Beechey Island; in which case, the absent vessels, and especially Captains McClure and Collinson, will not be relieved this year; and we must remain in ignorance of what has been done in the prosecution of the search for Sir John Franklin's expedition. It seems possible, however, that the unusually large quantities of ice which have been seen in the Atlantic during the spring, and even the summer, may have been occasioned by the disruption and descent of large bodies in the northern part of Baffin's Bay, leaving it comparatively free, while the narrow portion at the southern outlet has been choked. We trust, therefore, that as Capt. Ingfield proceeded to the northward, he would find the less hinderance to his progress.

EMIGRATION OF COLORED PEOPLE.—A convention of colored men of the United States and Canada, who are in favor of emigration to another country, and the founding of a State of their own, was held at Cleveland recently. About 140 delegates were present, and Rev. William Munroe, of Michigan, presided. Some discussion took place upon the prominent objects of the convention, and reports embodying facts and sentiments relating thereto were read. A report on the "Political Destiny of the Colored People" was read. The report recommended Central America, or the West India islands, as places to which to emigrate. Canada was set aside, on account of the majority there being white, and the probability of Canada being annexed to the United States. It was, however, recommended to purchase land, &c., as it would for the present furnish a retreat for the fugitive. Central America was regarded as offering the greatest advantages, as a permanent home, to the colored race, as their continent.

AN INDEPENDENT STATE IN LIBERIA.—The Maryland colony in Liberia is now a free and independent State. The new constitution, containing a clause which prohibits the traffic in ardent spirits, was adopted by the people

on the 29th May, and on the 6th June, William A. Prout was elected Governor, and B. J. Drayton Lieut.-Governor. The new Governor was for many years secretary to the late Gov. Russwurm.

CHURCH SPECULATION IN LAND.—A Society has been formed by members of the Episcopal Church, for the purpose of raising a fund to purchase Western lands, which may serve in future for building-sites for churches, or grow into town-lots at \$50 per foot. Bishop Kemper is the President of the Association; Robert J. Minturn, of New York, Treasurer; and Rev. A. N. Littlejohn, of New Haven, one of the Secretaries. The idea of the Society was suggested during the recent Rock Island excursion, probably by the fortunate pecuniary result attending the early-purchased land of the Episcopal Church at St. Paul's, Minnesota, where \$300, wisely invested a few years ago, has now produced \$20,000, or more. The Society desires to raise \$10,000, and particularly solicits twenty contributions of \$500 each, which will make up the amount.

THE ERIE CASE.—The difficulties which have existed for several years between the people of Erie and the Erie and North-east Railroad Company, and which created so much excitement in December, January, February, and March last, have been before the Supreme Court for adjudication. From it a decree has gone forth, ordering the Company to remove that portion of their road which is built on the streets of Erie and Harbor Creek, thus sustaining fully the position of the inhabitants of Erie.

OLD FOLKS.—A venerable matron of North Adams, Massachusetts, 93 years of age, gave an old-folks' tea-party a few days since, and among the guests who were present, were four ladies of the respective ages of 86, 82, 80, 70; and three gentlemen of 85, 80, 78; making the united ages of the eight persons, (including the hostess,) 649 years—an average of 81. Six of these persons own farms, on which they reside, all in one neighborhood of less than a mile square, and have been residents of the town over fifty years.

THE WHITE HOUSE.—All the family of the late Gen. Taylor, who occupied the White House, are dead; the noble General himself, his wife, his daughter, Mrs. Bliss, and Col. Bliss. Mrs. Fillmore is also dead, and also her daughter.

KANSAS IMMIGRATION.—A correspondent of the *Boston Post*, writing from Fort Leavenworth, Kansas Territory, under date of August 16, says:—"Within a fortnight I have noticed an increase of emigrants. Large wagons and small, filled with families and their beds, with their cattle and ploughs, are passing daily. In the steamers up and down the river, in stages, and on foot, come the people who will swell our first census; and as the weather becomes cooler, the number will increase. Settlements of considerable importance are under way thirty miles north of here, opposite the thriving town of St. Joseph, forty miles west on the Grasshopper, as well as south of the Kansas river, at Wakarusa. Favorable accounts are frequently heard from these points, that every thing goes on peacefully and briskly. I am not aware that one serious quarrel has occurred in Kansas."

PROVISION AGAINST FAMINE.—We are fully persuaded that there is much more apprehension expressed about a deficiency in the grain crops of the season than is well founded. There has been more than an average crop of wheat, rye, and oats, throughout the country, and at least half an average crop of Indian corn. Let us see what all this will amount to: A full crop of wheat is 120,000,000 bushels; of rye, 15,000,000; of oats, 150,000,000; of Irish potatoes, 65,000,000; half a crop of corn, 300,000,000. To which may be added—sweet potatoes, 40,000,000; buckwheat, 10,000,000; rice, 5,000,000; barley, 5,000,000; peas and beans, 10,000,000; besides an unusually heavy crop of hay. Here is about one million of millions of bushels of what may be called bread—a pretty good provision, one would think, for twenty-six millions of people.

It is estimated that the Canadas will raise the present season a surplus of 12,000,000 bushels of wheat, which of course will look abroad for a market. By the new reciprocity treaty, provincial grain and flour come into our market free of duty, and upon an equal footing with the productions of our own farmers.

DESTRUCTION OF THE MILLS OF THE NORTH.
AMERICAN PHALANX.—About six o'clock Sunday morning, Sept. 10, a fire broke out in the extensive mills of the North American Phalanx, located in Monmouth county, New Jersey, near Red Bank, forty miles from this city. The fire was first discovered near the centre of the main edifice, and had at that time gained great headway. It is supposed to have originated in the eastern portion of the building, and a strong easterly wind prevailing at the time, the flames were carried towards the centre and western parts of the edifice. This was a wooden building, about 100 feet square, three stories high, with a thirty-horse-power steam engine in the basement, and two run of burr-stones, and superior machinery for the manufacture of flour, meal, hominy and samp, on the floors above. Adjoining the mill on the north was the general business office, containing the account books of the Association, the most valuable of which were saved, at the risk of his life, by Mr. Sears. Adjoining the office was the saw-mill, blacksmith-shop, tin-shop, &c., with valuable machinery, driven by the engine, all of which was destroyed. About two thousand bushels of wheat and corn were stored in the mill directly over the engine, which, in falling, covered it so as to preserve the machinery from the fire. There was a large quantity of hominy, flour and feed destroyed with the mill. The carpenters' shop, a little south of the grain-mill, was saved by great exertion of the members, men and women. All else in that vicinity is a smouldering mass. Nothing was insured but the stock, valued at \$3,000, for two-thirds that amount. The loss is from \$7,000 to \$10,000. The insurance is in country offices. The mills were situated about a quarter of a mile from the dwellings, with a thick grove intervening, and the fire occurring, from some unknown cause, so early in the morning, the flames got such headway before discovered, that all the means that could be exerted by the members were of no avail; and the wind blowing a gale, nothing was left standing an hour after the fire broke out.

NEW HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY.—A meeting of the stockholders of the New Haven Railroad Company has been called for the 2d of October, to receive the report on the Schuyler fraud, and to take some action in respect to the over-issued stock. The earnings of the road in August foot up about \$82,000, being a falling off of about \$2,000 as compared with last year.

THE CALORIC ENGINE, invented by Capt. Ericsson, has been finally abandoned, and is to be taken out of the ship bearing his name, steam-boilers being substituted. From the beginning this result has been foreseen by practical and scientific men, notwithstanding the alleged complete success of the experiment.

Miss Dix.—This devoted philanthropist sailed for Europe, in steamer, on Saturday, a free passage being generously given to her by Mr. Collins, with a state-room to herself. A correspondent of the *Commercial Advertiser* thus describes a little scene which took place on meeting Mr. Collins at her embarkation:

"He was on board when she arrived, and she approached to tender her thanks, but taking her hands in his, with an emotion that did him honor, he said, 'The nation, madam, owes you a debt of gratitude which it can never pay, and of which I, as an individual, am only too happy to be thus privileged to mark my sense.'

"Miss Dix could only reply with tears, for, as was evident to all who saw her, her nervous system is completely prostrated. Could we expect it to be otherwise, in view of her immense labors and her grievous disappointments? In sixteen States this delicate woman has had the satisfaction to see asylums for the insane established under her influence, and still she leaves in the United States twenty-one thousand insane persons, lodged in dungeons or pens, not less loathsome or more comfortable than a pig-sty—twenty-one thousand whom she has herself seen, and whose miseries are therefore fully known to her. It was in behalf of these that she petitioned Congress.

"After years of earnest toil and patient waiting, she saw her hopes for them on the eve of accomplishment. The picture of comfortable lodging and kind and judicious attendance, restoring them once more to the condition of men, rose before her. She was ready to say, 'My work is done; Lord, now lettest thou thy servant depart in peace.'

"The word of one man has struck down her hopes. Can we wonder that with her hopes her life has well-nigh fallen?"

FOREIGN.

CAPTURE OF BOMARSUND.—The most important event in the progress of the Russian War, is the capture of the strongly fortified town of Bomarsund, on the island of Aland, about ninety-five miles from Stockholm, the capital of Sweden. The detailed report of the affair shows that few lives were lost on either side. About two thousand Russians were taken prisoners.

The French and British landed about 11,000 troops, but only a small part of them were actively engaged in the siege; the place having been surrendered by capitulation within three days after the fire of the besiegers was opened. The fleet rendered but little assistance, as the vessels, owing to the shoal water, could not approach near enough to the fort to bring their guns effectually to bear. Some of them of the smaller class grounded, and one steamer threw her guns overboard before she could be towed off. Red-hot shot from one of the forts reached some of the vessels, but did little damage.

The first disembarkation of French troops took place on the morning of August 8th, in a bay about three miles in width, situated to the south-west of the Russian forts, and at a distance of 2,500 yards from the westernmost fort, called Fort Tzee. No efficient resistance could be offered by the Russian garrison to the landing of so strong a force, covered by such an imposing strength of ships. At nine o'clock on the evening of the 7th, the whole fleet stretched across the mouth of the Bay of Bomarsund, and brought their force to cover the west shore, on which the landing was to take place. At one o'clock A.M., August 8th, the Russians commenced firing from three heavy guns in the earthwork battery, on such boats as passed within range. By eight o'clock, 11,000 troops had been safely landed, formed, and marched through a pine forest to a village on the heights, about two miles distant from the fortress. The ships at this time in front of the forts were the English (all steam) Bulldog, (Admiral Napier), Edinburgh, (Admiral Chads), Hague, Ajax, Blenheim, Amphion, Termagant, Belleisle, Penelope, Sphinx, Gladiator, Valorous, Vulture, Pigmy, Lightning; transports Prince, Julia, Columbia, Cornetius Fox; cutter Sparrowhawk; yachts Mavis, Foam, Esmeralda. French ships, Inflexible, (flag-ship,) Breslau, Trident, Tage, Dupeere, St. Louis, Algerine; steamers Phlegethon, Darion, Souffleur, Asmodee, Dain, Reine Hortense. On the north side of the island were the Leopold, Arrogant, Odin, Hecla, Locust, Porcupine, Otter, Alban, and Cuckoo.

The siege continued with increasing spirit until the 16th, resisted with great force by the garrison, until the ships gathered so closely around that a shot and shell were sent into the fort every five minutes. After this tremendous assault had been continued a short time, the garrison was compelled to hang out a flag of truce. Capt. Hall (of the Bulldog) was sent on shore, and with Admiral Parseval's aid-de-camp, and two of General Baraguay d'Hilliers' staff, formed a deputation to negotiate with the besieged. The garrison, admitting the uselessness of further resistance, agreed to lay down their arms and march out. One thousand of the prisoners were to be embarked on board the French ships Cleopatra and Syrene, to be taken to Brest; the remaining nine hundred are to be sent in English steamers to the Downs, there to await the orders of the British Admiralty. The fortress is very badly damaged. Sir Charles Napier, in a despatch to his Government, says, "The fall of this important fortress will be followed by the submission of the Garden of Islands."

THE CRIMEA.—The accounts with respect to the embarkation of the troops for the Crimea are somewhat contradictory; but all agree that the embarkation has commenced at Varna and other places, and that Sebastopol will be the point of attack. Of course the commanders, both French and British, keep their own secrets, and the letter-writers can only conjecture their purposes from the movements they see. Some great operation is certainly designed by them. Hitherto the allies of Turkey have rendered her no other service by land than what has arisen from their vicinity to the scene of operations on the Danube, intimidating the Russians. The fleet has rendered important service by blockading the Russian fleets and forts in the Black Seas and the Baltic, but the allied armies have done nothing; and as the taking of Sebastopol is the only apparently feasible object of concentrating so large a force at Varna, it has been taken for granted that this is its destination. A few weeks will, therefore, bring intelligence of important events.

GREAT BRITAIN.—The harvest holds out the most encouraging prospects. The weather is fine for reaping and garnering, and the yield is very fair. The papers do not announce any further fall in the price of wheat and flour, but the market is very dull. So far as the metropolitan county and the districts immediately adjacent are in question, a great portion of the late potato crop may be considered as lost. Like all previous visitations of the disease, the change from apparent soundness to palpable decay came on quite suddenly, and fields that but a few days since looked verdant and healthy, have all at once assumed the worst symptoms of the fatal blight of 1846. Nor were the indications limited to outward appearances, for, when dug out of the ridges, the potatoes were found to be extensively tainted, in some instances the disease nearly reaching the core, while in others its devastations were only just commencing on the surface. The obvious consequence of this discovery was a "panic" in the potato markets, and sellers submitted to any rates that were offered, in order to get rid of stocks on hand.

FRANCE.—The Emperor is still absent from Paris, and during his journeyings is said to have been everywhere received with the greatest cordiality.

SPAIN.—A dispatch from Bayonne, August 21, says the last number of the Madrid *Gazette* contains nothing important. The situation of the capital was, on the 18th, the same as during preceding days. A modification of the Cabinet was considered probable. Queen Isabella left the palace on the 18th instant, and drove on the Prado. Few acclamations greeted her. The Republican Union Club, presided over by the Marquis d'Albaida, is extremely active, and is pressing the Administration with memorials demanding freedom of labor, and other desirable objects. Emigration continues. Queen Christina is still concealed in the palace with the Duke de Rianzares. Her children have quitted Madrid—three having already passed through Bayonne, and the others were expected. The Pope's Nuncio has threatened to leave Madrid, if the last Concordat shall be either annulled or modified without the concurrence of Rome. The people express themselves as perfectly indifferent whether he goes or stays. It is positively asserted that a commission will be appointed to examine the accounts of Sartorius and his colleagues, with the view of impeaching them before the Cortes.

MESSES. FOWLERS AND WELLS.—The enclosed I found near the office of S. Brown, Broadway, and thinking it of value to the owner, I send it for a place in your PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, thinking its wide circulation would bring into notice the lost article. Please notice it at your earliest convenience, and make the above statement in connection with the poetry, and oblige
 Yours, respectfully,
 T. J. CUTTING.

LINES

TO MRS. W., ON THE BURIAL OF HER SON.

AND is this watching weary,
 This listening all in vain?
 Will Clare's light, tiny footstep
 Ne'er gladden thee again?
 Are all those merry prattlings
 Hushed, never more to cheer?
 And was that languid "hy-by"
 His latest music here?
 Is Greenwood bell now tolling
 A welcome to thy boy?
 Must we entomb this treasure,
 This budding of thy joy?

Yes, unseen forms from heaven
 Around thee have been flying;
 They hovered o'er thy darling,
 And lured him into dying.
 Then weep not, O fond mother,
 Though earthly tears are riven;
 Rejoice thee with those angels,
 "One cherub more 's in heaven."

Ah, Greenwood! be thou faithful
 To sleepers in thy store;
 Within thy fairy precincts
 There 's placed one jewel more.
 A rarer, brighter spirit
 I'm sure can ne'er be found
 Among the flowers and marbles
 Of thy bright burial-ground.

Oh, kindly help her, Heaven,
 To yield her little one!
 Help her to feel sincerely,
 "Thy will, not mine be done."

With love, your own

New York, April, 3, 1854.

FRIEND.

General Notices.

NEW BOOKS, for notice or review, and ADVERTISEMENTS for THE PHRENOLOGICAL AND WATER-CURE JOURNALS, may be sent to Fowlers and Wells,

308 BROADWAY, NEW YORK:

142 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, and

231 ARCH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

To secure insertion, ADVERTISEMENTS should reach the publishers on or before the 10th of the month preceding that in which they are to appear.

All appropriate and useful subjects, such as Agriculture, Mechanics, the Arts, Schools, and so forth, are deemed proper, while patent medicines, lotteries, liquors, and tobacco, will be scrupulously rejected.

PHRENOLOGY IN SALEM, OHIO.—Dr. Everett has been lecturing here to a large and highly respectable class, on Phrenology and Physiology. The number of persons in attendance, and the deep interest manifested, shows that Phrenology has taken a deep and permanent hold upon the minds of the people.

At the close of the lectures, the following Resolutions were adopted by a unanimous vote:

Resolved, That we believe the elevation and happiness of the race depends mainly upon "self-knowledge," and a faithful observance of the laws of our being, and that we recommend the study of Phrenology and Physiology as best calculated to unfold those laws, as well as to reveal the true relations and duties man owes to his fellows and to God.

Resolved, That we concur in testifying that the Lecturer occupies high moral ground, always laboring to impress upon his class the importance of self-improvement, recommending the school-room and literary society as the best places to secure these objects.

Resolved, That Dr. Everett has demonstrated beyond a cavil his ability, as a Phrenologist, to read human character.

Resolved, That we approve the manner in which Dr. Everett teaches the science of Phrenology, connecting it as he does with Physiology, considering man as a unit, claiming that all his faculties should be harmoniously developed, in order to attain perfect manhood.

WM. H. BETTS, Secretary, Salem, O., Sept., 1854.

FOWLERS AND WELLS.—This enterprising publishing house has removed from their quarters in Nassau street to the roomy and convenient premises No. 308 Broadway, where their large and increasing business can be fully accommodated, at least for the present. These gentlemen are widely known to the reading world as publishers of the best books issued on Phrenology, Hydropathy, and physiological subjects generally. As Lecturers and Professors, the Messrs. Fowlers enjoy a high and well-earned reputation. They examine heads every day, and those in want of a character can get a true reflex of their developments in the phrenological chart with which they will be furnished after manipulation.—*N. Y. Evening Mirror*.

We suppose the Editor judges from experience, having submitted his own well-developed head for a scientific examination. For the compliment he pays us we not only thank him, but venture to predict that the time is not far distant when the "whole world" shall "see themselves as others see them," in his chaste, bright, clear, truthful, wide-awake *Mirror*.

LIFE ILLUSTRATED.—OUR FIRST NUMBER is now printing, (Oct. 1st,) and will be mailed to SUBSCRIBERS at once. Those who would like to begin with the beginning, should make up their clubs and send in their names as soon as possible. We shall print an edition of 50,000 to commence with, but cannot engage to supply back numbers. Those, however, who subscribe now, or during the present month, (October,) will be sure of complete sets. Will you begin with the beginning?

NEW ENGLAND FEMALE MEDICAL COLLEGE.—The Seventh Annual Term of this institution will commence on the first of next November. We would call the attention of our readers in Massachusetts to the fact that the Massachusetts Legislature has appropriated funds to pay the tuition of forty pupils annually for five years, from the different counties of the State, according to the number of Senators. Applications can be made, personally or by letter, and particulars be learned, at the College, 274 Washington street, Boston. See advertisement.

LAKE MILLS, JEFFERSON CO., WISCONSIN.—Messrs. ATWOOD and ROWE have a stock of our publications, which they will furnish at New York prices. Our readers in that vicinity will do well to give them a call.

FROM NEW YORK TO BOSTON.—To all who have an eye to comfort in travelling, who value their personal safety, and who can appreciate courteous and gentlemanly treatment, we commend the Fall River Steamboat Line, which, in connection with the Fall River and Old Colony Railroads, forms a connection between New York and Boston. An advantage of this route, and one of no small importance, is, that a good night's rest is secured on board the boat, while the passenger is still enabled to reach Boston, or New York, as the case may be, at an early hour in the morning. The steamers of the Fall River Line are of the first class, and of great strength and speed, and are fitted up in the most elegant and comfortable manner. Their officers are experienced and efficient, gentlemanly and obliging, and the safety and comfort of the passengers is in every respect well provided for. The boats leave pier No. 3 North River daily, Sundays excepted. Fare, \$4. Wm. Borden, Esq., 71 West street, is Agent.

CIRCULATE GOOD BOOKS.—During vacation, and now, after harvest, those interested in educational, physiological, and health reform, will do well to engage in the circulation of good books. Complete catalogues, with terms to agents, and those desirous of becoming such, will be sent on post-paid application. Address FOWLERS AND WELLS, 308 Broadway, New York.

Literary Notices.

POEMS AND BALLADS. By GERALD MASSEY. From the third London edition. New York: J. C. Derby. 1854. [Price, prepaid by mail, \$1.]

Gerald Massey is a poet of the people. He speaks for them by authority. Standing among them, being one of their number, he knows their wrongs, their sufferings, their aspirations, their hopes, and through him their inarticulate thoughts and feelings find worthy utterance. He is the son of a poor English peasant—a canal-boatman—who cannot write his own name, and first saw the light in a miserable little stone hut, so low that a man could not stand upright in it. His early life was one of continual toil, privation, and suffering. He thus speaks of it himself:

Having had to earn my own dear bread by the eternal cheapening of flesh and blood thus early, I never knew what childhood meant. I had no childhood. Ever since I can remember, I have had the aching fear of want throbbing in heart and brow. The currents of my life were early poisoned, and few, methinks, would pass unscathed through the scenes and circumstances in which I have lived; none, if they were as curious and precocious as I was.

But he finally got access to books, read, studied, and wrote. He is now only twenty-six years old, but most of the poems in the volume before us are fully worthy of mature poetic genius. Some of them are equal to any thing one can find in Tennyson or Alexander Smith. In the lavish richness of their imagery they remind us of the latter. They have plenty of faults of style. The wonder is that they have not more and greater. But these cannot blind us to their exceeding beauty. They are mostly either political or domestic. The former are full of nervous energy and fiery earnestness, and breathe the loftiest aspirations for freedom and social progress. They deal with wrong and oppression in tones of the most indignant rebuke, but without bitterness or vindictiveness. In spite of all his wrongs and sufferings, Massey is kindly in his feelings, and genial and hopeful.

His domestic poems, which we like still better than those of a political character, overflow with beauty and tenderness. No poet has celebrated so charmingly the delights of matrimonial life. We commend to husbands and wives, as well as to all who expect to become such, the poems entitled "The Bridal," "Wedded Love," and "The Husband and Wife."

We cannot do justice to the book in a brief notice, but we do most earnestly commend it to all lovers of poetry and progress.

THE LIFE AND ADVENTURES OF PERCIVAL MAYBERRY. An Autobiography. By the Author of "Lafitte." Philadelphia: T. B. Peterson. Bunce and Brother, New York.

A humorous story of considerable merit, with capital illustrations by Darley. It is full of incident and adventure, with a good mixture of the ludicrous. Good for those who would "laugh and grow fat."

THE RUDIMENTS OF BOOKKEEPING; designed for the use of Schools, and for Self-Instruction. With an Address to Students on the Essentials to Success in Mercantile Pursuits. By JAMES NIXON, Accountant. New York: F. J. Huntington and Mason Brothers. 1854. [Price, prepaid by mail, \$1.]

This is one of the best works on bookkeeping that we have ever had the pleasure of examining. It aims to do something more than to lay down a set of arbitrary rules, with examples for transcription. The pupil is made to see the reason of every process; to comprehend the principles which underlie the art. With this little work for a textbook, the student may become something better than a machine. He may prepare himself to enter upon his duties in the counting-room *understandingly*. Mr. Nixon's instructions are concise, but always intelligible, and sufficiently comprehensive for ordinary purposes.

THE COLD GRAPERY; from direct American Practice. By WM. CHORLTON. New York: For sale by FOWLERS AND WELLS, 308 Broadway. [Price, prepaid by mail, 50 cents.]

The author of this little work is already known to our readers through his valued contributions to our columns, in the department of Horticulture. He has here given "a concise and detailed treatise on the cultivation of the exotic grape vine under glass, without artificial heat." The book will be found exceedingly useful to those engaged in the culture of the vine in cold graperies, as the author is a practical gardener, and gives the results of actual American experience. Its statements and instructions may be relied on for correctness and practical value.

LONDON: Its Literary and Historical Curiosities.

By F. SAUNDERS, Author of "Salad for the Solitary." New York: Kiggins and Kellogg. 1854. [Price, prepaid by mail, 75 cents.]

Our friend, the bookish epicure of "Salad" memory, has here struck a rich vein of historical and literary ore, which he has not failed to work with a skill and industry worthy of the success achieved. London is a great subject for a small book, but the principal aim of Mr. Saunders in this volume has been to furnish persons making the transatlantic tour with a compact manual of the British Metropolis. This he has very successfully accomplished. While his work will serve as an excellent guide-book, the reader will find it something more. It truly exhibits London *past and present* in one view.

HERMIT'S DELL. From the Diary of a Penciller.

New York: J. C. Derby. 1854. [Price, prepaid by mail, \$1.]

A charming book, made up of rural and domestic sketches, and exquisite word-paintings of home scenes and joys, with a bright thread of story running through the whole. The lover of nature and domestic life will find in its perusal a rich treat. The story does not depend for its interest upon startling incidents or a complicated plot, and there is no attempt at the production of dramatic effects. The author, whoever he may be, is an elegant and graceful writer.

THE NORTH AMERICAN SYLVA; or, A Description

of the Forest Trees of the United States, Canada, and Nova Scotia; considered particularly with respect to their use in the Arts and their introduction into Commerce, with a Description of the most useful of the European Forest Trees. By ANDREW MICHAUX and THOMAS NUTTALL. Philadelphia: Robert Pearsall Smith. 1854.

Michaux' work is comprised in three royal octavo volumes. Nuttall's supplementary work makes three additional volumes of the same size. The whole forms one of the most magnificent works ever published in America. The six volumes contain two hundred and seventy-seven plates, colored after nature.

It is quite unnecessary to say any thing in praise of Michaux's magnificent work on the forest trees of our country; the well-established reputation of Nuttall, the author of the additional part of the work, is a sufficient guaranty for its accuracy and the style of its execution. The plates are finely and carefully colored—equal, it is considered, to the best French editions. See advertisement for particulars.

COMPENDIUM OF PHONOGRAPHY. An Exposition of the Principles of Phonetic Short-hand. By ANDREW J. GRAHAM. New York: Published by the Author. [Price, prepaid by mail, 12 1-2 cents.]

This treatise gives a full and complete statement of Phonography. The dullest mind could hardly fail to understand it. It appears to be freed from all redundances; the learner is saved from all unnecessary labor. The work provokes a surprise that the art of Phonetic Short-hand should be considered difficult in the least degree by any. It will add speed to the already rapid strides Phonography is making in our country, till that shall be the common mode of writing.

MODERN SPIRITUALISM.—We have received from the publishers, Messrs. Partridge and Brittan, "A Review of Dr. Dods' Involuntary Theory of Spiritual Manifestations, by W. S. Courtney," and "The Tables Turned; a Brief Review of Rev. C. M. Butler, D. D., by S. B. Brittan," but have found time to read neither of them. They will doubtless prove interesting to those engaged in the investigation of the strange phenomena to which they relate, or who have a taste for ghostly literature. [Price, 25 cents each, by mail.]

LEONARD SCOTT AND COMPANY'S REPUBLICATIONS.—We have received from Messrs. L. Scott & Co. their reprints of the London, North British, and Westminster Quarterly Reviews, and Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine. All these standard works are too well known to require a word of commendation from us. They are the heavy artillery of the periodical press, and are almost indispensable to the student, the editor, and to literary men in general. The price of the American reprint is so low as to bring them within the reach of most persons who may desire them. See advertisement.

Notes and Queries.

OVER-WORK OF THE BRAIN.—Mr. John Marshall, writing to the *London Spectator*, on over-work of the brain, says, that had the first symptoms of this direful malady—which carried Scott, Southey, Pitt, Castlereagh, Moore, Tytler, Romilly, Laman Blanchard, Wilson, Robert Hall, and Talfourd, and, in a great measure, Burns, Byron, Campbell, Coleridge, Wordsworth, and Haydon, and a host of others distinguished in literature, in science, in politics, and in art, to a premature grave—been promptly attended to, many of these illustrious men might have been yet spared to us.

Brain-work is vastly more exhausting than is generally supposed. Brain-work is like the burning of a lamp with a large wick, by which the oil—vitality—is rapidly consumed, while in physical labor, in the open air, we constantly add to our vitality by imbibing an abundance of fresh air, and expend it more slowly, through the muscles. Whereas the brain-worker is usually "closeted," and generally works by gas or candle-light, which aggravates the difficulty.

The great increase of insanity in our country may be attributed to excessive brain-work—to an over-active nervous temperament, sometimes caused by artificial stimulants. Tea, coffee, tobacco, wines, liquors, opium, and drug-medicines, all tend directly to excite and exhaust the nervous system. Parents commit a fatal error in pressing young children to hard study and confinement to ill ventilated school-houses. A puny, delicate, sensitive, precocious race is the penalty for thus violating Nature's laws. When will the people study themselves—the laws which govern life and health—Physiology, Phrenology, and Psychology—body and mind—Humanity, MAN?

BALANCED BETWEEN GOOD AND EVIL.—W. W. W., Woodburn, Tenn., desires to know what must be the relative proportions of the different portions of the brain, in order that the person shall be equally inclined to good and to evil, and therefore liable to be readily turned either way by circumstances; if these portions of the brain can be measured by calipers or tape, and by what rule.—If surrounding influences were equally favorable, there should be an equal development of all the portions of the head. But as circumstances and outward influences are at present more in favor of the development of the passions, the moral and intellectual should predominate in size to make up for the greater activity of the passions.

MESSRS. FOWLERS AND WELLS: Dear Sirs:—I wish a set of plates, full size, illustrating all the organs, which can be represented on a flat surface, by contrast, large and small. If you can furnish them, advise me at this place and name the price. (A.)

I am not informed whether you sell any thing which would be useful to me in illustration from your Cabinet, or not; say casts and skulls. (B.)

If you do, could you give me an idea of your prices?

What would fifty or a hundred dollars buy as a basis of a Cabinet? I wish to learn to read heads accurately. Such plates and specimens as would aid me in learning *accurate location and relative developments*, are those I wish. (C.)

I am not a beginner exactly, as I have read nearly all the works on the subject at various times during the last fifteen years.

I practised law many years in the South, have accumulated what many would deem a competency, and am now a cotton planter in Alabama.

I don't know that I shall lecture upon the subject, but I wish to qualify myself to do so, and especially to read character.

I have made this explanation to enable you to judge properly what I want.

The science must be introduced into our colleges and schools. (D.)

I am gratified to learn from your Journal that your untiring efforts in the cause are proving so successful now.

You merit much for your zeal, talent and energy brought to the propagation of truth. (E.)

S. R. C.

A. We have them.

B. Our assortment of casts supply what he wants.

C. Our practical classes would be of much service.

D. Who will be the missionaries to introduce it?

E. No husbandman can enjoy the growth of his crops as we do that of the science we espoused when in its infancy and received only with ridicule, but have seen grow till it has now students in every hamlet and almost farm-house throughout our country. Nor students in the humbler walks of life merely, but in every profession and pursuit. That men of profession, training, and ample means, both appreciate the science, and seriously prosecute its study, is peculiarly gratifying. The time must soon come when men, having acquired enough of this world's goods to satisfy Aquisitiveness, and give them ample means to gratify their other faculties, will turn to intellectual acquisitions as a source of amusement. Very many retired from business, hardly knowing how either to kill time or spend their income, wear out a life of idleness and ennui, dying before their time from mere rust—for want of some soul-feasting pursuit, some energy-developing motive to effort. Such inspiration the study of Phrenology furnishes. It really does develop the first principles of both nature in general, and human nature in particular. It really does feed and feast the human faculties. No study equally interests and exercises them. It has only to be duly appreciated, for men of means and mind to dedicate a part of both to its prosecution.

THE BEST COLLEGE.—C. R. G., Maquoketa, Iowa.—"I wish that you would inform me, if it be not asking of you too much, what college you should prefer. Amherst, I think, possesses a President who favors Phrenology, or at least I have heard so." Antioch College, Yellow Springs, Ohio, under the presidency of Horace Mann, who is a firm believer in and advocate of Phrenology, would probably suit you. Oberlin College, Oberlin, Ohio, has also much to commend it to the friends of Progress. We are not sufficiently well informed in respect to the various colleges in this country to speak more decidedly on the point.

A SUBSCRIBER, Pomfret.—The substance you enclose seems to be common brown mica, sometimes improperly called isinglass. It is an essential constituent of granite gneiss and mica slate, and is sometimes found in large masses. It is capable of being cleaved into elastic plates of extreme thinness. It is used for lanterns and for the doors of stoves.

A. C. W., CLAREMONT, N. H.—The fellow to whom you refer, "*Professor*" J. S. G., is unworthy a moment's notice. He refutes his own pretensions, and is indeed a miserable "pretender," as you very naturally supposed him to be.

LIFE ILLUSTRATED.

A NEW WEEKLY JOURNAL OF

ENTERTAINMENT, IMPROVEMENT, AND PROGRESS.

BELIEVING that we shall thereby satisfy a widely felt popular want, and fill a sphere not occupied by any existing publication, we shall commence, early in October next,

A NEW FIRST-CLASS FAMILY NEWSPAPER,

DEVOTED TO

LITERATURE, SCIENCE, THE ARTS, AND NEWS.

It is our intention to furnish a paper which, bound to no party, sect, or theory, embracing every human interest, and furnishing food for all the faculties of the mind, shall merit and command a world-wide circulation and influence: encouraging whatever has a tendency to promote the moral, intellectual, or physical development, or to ameliorate the condition of the people, whether found in Schools, Books, Machinery, Practical Science, or Industrial Organizations; inciting in all classes a *spirit of hope, manliness, and self-reliance*, and pointing out all available means of profit, economy, and comfort. Life as illustrated in LITERATURE will receive due attention, and original Essays, Historical, Biographical and Descriptive Sketches, Tales, Accounts of Travel and Adventure, Poetry, &c., from the pens of some of our best writers, with choice selections from the leading periodicals of Europe, will form a prominent feature. The great field of SCIENCE, in all its departments, will be industriously explored, and all new discoveries and applications of scientific principles will be laid before our readers in a popular form, and their bearings upon human progress, as far as we clearly see them, indicated and discussed.

THE ARTS, particularly in the departments of Agriculture, Mechanical Industry, and Manufactures, will receive a large share of our attention, and no important invention or improved process will escape our notice and investigation.

AGRICULTURE AND HORTICULTURE, being occupations in which so large a portion of our people are engaged, will demand at our hands special consideration; and we shall strive, with the aid of the best writers in these departments, to give our treatment of these topics more practical value than is usual in newspapers. We shall endeavor to elevate still more the standard of MECHANICAL INDUSTRY, and to develop and bring to light the latent talent and skill of our intelligent, industrious, and worthy artisans.

PHYSIOLOGY, and the Laws of Life, in their application to physical development and the formation of health, will have a prominent place in our columns, while the whole scope and tendency of our paper will be to promote EDUCATION in its broadest sense; and, aided by competent contributors, practically engaged in teaching in College, School and Shop, we shall endeavor to render the pursuit of knowledge easy and attractive.

NEW BOOKS will be carefully and candidly noticed, and where their importance seems to demand it, critically reviewed. In the department of GENERAL NEWS, we shall aim to be particularly prompt, authentic, and full, giving a carefully prepared summary of passing events, both foreign and domestic, and recording all signs of progress in every department of life. The Markets will be carefully reported, and such general commercial and financial information given as the interests of our readers may seem to demand.

As man is eminently a social being, Life as illustrated in the FAMILY CIRCLE will not be forgotten, but we shall aim to make our paper a most welcome and valued visitor at every fireside where the English language is understood. And always remembering the Children, we shall set apart in each number a snug corner, in which to store a great variety of choice things for their amusement and instruction.

Kind reader, an outline of our plan is before you. Do you like it? If so, we shall be happy to receive your subscription and influence in behalf of our new enterprise.

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Three Copies, 5 00 | Ten " (and one for agt.) 15 00

Subscriptions may commence at any time. No paper will be sent longer than paid for. Please address, postpaid,

FOWLERS & WELLS,

308 Broadway, New York.

Advertisements.

A LIMITED space of this Journal will be given to Advertisements, on the following terms:

For a full page, one month, . . .	75 00
For one column, one month, . . .	90 00
For a half column, one month, . . .	12 00
For a card of four lines, or less, one month, . . .	1 00

At these prices an advertisement amounts to only ONE CENT A LINE, OR FORTY CENTS A COLUMN, FOR EVERY THOUSAND COPIES, our edition being 50,000 copies.

Payment in advance for transient advertisements, or for a single insertion, at the rates above named, should be remitted with the order.

Copies of this JOURNAL are kept on file at all the principal Hotels in New York City, Boston, Philadelphia, and on the STEAMERS.

All advertisements in the AMERICAN PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL should be sent to the Publishers by the first of the month preceding that in which they are expected to appear.

The Book Trade.

THE

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4. Marian in her Cell.
5. The Wilds of Northern New York.
6. Literature of Almanacs—A Dialogue between Pica-dor and Alcephus Nasier, Jr., at the Glen House, White Mountains.
7. Israel Potter—(continued)—Dr. Franklin and the Latin Quarter—Mysteries of Parisian Lodgings—Another Adventurer—Paul Jones in a Reverse—Is a spirited return to Spira Woodcock's.
8. The Songs that never were Sung.
9. Prairie Letters—The Trail of the Lost Child.
10. My Husband's Mother.
11. The Weeder.
12. The Proper Sphere of Man—A Letter from one of the "Strong-minded."
13. The Cook-Fight in Mexico.
14. The Great Excursion to the Falls of St. Anthony—Letters to Charles Butler, Esq., by one of the Excursionists.
15. The History of a Cosmopolite.
16. The Lost One found.
17. The Editor at Large.
18. Editorial Notes—Literature—(American)—Mrs. Stowe's Sunny Memories—Horace Mann's Address at Antioch College—Bayard Taylor's Journey to Central Africa—Miles' Rambles in Iceland.

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II.

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Oct 1t d

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Eclectic Medical Institute, Cincinnati.—Chartered, 1845; Matriculants, 1,865; Session of 1854-5. Matriculants, 292; Graduates, 126.

PROFESSORS.—ANATOMY, W. SHERWOOD, M.D.; Chemistry, etc., J. W. HOYT, M.D.; Materia Medica and Medical Botany, C. H. CLEVELAND, M.D.; Physiology, Institutes, and Therapeutics, J. R. BUCHANAN, M.D.; Medical Practice and Pathology, R. S. NEWTON, M.D.; Surgery, Z. FREEMAN, M.D.; Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children, J. KING, M.D.; Clinical Lectures, Profs. NEWTON and FREEMAN; Demonstrator of Anatomy, H. A. WALLISER, M.D.

The next session of the Institute will commence on MONDAY, the 16th of October, and continue sixteen weeks, terminating on the 3d of February, 1855. The Spring Session will commence on the 12th of February, and terminate on the 19th of May. Gratuitous preliminary lectures will be given from the 1st to the 16th of October. Clinical instruction will be given twice a week, in the Clinical Amphitheatre. The fee of \$25 paid on Matriculation secures admission to all the Lectures of the Institute, including the Anatomical Hall and Clinical Department. The graduating fee is \$20. The Anatomical Department, by a recent discovery, has been rendered peculiarly attractive, and important improvements in Medical Practice, Materia Medica, and Physiology, are embraced in the course. Boarding is obtained at from \$2 50 to \$3 00 per week. Students, on arriving in the city, will call at the office of Prof. R. S. NEWTON, on Seventh Street, between Vine and Race.

Oct 1t b

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Oct 1t b

SAMUEL GREGORY, M. D., Secretary.

Prospectus

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June 10 o m 7 d

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N.B.—L. S. & Co. have recently published, and have now for sale, the "FARMER'S GAZETTE" by Henry Stephens, of Edinburgh, and Professor Norton, of Yale College, New Haven, complete in two vols., royal octavo, containing 1600 pages, 14 steel and 600 wood engravings. Price in muslin binding, \$6.

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Sept 11

Miscellany.

LAYS OF AN ANTI-SHAVER.

BY TENDER SKINNE, ESQ.

(Supposed to be written in the year 1880.)

WHEN deep in the darkness of shaving we lay,
And hacking and hewing our lips was the fashion,
How gloriously beamed the first dawn of the day
That told us to put both a beard and moustache on!
How gladly we welcomed the few gallant men
Who, 'mid legions of lunatics, dared to be sages,
Who boldly discarded the razor, and then
Redeemed our smooth chins from the thralldom of ages!
'Tis strange to reflect that, in times not long past,
Men stood every morning well armed at a mirror,
Assaulting their faces, nor looking aghast,
To think of the wound that might follow an error,—
And all to do what? To resemble a girl!—
For this they could coolly bid nature defiance,
Incurring so brainlessly trouble and peril,
And wasting the time that might teach them a science.

Sure never was madness so monstrous! When love,
Or wine, or ambition, sends men to the Devil,
At least, they've some adequate motive to prove
An excuse for their folly, a plea for their evil;
But here, with gashed chins, like a reaper to mow
The harvest of hair the Almighty had given—
'Twas enough to rejoice all the demons below—
'Twas a scourge upon earth and an insult to Heaven.

O ye my dear friends of the masculine gender—
From peer to mechanic, from gentle to simple,
Just think on the time when your skins were so tender,
And you shuddered to see the blood gush from a pimple;
And own that the long flowing beards we possess
And our manly moustaches are quite an improvement;
Then down with all folly in conduct and dress!
Three groans for the razor! three cheers for "the move-
ment!"

A YOUTHFUL PRODIGY.—The following is from the Paris correspondence of the *New York Express*: "The prodigy of to-day is a little boy of nine years of age, who possesses the most wonderful talent for drawing: not the schoolboy sketches of peaked-face cats and tumble-down houses, but masterpieces of the art are executed by him. He is the son of one of the heads of the Sèvres porcelain factory, and is thus ever surrounded by graceful and beautiful models for his pencil. His manner of drawing is in itself something out of the common way. Does he wish to execute a horse, it is not by the head he commences, (I mean no pun,) but by one of the hind legs or the tail: it is not his pencil that moves onward, but the paper, which, gradually pushed by the child's left hand underneath the passive lead, receives the lines, proportions, and shades intended by the little designer. A short time since, the Emperor and Empress, with their suite, visited the factory. The boy's father was not there, but in his absence his youthful representative did the honors, and talked very glibly to their Majesties. After a time they missed him, and when he was discovered, it was with an elegant and astonishing drawing of the Imperial carriages before the door, and what was more astonishing still, the persons in the carriages were all portraits of their Highnesses and their accompanying suite."

This gift is evidently *inherited*; he being the son of the head of a porcelain establishment.

In making stone, the *clay* is moved. If this is so in fashioning porcelain—and undoubtedly it is measurably so—it would account for his moving his *paper* instead of pencil.

SAVE YOUR FRUIT SEEDS.—To fill an order from Oregon, last season, we searched the principal cities to procure seeds of the cherry, pear, and quince, but we searched in vain. None could be procured. Extravagant prices had been paid by nurserymen for the small quantities sent to market, and the limited supply was soon exhausted. Bushels might have been saved at little cost, and sold at great profit. Will our readers take the hint? We shall try to obtain supplies this season to fill all orders. Seeds from the apple, pear, cherry, quince, &c.; of strawberries, raspberries, currants; of the peach and nectarine, may all be saved,

sold, transported, planted, and raised, when it would be difficult to transport plants, cuttings, or trees. Then save your seeds.

THINKERS.—For the encouragement of Reformers, lovers of Progress and Improvement, intellectual, social, and moral, we copy the following vigorous and manly words from the *New York Tribune*, which will at least inspire the reader with a bold determination, when he *knows* he is right, to "go ahead."

A very natural division of mankind is that which contemplates them in two classes—those who think for themselves and those who have their thinking done by others, dead or living. With the former class, the paramount consideration is—"What is *right*?" With the latter, the first inquiry is—"What do the majority, or the great, or the pious, or the fashionable think about it? How did our fathers regard it? What will Mrs. Grundy say?" This latter and most numerous class can hardly be said to think at all. They adopt the opinions of their neighbors or titular superiors, and the prejudices of their forefathers, and go through life with very little mind of their own, and very little consciousness of the need of any. Thinking at second-hand, and in the wake of the majority, is respectable, politic, and safe; while the independent, original thinker is sure to provoke hostility and encounter obloquy. It is easier running in the established ruts than across them, even though the road is worn worse and worse by the former course; it is easier to assent and acquiesce than to demur and differ. Many a man has gone through life respected, popular, and well fed, on the strength of his faculty of agreeing with everybody, and never avowing an unpopular opinion. And truly, if the life were *not* more than meat—if its chief ends were wealth, station and luxury—then the smooth and plausible gentlemen who assent to whatever is popular without inquiring or caring whether it is essentially true or false, are the Solomons of their generation.

Yet in a world so full as this is of wrong and suffering, of oppression and degradation, there must be radical causes for so many and so vast practical evils. It cannot be that the ideas, beliefs, institutions, usages, prejudices, whereof such gigantic miseries are born—wherewith, at least, they co-exist—transcend criticism and rightfully refuse scrutiny. It cannot be that the springs are pure whence flow such turbid and poisonous currents.

Now, the Reformer—the man who thinks for himself, and acts as his own judgment and conscience dictate—is very likely to form erroneous opinions. If he plough up the tares unflinchingly, he will be quite likely to root out or bury some of the wheat also. Unless remarkably cautious and circumspect, he will thus make enemies of those who are rightfully his friends. But time will confirm and establish his good works, and gently amend his mistakes. The detected error dies; the misconceived and rejected truth is but temporarily obscured, and soon vindicates its claim to general acceptance and regard.

"The world *does* move," and its motive-power, under God, is the fearless thought and speech of those who dare be in advance of their time—who are sneered at and shunned through their days of struggle and of trial as lunatics, dreamers, impracticables and visionaries—men of crotchets, of vagaries, or of "isms." These are the masts and sails of the ship, to which Conservatism answers as ballast. The ballast is important—at times indispensable—but it would be of no account if the ship were not bound to go ahead.

Shall we continue to agitate the Temperance question and establish the Maine Liquor Law in all the States and Territories? Shall we have free schools? free farms for the landless? Shall we teach man to live in accordance with the natural laws, to develop his faculties, and improve his body and mind? Let us brush away the cobwebs of antiquity, think for ourselves, go to work, and thank God for the privilege of trying to leave the world better than we found it.

THE ARISTOCRACY OF MONEY AND THE NOBILITY OF LEARNING.—The following just reflections occur in an address recently delivered in New York, on the occasion of the death of Chief Justice Jones:

Sir, there are now living in Europe two very distinguished men, barons, both very eminent in their line, both known to the whole civilized world: one is Baron Rothschild, and the other Baron Humboldt; one distinguished for the accumulation of wealth, the other for the accumulation of knowledge. What are the possessions of the philosopher? Why, Sir, I heard a gentleman whom I have seen here this afternoon, a distinguished member of this community, say that, on a recent visit to Europe, he paid his respects to that distinguished philosopher, and was admitted to an audience. He found him, at the age of eighty-four years, fresh and vigorous, in a small room, nicely sanded, with a large deal table uncovered in the midst of that room, containing his books and writing apparatus. Adjoining this was a small bedroom, in which he slept. Here this eminent philosopher received a visitor from the United States. He conversed with him; he spoke of his works. "My works," said he, "you will find in the adjoining library, but I am too poor to own a copy of them. I have not the means to buy a full copy of my own works."

Now, Sir, which of the barons do you think, in this age of gold, receives the greatest amount of the homage of the human race? I speak not of the homage of intelligent men, but of the honor paid by the masses. Let them both come here and pass through our streets, and see to which of them the hat of the multitude will be doffed with the most cheerfulness and alacrity.

AN INQUIRY.—W. P. McAllister, M. D., writes: "Gentlemen: Please inform me if you know E. Newberry, M. D. He has been lecturing at this place on Phrenology and practising dentistry. His moral and professional character have been assailed by persons here. Will you inform us with regard to him, and oblige many friends?"
"Omro, Wis., September, 1854."

We dislike to pronounce upon the moral or professional character of another, engaged in promulgating opinions sincerely and honestly entertained; but when we conceive those opinions to be hostile to good morals, and opposed to true science, we feel in duty bound to "speak out," especially in answer to all proper inquiries. Of E. Newberry we know but little, except that he has made several attempts to adapt himself to that mode of life called "Socialism," and we believe he advocates that "Free Love business" which is so exceedingly obnoxious to our virtuous and law-abiding citizens. Whether Mr. Newberry attempts to carry out in practice the doctrines he advocates, we do not know. He has a wife and several children living at or near a place called "*Modern Times*," on Long Island. Of his professional capacity, either as a phrenologist or as a dentist, we cannot speak. We have had a general acquaintance with him for a number of years. He was formerly engaged in painting window-shades, etc., etc. How, where, or when he became an M. D., Doctor, or Professor, we do not know.

AHEAD OF TIME.—In this "fast age," in this great country, we all begin quite early in life to "go ahead," and so long as the locomotive is well managed and kept on the track, it is "all right." In accordance with universal custom, we too must abandon the slow coach, and take the fast train, in order to meet the views of "Young America." We have, therefore, taken an early start, and now, some three months ahead of its date, we present to the world and the "rest of mankind," the illustrated *PHRENOLOGICAL ALMANAC* for 1855! with Calculations, Calendars, Signs, and Wonders, adapted to every latitude and longitude south of the Canadas and north of New Mexico and California, and west of "away down East," and east of "away out West," all this side of the Pacific! Besides, we have served up the following rich table of

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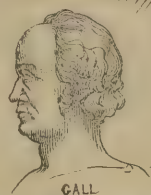
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Sold at the same low price as the *Phrenological Almanac*.

SOUTH CAROLINA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.—We have received the "First Annual Report" of this Institution, which is under the charge of N. P. Walker, whose efforts, efficiently seconded by his assistants, mostly deaf-mutes, seem to have been crowned with the most flattering success. He gives an encouraging account of the operations of the Institution.

AMERICAN PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL.



Repository of Science, Literature, and General Intelligence.

VOL. XX. NO. 5.] NEW YORK, NOVEMBER, 1854. [\$1.00 A YEAR.

Published by
FOWLERS AND WELLS,
No. 308 Broadway, New York.

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LIFE ILLUSTRATED.—An edition of 75,000 copies of Number One was printed—enough, we presume, to meet the demands of subscribers, but if more are wanted, they shall be supplied any time between this and the first of January, 1855. It is desirable, however, that those who wish to “begin with the beginning” send in their names as soon as possible. We shall continue, for a time, to print a few extra numbers, to supply those who subscribe soon, and who wish to keep perfect sets of this new weekly newspaper. Our regular issue begins the second week in November, giving ample time for all our readers to secure a complete file of **LIFE ILLUSTRATED**.

LIFE ILLUSTRATED is the title of a new and fresh weekly paper, just started by Messrs. FOWLERS AND WELLS, of New York. The number before us is certainly one of the most beautiful specimens of newspaper printing that we have ever seen. The character and tendency of the paper may be known from a knowledge of the standing and views of the eminent publishers, who are capable of succeeding in any enterprise they attempt. The **LIFE** will be popular. It cannot be otherwise, presented as it is. The gentlemen will please do us the favor to continue it. Terms, \$2 a year.—*Buffalo Christian Advocate*.

Phrenology.

“When a man properly understands himself, mentally and physically, his road to happiness is smooth, and society has a strong guaranty for his good conduct and usefulness.”—Hon. T. J. Rusk.

DR. CARPENTER
AND PHRENOLOGY.

FIRST ARTICLE.

Principles of Human Physiology, with their Chief Applications to Pathology, Hygiene, and Forensic Medicine. By WILLIAM B. CARPENTER, M.D., F.R.S., ETC., ETC., ETC. Fourth American edition.

SINCE the promulgation of the doctrines of Gall and Spurzheim in the latter part of the last century, metaphysics has been studied with renewed diligence and increasing success, and may now be ranked among the sciences which man has created by the judicious and systematic arrangement of his knowledge of the world without, derived from observation, and of the world within, derived from reflection and inductive speculation. The mysterious connection existing between mind and body, which has puzzled the philosophers of the past, has been closely and patiently considered by the brightening light of Phrenology; and though the problem is still unsolved in the present, such rapid advances have been made in its solution, that we may reasonably hope that that future is not far distant, when man will know all that finite minds can know in relation to this enigma of existence, this riddle of the Sphinx of Time. The great problem of life, which has been stated by the Creator upon the limitless fields of nature, and which man is to solve by the application of the principles involved in the axioms of known truths, comes within the province of the phreno-physiologist; and every thing which tends to enlighten him upon the how of existence, tends also to instruct him as to the why. Let us then take our position upon known truths—let us carefully consider the application of these truths to life instinctive and to life rational, to life spontaneous and to life re-

flective; and when we firmly believe that our application is legitimate to our premises, let us publish it to the world, and patiently await the judgment of men, when passion has ceased to influence reason, and when conservatism, grown familiar with the innovation, no longer regards it with hostile eyes.

Such was the course pursued by the founders of the science of Phrenology; and now that its principles have stood the test of near three-quarters of a century, and the onward phalanx of conservatism is just stepping upon its broad platform of truth, let us pass in review some of its fundamental doctrines, and consider some of the objections of the physiological sceptic who is so thoroughly imbued with the religion of his own unbelief. In order that this end may be gained, let us consider, first,

THE HARMONY OF COMPARATIVE ANATOMY WITH PHRENOLOGY.

The comparative anatomist and physiologist investigates the various phenomena of the physical and of the physical attributes and organizations of all the lower orders and genera of animals, for the purpose of ascertaining the relations which exist between structure and function. He observes that the delicacy and complexity of the organization of any animal is invariably proportionate to and accompanied by an increased capacity for both physical and instinctive enjoyment; and he further finds from observation, that what is thus true of the entire organization of *all* animals, is equally true of the organization of the separate viscera and structures of any *one* animal. Proceeding thus from general to special observations, and from the lower orders of animals to man, he founds and perfects the science of Human Physiology, which by any other method of procedure would consist of a mass of blind, specious, and fallacious observations, replete with the grossest errors, and productive of the most fatal results. But while we are indebted to this class of observers for a correct human physiology, we are to receive their statements and deductions with prudent care, to

investigate and consider them attentively, and to admit them only on the strength of the most positive evidence and the soundest ratiocination. Adopting these general rules, let us consider a few of the errors into which these observers are most likely to fall.

First. In considering the influence of size upon the power of manifestation, they measure animals of different species with each other, and cite the result as unfavorable to the principle that size is a measurement of power, and further declare this conclusion to be incontrovertible.

It is a fundamental principle of Phrenology, that size, *other things being equal*, is a measurement of power. Anti-phrenological writers continually ignore the parenthetical portion of the above clause, produce the incomplete idea as a phrenological principle, and gravely proceed to disprove it. As the axiom thus stated no longer remains an axiom, but almost refutes itself, their labor is evidently one of supererogation. In applying this principle, the provisional clause demands that animals of the *same* species should be compared with *each other*, and not with animals of *another* species, higher or lower in the scale of animated nature.

Dr. Carpenter falls into this error, for, in the section on "*The Functions of the Cerebellum*," beginning on the 342d page of that edition of his work named at the head of this article, he compares the cerebella of fishes, reptiles, insects, and some of the higher mammalia, with each other, both in respect to their size and the intensity of the sexual instinct, there located by Gall and his followers. Here is a manifest neglect of the clause, *ceteris paribus*, *other things being equal*.

It is taught by all physiologists, that the cerebellum performs two functions, one in which it presides over and controls muscular movements, and the other in which it regulates the amatory instinct. Now, when Carpenter compares the cerebella of fishes together, we receive his conclusions as correct and conclusive; for he finds that, while the greater number of these animals do not copulate, the size of this organ bears a precise correspondence with the variety and complexity of the movements of these separate classes of this order of animals. But when he compares fishes with reptiles, and reptiles with insects, and these again with mammalia, and cites the result as deductions founded upon comparative anatomy, and unfavorable to the physiological system of Gall, we cannot but consider his proceedings as false in principle, and his conclusions as fallacious in their character.

Carpenter and Duglison both speak of the small size of the cerebella of the kangaroo and monkey, and of their salacious dispositions, as coincidences at variance with the phrenological functions of that organ; but this conclusion is manifestly forced. If these animals were compared with others of their respective kinds, and the principle of size and accompanying power applied and found inapplicable or reversed, then these objections of comparative anatomy would have force.

The cerebellum is now taught to be the regulator and coördinator of muscular action, by means of its central portion, viz, the superior and inferior vermiciform processes, (Lolly,) and to be connected with the generative function by

means of the central portions of its hemispheres, or some part of the medulla oblongata. (Carpenter.) The precise portions most intimately concerned in each of these functions are still uncertain to a certainty, but that such a connection between structure and function really exists, is proved by the strongest force of physiological and pathological evidence. Retaining these facts in view, the following remark of Carpenter affords a perfect solution to what would otherwise appear an insoluble mystery: "The increased size of the cerebellum in geldings (compared with the same organ in stallions) may perhaps be accounted for by remembering that this class of horses is solely employed for its muscular power, and that the constant exercise of the organ is not unlikely to develop its size; whilst stallions, being kept for the purpose of propagation, are much less applied to operations which call forth their motor faculties."—Op. cit., p. 350.

The above also corroborates the principle taught by phrenologists, that the exercise of a faculty increases the size and activity of its physical organ.

From the foregoing we may infer that the rigid inductions of comparative anatomy are *not* unfavorable to the phrenological principle, "Size, *ceteris paribus*, is a measurement of functional power," when applied to the cerebella of man and of the lower animals.

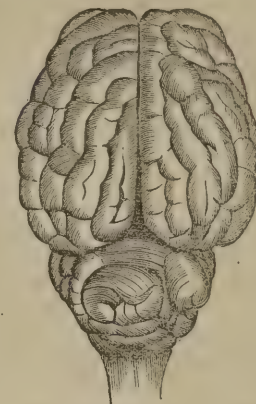
The second great error of the comparative anatomist consists in his assumption that *relative position of structure*, in different species, determines the *identity of function*.

This error was quite fully considered in the article reviewing Dr. James C. Prichard's objections to Phrenology, published in the March number of this Journal for 1854, and will not, therefore, receive that attention which would otherwise have been devoted to it. For a full consideration of this portion of our subject, in all its bearings, the reader is requested to consider the facts and arguments adduced, both in that article and in this; and the result will, we are inclined to believe, prove satisfactory to the most sceptical.

Carpenter's objection to Phrenology, which we class under this second error, may be succinctly stated as follows:

"It is clearly established by anatomical research, that the *posterior* lobes of the cerebrum are relatively much smaller in the quadrumana than in man, and that they disappear altogether in the carnivora, not a vestige of them being discoverable in any of the lower mammalia; and that the *middle* lobes, though they may be traced in the lowest of the mammalian class, are altogether wanting in birds, reptiles, and fishes. The cerebrum of these animals, therefore, is the rudiment of the *anterior* lobe only of that of mammalia. Further, it had been shown that the development of the cerebrum of the human embryo takes place on the same plan. At first only the anterior lobes form; next the two middle lobes appear, and lastly, the development of the posterior lobes commences. Now, as the instincts and propensities are located, according to the present system of Phrenology, in the posterior and middle lobes of the cerebrum, which are altogether wanting in the oviparous classes, in

which these instincts and propensities most strongly manifest themselves, it would appear that some fundamental error must exist in the allocation."—Op. cit., Appendix, No. 1, pp. 729, 730.



SHEEP'S BRAIN.

It is well known, at least to anatomists and physiologists, that the hemispheres of the brain of any species of the lower order of animals do not extend backward, so as to overlap the cerebellum, as they do in man, but have a position decidedly anterior to that organ. The cause of this arrangement is to be found in the fact, that the entire encephalon of these animals occupies a more horizontal position than in man, the foramen magnum, through which the cerebellum is connected with the spinal marrow, being placed behind, and almost horizontal to the encephalic mass. Hence, it is evident that the size of the lobes of the brain is not necessarily altered by its altered position.

When we remember that the brain of man is of greater size and of a more complex structure than that of any of the lower animals, and that this increased size and complexity is observed (not by phrenologists alone, but by all anatomists and physiologists) to be chiefly at the *superior* and *anterior* parts of the hemispheres; and when we remember, further, that the powers which in man are superadded to those possessed in common with the brute, are located at these superior and anterior parts, we must conclude, *first*, that the relative position of the anterior, middle and posterior lobes of the brain, is modified in brutes, to conform to their entire physical and instinctive economy. *Second*, that this difference in structure renders mere structural boundaries of but little value in determining the relative size of the three lobes of their brains, but forces us to the study of *function*, in order to make out correlative parts. And these lead us to consider, *third*, that the result of the investigations of Gall, Spurzheim, Vimont, Broussais, Holm, Noble, and Combe, into the relation existing in the encephala of brutes, between structure and function, are most worthy of reception and belief, since they exhibit most satisfactorily this relation, and are, in reality, but little at variance with the results obtained by other observers; and, *fourthly* and lastly, that the deductions of comparative anatomy, as presented in these objections, are not at variance, but rather in accordance with the general principles of Phrenology.

Says Todd and Bowman, the highest authority

on this or any similar subject: "When the brain has acquired an enormous increase of size, as in the elephant and in man, new convolutions seem to be added to the primary ones met with in inferior groups, and the secondary folds are greatly increased in number. The additional folds are found chiefly at the *superior and anterior parts of the hemispheres.*" This fact was originally observed by Gall and Spurzheim, and will be found to be in accordance with their physiology of the brain.

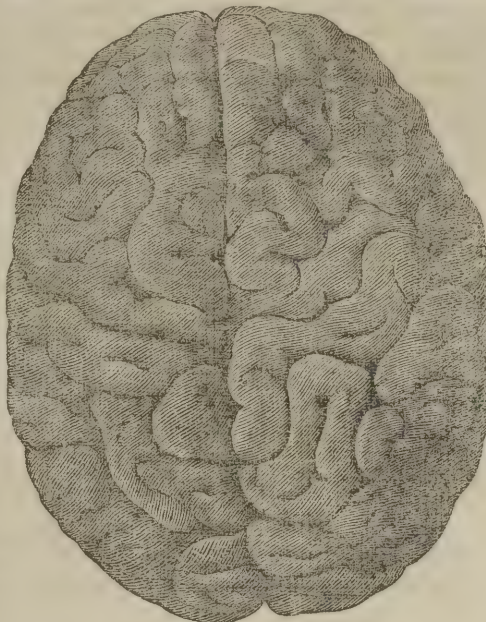
Says George Combe in his "System of Phrenology," "The convolutions which form the organs of Veneration, Hope, and Conscientiousness, in the human brain, run transversely; and in the brains of the lower animals, so far as I have observed, no corresponding convolutions appear."

Says Dr. Spurzheim, in the "Appendix to the Anatomy of the Brain," in relation to the relative correspondence existing between the human and the orang-outang brain: "The greatest difference is evident about the portion of the head which corresponds to the fontanelle in children; further, about the portion under the upper lateral part of the frontal bone, and in the anterior lobes, particularly along the superciliary ridge, and in the upper part of the forehead."

The coincidences exhibited by these facts are most certainly favorable to Phrenology, and show the objection of the comparative anatomist to be unfounded.

The confirmatory argument of Dr. Carpenter, drawn from the embryological development of the human cerebrum, I cannot consider as one of remarkable force. It only shows that, as with the lower orders of animals, so with man, nature works by like laws, which regulate development and vital phenomena, in almost all departments of animated nature. She appears to have adopted certain universal laws for her own control, beyond whose sphere of activity she seldom, if ever, ventures, modifying those laws to render them equally applicable to all the various states and stages of animate and inanimate nature, and producing certain fixed and unalterable results by their action.

The human fœtus resembles, in the course of its development, many of the lower orders of animals, and that of the Caucasian has been observed to present the various structural phenomena of the Ethiopian, the Malay, the American, and Mongolian races, before assuming its own specific type. And yet this proves nothing; for were this same fœtus capable of maintaining a separate existence at any stage of its development, it would not, if interrupted by removal for this purpose, become, according to the period of its advancement, one of the lower animals, or an Ethiopian or Mongolian, or a prototype of any race but its own original one. No! It has received a certain organic impress which impels it onward in its growth, no matter by what process of development, until it ultimately satisfies all the conditions imparted by that impress, that nisus formation, and thus becomes what nature intended it should. The end attained is more important to us than the obscure steps leading to that end, since the former is ever present before us in all the activity of life, and affected by the mutability of its own free will, while the latter



THE HUMAN BRAIN.

can only be observed when life has become extinct, and death has placed upon it the seal of decay. It is of but little importance by what process the development of the human brain is completed, so long as its structural and functional perfection are ultimately unimpaired. We cannot, therefore, but consider the objection as one very far-fetched, and of but little, if any, relevancy or force.

Our consideration of this subject will be concluded in the next month's issue of this Journal.



BRAIN OF THE OURANG-OUTANG.

The attentive observer will note the superior size, depth, and complexity of the convolutions of the human brain, as compared with the same in the brain of the orang-outang, exhibited in the above illustrations. These cuts not only illustrate the assertions made by Todd and Bowman, by Combe and by Spurzheim, but also show the relative positions of the cerebrum and cerebellum in man and in the highest of the anthropoid apes.

THE GRAVEL WALL.—The new house of L. C. Richmond, Esq., now in course of erection at the south part of High street, has thus far proved that walls built of a composition of lime, sand and stone, after the *Fowler plan*, are not only cheaper, but as solid and safe as in any other clime. Since the walls of the building were completed, we have had heavy rains, which did not in the least affect or soften the material. The house is octagon in form, two stories high, and, standing as it does on an elevated position, makes a very handsome appearance. The outside or walls of the building cost about one-third less than if built of either wood or stone.—*Bristol (R. L.) Phoenix.*

PHRENOLOGY AND THE QUEEN OF GREAT BRITAIN.—We find the following in the letter of the London Correspondent of the New York *Sunday Times*. It will be seen that the Queen of England has set her loyal subjects an example which in this respect will be likely to be generally followed.

Before the Queen went to Ireland, she submitted her own head, and the heads of her husband and children, to the examination of Mr. Donovan, who has succeeded Mr. Deville as Public Phrenologist. This deponent knows that Donovan was on a visit to royalty, at Osborne House, for nearly a week, but knoweth not what he thinks of the royal crania. The fact of the Queen's consulting him has greatly increased his practice in London. He is a very clever, well-informed man, and has had consulting-rooms in King William street, off the Strand, for many years, in which he receives people who visit him to have their heads examined. He writes down, opposite the name of every organ, the proportion which it bears to others in each subject, and, when required, (that is, when paid the fee of one guinea,) will give a detailed account of the individual's character, as displayed by the phrenological developments. Some of these examinations and expositions are remarkably accurate—all are cleverly done. Donovan is a native of Ireland, and hails from the "beautiful city" which sent out Maginn, MacIse, Crofton Croker, and other political, literary and artistic celebrities—Cork, of course.

An event, in England, marked with pomp and ceremony: while in republican America, no public notice whatever, would be made, were the heads of all the Presidents examined at a single sitting. Here, Phrenology is patronized by nobles and sovereigns every day in the year, and yet no special demonstrations are made on that account. Our "people" do not wait the nod of royalty before acting, but each intelligent republican acts according to his own judgment, free from the feeling of aristocratic fear or favor. But we are glad Victoria, Albert, and their children have had their heads examined.

THREE REMARKABLE CASES.—Not long since, Mrs. James S. Mooney, of South Merrimac, N. H., had two boys and a girl at one birth.

In Richmond, Mass., August 7th, Mrs. Justice W. Barnett bore a son of the fifth generation now living; his mother being twenty years old, his grandmother forty-two; his great-grandmother, fifty-five; his great-great-grandmother, eighty-four. He has a great-aunt not yet seventeen years old.

An elderly maiden lady of Pittsfield, Miss Sarah Brooks, had a hen which for twenty-four years laid an egg almost every day; though blind and lame for several years, she still performed her task; but being at length twenty-five years old, no chicken, and past bearing, this remarkable hen was killed by her mistress—an instance of female ingratitude for which no parallel can be found except by those very familiar with history. An egg a day for twenty-four years would have been six thousand seven hundred and sixty eggs—call it six thousand—compute them by dozens, at a shilling a dozen, and some idea may be formed of the sharpness and hardness of the hatchet that cut off Biddy's head because the other extremity had ceased to be productive.—*Post.*

AN INDIAN ORATOR.—A correspondent of the *Jefferson (Ind.) Times* thus describes a Chippeway chief and orator, whom he lately met at a village of the tribe near Lake Superior:

We saw Na Gaw Num, (Hard Head, one of the chiefs of the Chippewas, whom General (then President) Taylor presented with a massive silver medal. The chief wore the medal attached to a bead string around his neck, and was very proud of it. I purchased his most royal pipe, as a remembrance of the visit to his wigwam palace. Na Gaw Num is the principal orator of the tribe, and as the interpretation of his Indian name is "Hard Head," I through curiosity glanced at his phrenological traits of character. His Secretiveness is very large—his Language and Eventuality are large; in truth, the whole of the intellectual faculties, both reflective and perceptive, are well developed, and hence we have the secret of his success as an orator, and his judgment and cunning in battle, and subsequent negotiations for peace. The other chief's name is Shin Goop, which is interpreted, Hole in the Day.

DR. WILLIAM ELDER, OF PHILADELPHIA.—Mrs. Swisshelm thus describes him in her *Saturday Visitor*:

We found him "in a good state of preservation," full of genial humor and deep pathos, casting his pearls around him like a Cæsar, spending on two hours' private conversation the materials for an octavo volume—giving you his richest thoughts without copyright, or an engagement with a publisher. He gives you his best thoughts sparkling and pure, as a spring throws up its diamonds to flash in the sunlight an instant, and then glide away under the bending grass and flowers, which cluster round and cover up the source of their brightened colors.

He is a singular mixture of the sailor and the diver. One moment he is skimming over the surface of events like the merest triller, or a sea-gull on the waves; and in an instant, perhaps before he finishes the sentence, he is down into the hidden mysteries of nature, and has dragged up something which looks wondrously like a useless pebble, but forthwith he applies the keen edge of analysis, and lo! you have a pearl which you stop to look at again and again, and put away in the casket of memory for future ornament or use.

PRACTICAL PHRENOLOGY.

No. VII.

BY NELSON SIZER.

MANY persons believe in *theoretical* Phrenology who do not understand how it can be made *practical*. They believe that the brain is the organ of the mind; that different regions are the seats of the several groups of organs—that, for example, the forehead is the location of intellect—the backhead of the social nature—the tophead of the moral and aspiring faculties; but when we propose to point out each particular organ, they doubt; and when we profess to pronounce upon the *size* of each organ and the consequent strength of its faculty, they disbelieve.

We have some learned professors in this city, and learned and unlearned persons elsewhere may be found, who harp upon the difference in the thickness of skulls, the dissimilarity in the thickness of different parts of the same skull, and the want of uniformity between the external and internal surfaces of the skull. When we hear these objections, from whatever quarter they come, we know that the objector is not acquainted with the first principles of practical Phrenology.

We do not determine the size of an organ by the shape of the surface of the head at the location of that organ, merely. It is not by the "bumps" or hills and hollows of the head, alone, that we determine that organs are large or small. If so, a smooth, even head, must be set down as having no organs at all.

Irregularity in the development of the organs gives a rough, uneven surface to the head, but when all the organs are of equal size, the surface will be comparatively smooth and the head well formed, that is, beautiful.

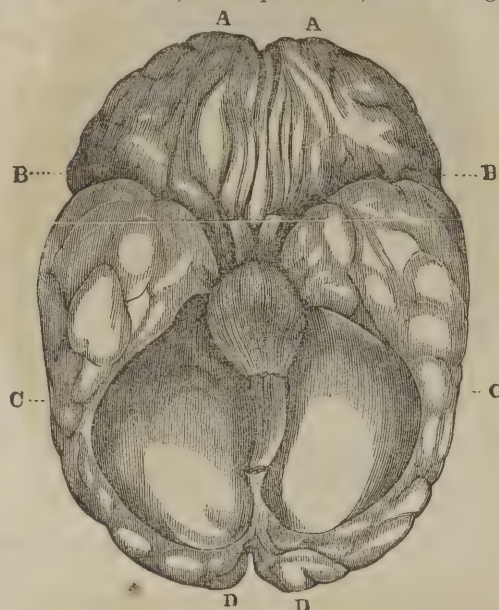
An organ may be *average* or *full*, and yet be in a hollow; that is to say, surrounded by larger organs, just as we find valleys and even lakes on the tops of mountains.

We determine the size of the intellectual organs, as a class, by the length of the head forward of the ears as much as by the height and squareness of the forehead. A person may have a large head, yet a short forehead; that is, the distance from the opening of the ear to the centre of the forehead is short, but the backhead may be long and wide, and require a large hat, while the intellect is weak.

Again, a person may have a small head as a whole, and a strong intellect, but it will be found that the principal part of the brain is forward of the ears. The idea, therefore, entertained by uninformed objectors, that a person requiring a large hat should be intellectual, and one requiring an average or small hat must necessarily be weak in intellect, is a signal fallacy.

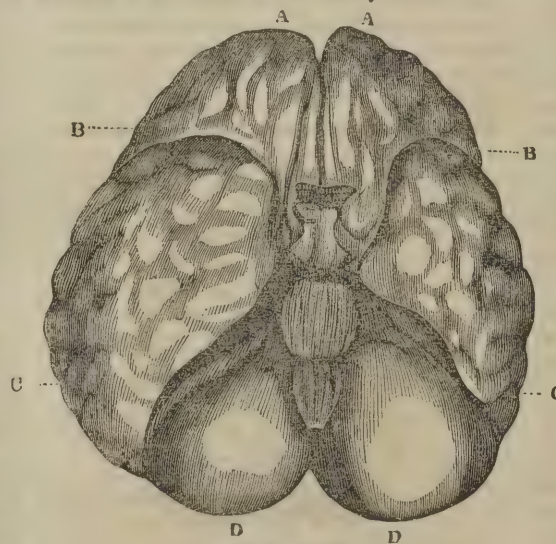
The average Indian brain is about as large as that of the white man, but he is far his inferior in intellect. Those who know any thing of Indian craniology are aware that their middle and posterior lobes of brain are immense, while the anterior or intellectual lobe is comparatively deficient. But the Indian mind corresponds with the shape of his brain. His animal passions are excessively strong compared with his intellect. Pride, determination, caution, slyness, and cruelty are his leading characteristics, and the organs of these propensities are located about the ears and crown of the head. The following figures, representing a bottom view of two brains, illustrate this point.

The letters A A and B B show the anterior or intellectual brain: from B B to C C, the middle or animal lobe of brain: D D, the posterior or social brain. It will be seen that in the Caucasian, or European brain, the three regions



CAUCASIAN BRAIN.

are nearly equal, while in the Indian there is a vast predominance in the size of the middle lobe; and the immense power of the faculties of the organs constituting that portion of the brain in the Indian is universally known.



INDIAN BRAIN.

Yet with these facts, palpable and overwhelming as they are, people who are otherwise intelligent, carp about inequalities of the surface and thickness of the skull as an insuperable objection to practical Phrenology.

The thickness of the skull is usually about three-sixteenths of an inch, sometimes more and often less. To show that the difference in the thickness cannot offer a serious impediment to the Phrenologist, nor account for the great difference in the shape of heads, we may remark that we have two skulls in our Philadelphia cabinet which show this point very clearly. One is the skull of a native African, the other a celebrated Indian chief, Big Thunder; the former remarkable for his docility and social affection; the latter, as his name indicates, equally distinguished for pride, energy, cruelty and cunning.

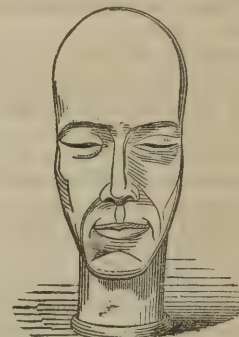
We have taken a few measurements which may interest the reader.

	African.	Indian.	Difference.
Length,	7½ in.	6¾ in.	¾ in.
Width,	5 " "	6¼ " "	1¼ " "
Ear to occiput,	4½ " "	3¾ " "	1¼ " "

These skulls are of equal thickness, yet the African has a head three-fourths of an inch longer than Big Thunder from the root of the nose to the backhead; an inch and a quarter longer from the opening of the ear to the backhead, while from ear to ear it is an inch and a quarter narrower. The capacity of the Indian skull is more than one-fourth greater than that of the African. Who will say that there could be a difference of an inch and a quarter in the thickness of the two skulls if they now belonged to the living heads, instead of being opened to inspection by the saw?

But it may be objected that, in the living head, we cannot tell a thick from a thin skull. Every physiologist can tell at a glance whether a person has a heavy or light bony structure, and consequently, whether he has naturally a thick or a thin skull; besides, if we lay the hand on a head when the person speaks, if the skull be thin, there will be a very sensible vibration; if thick, there will be less, as any reader can tell, by trying the experiment; but if it do not vibrate at all, one may safely conclude that he is "a thick-skull." The thickness of skulls cannot, by any possibility, account for the differences in the dimensions of heads, and those of which we have here given the measurement do not indicate the broadest differences we can find either in our cabinet or in our daily professional practice.

The following are from correct casts in our possession. Mark the difference in width and elevation of the forehead.



GOSSE.

Gosse was noted for his kindness, generosity and unselfishness. He could not say *No*. He gave away two fortunes, and having inherited a third, he wisely appointed a treasurer or agent to take care of it for him.



BLACK HAWK.

Black Hawk, it is well known, was a proud, cruel, ferocious warrior, a marked specimen of predominant animal and selfish propensities, who delighted in all the savage cruelty of Indian warfare, and whose untamed nature would not wince in the presence of General Jackson, in the very heart of the country of his captors. Such a head contained a brain formed like the figure of

the Indian brain given above; and wherever we find a head thus shaped, we may safely infer similar characteristics, without fear that the thickness of the skull stands in the way of a correct estimate. Moreover, where the side-head is thus large, the organs constituting that great width are generally very active, and consequently the skull at that point is much thinner than if the organs were small and inactive.

In estimating the absolute size of organs, we consider the distance from the *medulla oblongata*, or centre of the brain, to the seat of each organ at the surface. This central point lies at the base of the brain, midway between the openings of the ears. As we measure the absolute semi-diameter of a wheel by measuring from the hub to the surface or rim, so we learn the size of the phrenological organs. If the distance be found equal, we would say the wheel is round or well balanced. If certain parts had been originally made smaller, or had been crushed in by heavy loads, we should find hills and hollows, as we sometimes do on heads. If we find a smooth, well-balanced head, with all the organs equally developed, measuring $21\frac{1}{2}$ inches, we would call the size of the organs average. In another head, shaped precisely like it, measuring 23 inches, we would call the organs large or very large. These heads would exhibit the same general character, but one would be much more powerful than the other. They would differ in degree, not in quality. A large and small egg, or a large and small wagon-wheel, illustrate the point.

A well-formed head is oblong or oval in shape, like an egg, rather than round, like a wheel or a globe; but the wheel serves as a good illustration of the true mode of measuring the radial extension of the organs from the centre to the circumference of the brain. We trust that those who read this article will bury for ever their baseless argument respecting the difficulties of practical Phrenology arising from the thickness and slight inequalities of the plates of the skull.

Phrenological Cabinet,
231 Arch St., Philadelphia. }

Biography.

SARAH BENJAMIN.

ONE HUNDRED AND NINE YEARS OF AGE.

A CORRESPONDENT, to whom also we are indebted for the daguerreotype from which our portrait was engraved, furnishes us with the following account of this remarkable old lady:

Mrs. Sarah Benjamin was born in or near Chester, Orange Co., N. Y. She will be one hundred and nine years old on the 17th day of the present month. She has had three husbands, all of whom are now dead. Her first husband, Wm. Reid, was killed in a battle at Charleston, South Carolina. They were married in Orange county, Pa. Her second husband died in the far West. His name was Aaron Osborn. They were married in Albany, N. Y. He was enlisted for three years in the army at the time of marriage. Her third husband, John Benjamin, died at Pleasant Mount, Wayne county. They were married in Orange Co., N. Y. By her last two husbands she had several children.

She was with the army all through the Revolutionary War. She was in Albany during the hard winter of 1780, and at West Point two or three years, while the army was stationed there; and when it left under General Washington, she followed. Her business was cooking and washing for her husband and other soldiers. She speaks distinctly of riding on horseback through the streets of Philadelphia on the way to Yorktown, and also of embarking on board ship at the head of Elk river, and of cruising down Chesapeake Bay, and landing (I think) at James river. She was at or near Yorktown during the entire siege,



SARAH BENJAMIN. (109 YEARS OF AGE.)

employed as usual, and saw the surrender of the place. She says that the roar of those cannon is still in her ears, and the memory of the sights and scenes of that time are as fresh in her mind as though they happened but yesterday. She says that Cornwallis did not give up his sword to Washington,—Cornwallis appointed one of his officers to do that disagreeable part of the business: Washington also appointed an officer to receive the sword. Cornwallis feigned sickness as an excuse, and the generosity of Washington overlooked the matter.

She speaks of the officers and men of the British army *weeping* as they passed, in long files, by the place where their conqueror stood—unarmed, defenceless, and in a strange land. She says that those tears made the Americans feel awkward, but she presumed that the British felt more so.

It was during the siege that General Washington came along and cautioned the old lady about exposing herself to the enemy's bullets, as she stood near one of the trenches. "Oh!" said she, "General, the bullet never cheats the gallows!" and the General passed on with a smile.

Of such stuff were the women of '76 composed! How different from the delicate ladies of 1854, who can't stand a breath of pure air coming in at the open window, for fear of a death-cold! Nevertheless, the world is growing better.

Mrs. Benjamin was in the town after its surrender, and speaks of the appearances presented there. She saw the work of the bombshells upon the houses, dead negroes lying around, and, in stacks standing by themselves, the arms of the enemy. No white men were left unburied. In due time she returned to Orange county, and remained there for a while, at or near Newburg. She afterwards retired into the interior of the county—her husband having gone to the West—and earned a living by working for the farmers. She afterwards removed to White Lake, and there married Benjamin.

She has been a resident of Wayne county thirty-seven years. Her memory is as good as ever. She speaks of things happening when she was only five years old!—*more than a century ago!* She mentioned the circumstance of her father holding her up in a boat while crossing the Delaware, near where Stroudsburg now is, to pick some berries from a bush which grew out from an overhanging bank. She was only five years old then! She speaks of the costumes of the maidens a century ago—her playmates and young friends, long, long years ago in heaven. She counts by

halves and quarters of centuries, as you and I would by halves and quarters of years. Her eye is a little dim, her hearing a little thick, and she stoops a little. The hand of time has been lightly laid upon her. Her hair is not very gray, and but a few years ago she had teeth. Her voice is still rich, full and unshaken. She has an old umbrella-stick which she uses as a staff, though not necessarily. She spins her thirty-two knots of yarn weekly, and doubles and twists it, having previously carded the wool. When I came in upon her, the old spinning-wheel—the only one which I have seen for years—was humming its olden tune, and she walking to and from the spindle! I assure you, Sir, it is not often that you will find a century in calico playing upon the good "old-fashioned piano!" When she perceived me, she turned about and gave me a hearty shake of the hand, and we sat down to talk of what I have written you.

M. W.

REMARKS.—Admirably suggestive of both thought and sentiment is the preceding narrative. The bare fact that a human being has lived not only "three-score and ten," but five-score and ten, shows, in part, with what capacities human nature is endowed—shows what is possible to all who fulfil the life-conditions. That she owes much of this longevity to hereditary causes, is obvious, yet this but shows that these conditions are possible to others as well as to her. Old Parr lived to be 152, and others have been known to attain even greater age. Then what folly, since this advanced age is possible, to reduce the span of life, by violating its laws, to 30, or even 50 years!

Her history, also, reveals some of the causes of this longevity. She has always led a most active life. Without fulfilling this condition, no one ever attains length of days. It is as indispensable as breath itself. And she seems to have fulfilled it nobly. She walks and works nearly three-quarters of a mile per day. If she had spun only as much as now ever since twenty—and she has doubtless averaged more work in something else if not in spinning—she has spun more than enough to reach around the globe—spinning requiring her to go over each thread twice, besides the twisting, which would add a quarter more. Think of one human being walking and working MORE THAN ENOUGH TO WALK AROUND OUR GLOBE, and carding wool enough to spin a thread after her, or doing its equivalent in other kinds of work! Observe that this is but averaging her life-labor from what she now actually accomplishes daily in her

one hundred and ninth year. And think you she does not also wash dishes, sweep, and do other "chores?" How vast the amount of muscular exertion she has put forth since she was born! Which of us has done a tithe as much! Would it not be better for us to *increase* our locomotion?

That she possesses one of the *very* best muscular systems to be found, is obvious from the *prominence* of her features, and distinctness of muscular lineations. Such a temperament always accompanies great activity and endurance of labor, and the toughest possible constitution.

Her head, phrenologically considered, is remarkably fine. It is high and full in the upper region, but narrow and retreating in the lower. Constructiveness, Benevolence, and the reflective organs obviously predominate, and Acquisitiveness, which begets industry, is ample. Form and Order are also large, while Cautiousness is less, which corresponds with her courageous reply to General Washington, that none were shot who ought to be hung.

She seems in tolerable flesh, yet by no means corpulent; and fulfils the motto, "*A lean horse for a long pull!*"

Undoubtedly, her being so much out of doors, in following the army, added to her life-tenure. All of us stay by far too much within doors. Especially does fashion impose quite too much in-door confinement, too much inertia, upon her devotees. Be it so. Then they must die the sooner.

She has both a benignant and intelligent physiognomical expression of countenance; and bears the general marks, not of an acrid, scolding temper, but of much kindly feeling—another condition of longevity. Bad passions, and a hating, hateful disposition shorten life.

Her habits are also regular—another important life-condition. She does about so much each day, and this indicates a like system in her other habits. A point most prolonging of life.

And how much patriotism her narrative is calculated to inspire! She cooked and washed for the heroes of '76! Honored woman!

HOWARD, THE PHILANTHROPIST.

I do not know whether you have ever given a phrenological sketch of the character and life of Howard. I think it would be very interesting. A chart of his head would probably have read something like the following: Large head—23½ to 24 inches. Coronal height, 15 or 15½ inches. Largest organ, Benevolence—7. Veneration, Spirituality, Conscientiousness, Hope, Human Nature, Comparison, Order, and Individuality, 6. Self Esteem, Causality, Adhesiveness, Inhabitiveness, and Amativeness, 5. Combativeness, 6. Destructiveness, 5. Approbateness, Language, and Mirth, 4. Perceptives, large. Reflectives, full. Intellectual lobe not very wide, but very prominent, indicating great foresight and intuition. The whole head long, rather narrow and high. Moral and religious faculties very large. Social, full. Selfish, full, but far overbalanced by the higher faculties. Howard was preëminently the Prisoner's Friend, and the father of Prison Reform. He was a strict vegetarian, and he bathed daily. He died in 1790, aged 64, at Cherson, Russia, on the Black Sea, while on a tour to inspect the nature and causes of that terrible pestilence, the Plague, and, if possible, to discover a remedy for it. A few months before he died, he wrote the following opinion of vegetarianism:

"I am firmly persuaded that as to the health of our bodies, herbs and fruits will sustain nature in every respect far beyond the best flesh-meat. . . . The Lord planted a garden for mankind in the beginning, and replenished it with all manner of fruits and herbs. This was the place ordained for man. If these still had been the food of man, he would not have contracted so many disease in his body, nor cruel vices in his soul. The taste

of most sorts of flesh is disagreeable to those who for any time abstain from it; and none can be competent judges of what I say but those who have made a trial of it."

The most prominent features in Howard's character were his immense benevolence, his fervid piety and implicit trust in God, and the eminently practical cast of his mind. Although at first his gigantic schemes of benevolence were considered visionary and almost Utopian, yet he lived to carry them out with the most minute exactness and complete success.

I consider Howard's experience and testimony in favor of an exclusively vegetable diet, equal to any on record, because in his case it was put to the severest possible test during his whole life.

Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio.

H. C. F.

General Articles.

PHRENOLOGICAL JOTTINGS.

No. VI.

BY LEVI REUBEN, M.D.

The Sex-relation the Basis of Society.—The first thinkers among men found themselves between light and darkness, in the mazes of an intellectual labyrinth. They took the first *clew* that offered, but followed it in the wrong direction, and plunged into the Cimmerian darkness of metaphysics. Later ages, grown wiser, have ceased to attempt direct interior explorations into Man and the Universe; but, making their way out to the luminary of Fact, they seek to light their tapers at that, as a preparatory to further discoveries within. The Greek sages busied themselves in constructing each his world out of the most ideal stuff, and then in showing, by comparison with the actual, how near they had hit the mark: but more solid heads among the moderns have a plodding way of pulling to pieces the world as they find it, to satisfy themselves what it was made of and how put together. They synthesized; we analyze. They built on a fantasy; we aim to build on universal fact.

And our analytical spirit lights upon some curious enough subjects; but its charter is broad, and it turns away from nothing that enters into the conditions of our existence. So we cease to study spiritual *dualisms*, though doubtless there are such things,—and losing faith in the power of the stars over "lovers'" destinies, and the making of matches in heaven, we begin to look simply and practically into the fact and philosophy of "pairing." We begin to fix the long truant orbs of our vision on those rotund and very distinguishable bits of physiology we call *ourselves*; and this, too, that we may discover the laws of ourselves as natural, sentient existences, and may thence better infer our duties, privileges, and destinies.

Thus studying, we find that the principle of *Man-and-Woman-hood* lies at the very basis of all society. Although that old fox, Secretiveness, with one eye shut and the other blinking, has kept this fact snug under his "privy seal" for ages past, yet the "injunction of secrecy" must at last be removed. The whole subject will be discussed until it is understood and settled; and Prudery may as well prepare for the "issue," with whatever fortitude she can muster. Men and women are beginning to be widely and beyond the power of control agitated about sexual laws and proprieties. The tumult grows, and the truth may only be found through long, painful, and disheartening experiences. But let the storm come! It cannot fail to find corruptions, hoary wrongs, crimes legalized as well as fashionable, in the marriage relations of the most enlightened countries. Our much-lauded "family institution" merges, not many thousand miles away, in harems, and, not many centuries back, in absolute serfdom of the wife. There is too much un-

happiness in wedded life to admit the thought that it enjoys any immunity from the overturning of reforms. But does any one imagine that the cause of good morals is to suffer, in the long run, from such overturning? Impossible. The intellect of man was not given to thwart its own ends. It will come to the truth eventually; and *the Good and the Beautiful will then be found, as ever, bound up in the True.*

But again, does any one, of well-balanced mind, believe that this current of agitation is setting towards the recent notion of "free love" communism of the sexes? For it is well known that, as Pythagoras of old demonstrated the "transmigration of souls," and would not eat of a calf, lest he might be dining off a sirloin of his great-grandfather, so Peterkin of to-day demonstrates the transmigration of *affections*, and would not have his fellows fall into the noose of matrimony—an "ill-assorted" thing, in the main, as he tells us—lest they should commit a great sin, and violate the eternal chastity of Nature!

Fortunately, Phrenology will throw some light on this matter. It is no difficult thing to prove that the advocates of "free love" are such from the existence in their cerebral organization of marked *deficiencies*. And no consequence more certainly flows from the truths of Phrenology than this:—That convictions which men entertain by reason of a false development in them of important cerebral organs, are in no way entitled to our confidence, but are by that very fact rendered suspicious or pronounced to be false. Let us apply this test. Under the constant changes of intimacy that would take place in the promiscuous system, brought about by the ever-active restlessness and selfishness of our yet unsubdued lower nature, children—whom the moralist and the friend of progress alike know to be *the hope of the world*—would be infinitely the losers. They would almost or wholly lack the kind, continued care, the oversight and instruction of parents. Indeed, they would have *parents*, but no longer *father and mother*, in the high and endearing sense of those words. No person, then, can advocate the no-marriage system, who is possessed in even a fair degree of the noble and tender feeling of *Parental Love*. He or she that is a love-communist, is so from a *deficiency* here: this we wish to have understood. "But," says such a one, "all would be fathers and mothers to all the young; and the prevailing selfishness of families would be done away." We have only to reply that plainly, here, the selfishness of families is inveighed against, because it stands in the way of the deeper selfishness of promiscuous lust; and let him who would see the former *cured* by introducing the latter, hold up his right hand speedily! Nay, we venture to affirm that the champions of the system we speak of will be found to be those who have never been permitted to realize in its best form, if at all, the pleasurable exercise of the parental sentiment: they have poorly, and generally not at all, known the happiness of having children to love and be loved by.

Coupled with this deficiency of Philoprogenitiveness, there must in most instances be found a feeble development of Inhabitiveness, giving the unfixed, roving character that knows little of the tender associations and substantial charms—with all its failings—of a home. The class we speak of will be found also to lack Continuity and the feeling given by the organ that has been termed Union for Life. This is declared by the character of their love—that of the butterfly for the flower, with nothing stable and enduring about it, but changing with the whims of the hour. Above all, they will be found to lack true Veneration, Benevolence, and Conscience; else they could never so lightly respect the capacities and destiny of a human spirit, as to trifle away, with each new paramour in turn, a brief hour of pleasure, and then leave the victim of their selfish desires to float down the stream of time, and wrestle with the vicissitudes of life, henceforth by them uncared for and unremembered! Of a deficiency in so many and so important departments of human affection and sentiment, is communism in love necessarily

the offspring. Indeed, the whole phrenology of its advocates is transparently embodied in the following reply of one of them to the editor of the *New York Tribune*, when pressed in regard to this difficulty of the neglect of children: "We hold that the parents should not be sacrificed to their children." Whether the parentage of this doctrine, or its fruits, commend it to our adoption, students of Phrenology, and all men and women of high moral tone, will clearly judge.

Expensiveness of Appetites.—Listening to a fishmonger's horn the other day, its notes seemed to be saying, "Toot, toot: I want money! who wants fish?" The monody of the fishmonger, "with variations," is that of every business throughout the world. The sign-board, the card, the "shingle," the show-bill, the advertisement, —all are twanging out, and with vastly more sound than symphony, "Toot, toot: I want money! who wants silks, jewels, pies, candies, rum, law, drugs, winding-sheets, *et cetera, et cetera*?" —all in one breath, blending their importunity to be rich. Each traffic relies on the strength of others' necessities, or, more frequently, of their appetites, for the means of self-support and self-gratification. The money paid for one superfluous indulgence, too often purchases a dozen others before it is put to one use wholly honorable and needful. How much excellent activity is wasted on ignoble appetites! The toiling millions are swayed at the beck of commerce, like legions of sprites under the magician's wand. The passions and pride have carried it against the higher manhood; and so Acquisitiveness sits, to-day, on the throne of the world!

The Nobler Senses.—All experience proves sight and hearing the nobler senses. And he who (except for purposes of mechanical skill, where all the senses may be said to meet on a level) cultivates these to the exclusion of their baser allies, most elevates, refines, and purifies his mind. He lays in a stock of Nature's higher and purer forms, and busies his faculties in tracing their relations and consequences; thus leaving the sordid elements in his composition to settle, as the dregs in the mixture of life, to their due position of subordination and insignificance. Education preëminently of the eye and ear is one of the capital secrets of a high moral tone, and of a high intellectual success.

Excitement and Profligacy are twin. Either one involves the other. The profligate man will find every occasion of excitement pleasing to him on the moment; "for," will be whispered inwardly, "I can give free rein, I can overleap all bounds, now." Recklessness is the fruit of excitement, physiologically, as it is historically. Is this because whatever excites the mind quickens the flow of blood into the brain, and because of this the basilar region, and especially Destructiveness, receives the greater share?

Will and "Won't."—Firmness with Energy says, "I will"—works and succeeds. But Firmness with Combativeness says, "I will not," and spends life in negations, hostilities, and consequent inefficiency.

"Mind your own Business" is a maxim of very questionable propriety, if meant to cover all possible instances; but "let that of other people alone," when used with the same extension, is positively indefensible and hurtful. The former says, "Friend, attend to what immediately interests you, and to nothing else; that is your mission in time: it is enough to employ all your faculties, and is all you can do at the best." The latter adds—a still more precious piece of advice!—"Let your fellows alone. They are all able to take care of themselves, and much prefer to do so. It is none of your business how they live, or how they die,—how well they succeed, or how utterly they fail,—whether they are virtuous or vicious, wise or ignorant, free or oppressed, happy or miserable!" Both these maxims may spring from predominant selfishness; and to such as argue them in this spirit, we would say, Consult the New Testament, *passim*. But they both have their proper uses, which morality and good sense will rightly indicate.

MEDICAL PHRENOLOGY.

NO. I.

PHYSIC, as an art, is now nearly four thousand years old, and there is no impropriety in inquiring, What has it done for the world? With all its lore and science and experience—with all its libraries, apparatus, and privileges—of how much real service has it been to mankind? Has it averted misery, ameliorated suffering, or to any material extent bettered the physical condition of men? Dr. Rush, the wisest and most honest of America's physicians, answers these several questions, for he says that, though the science of medicine has many times done much good, it has yet multiplied the number of our diseases, and greatly increased the fatality of those we already had.

I fully agree with this opinion, and my knowledge of the subject leads me to believe that, until the beginning of the nineteenth century, the practice of what has been termed medicine has been of little benefit, but much injury; for physicians have looked upon their business as one confined to the curing of disease, rather than as extended to its prevention. They have taught the people to connect the fee with the mystic prescription, not with the amount of wholesome information imparted; and thus they came to measure and limit their labors and their philanthropy by a sordid interest. From this false starting-point medicine has run a course of error, and it is but too true that the profession to which I belong has ever been averse to sanctioning any proposition or abetting any undertaking that would enlighten the people on the subject of health. They have always been the last to devise wholesome regulations, teach hygienic laws, employ remedial means that were known to the "vulgar," or advise men how to conduct themselves so as to need no interfering medication. Beginning with a false conception of what they were to do, the error has clung to them through all their ways; and I do not hesitate to say that, had medical men properly understood and performed the duties of their calling, our bills of mortality would not now be one-fourth what they are.

Among the numerous mistakes into which physicians have been led by this false position of the healing art, is that of neglecting to employ the human mind as an agent in restoring the diseased body to a state of health. They have ever been remarkably diligent in searching for new remedies, devising new applications, and concocting new and curious compounds, until the list of medical materials has grown to a startling size. But the influence that the mind exerts upon the body has been passed by with a mere exclamation; and while all have seen and felt the important connection it had with health, there have been no attempts made to turn the fact to any practical advantage. Physic for the body has been abundant, but mental physic, and the ten thousand anodynes, tonics, and stimulants that exist there, remain comparatively unknown and unused. Whole folios, veritable libraries, have been written on the qualities of the various mineral and vegetable remedies, but the vast medical storehouse that lives in the human mind is unexplored, and the potent restorative virtues of the mental preparations are scarce honored with a mention by the authorities in physic. The phrenal influence for evil is well known, and very many novel cases are recorded in which the subjugation of the animal to the mental nature has been surprisingly instanced. But that this influence could be made subservient of an equal amount of good has received but little thought, or at least no effort has been made to establish rules by which the physician might learn how to employ the mental power at will. There has been no lack of industry on the part of medical men, but too much effort has been expended in describing the effects of a given poison, or in finding arguments to sustain a favorite hypothe-

sis, and not enough in exploring the more life-important treasures of nature. Four thousand years have been employed by them in building up and tearing down one theory after another, but during this long period the healthy influences of the unchanging and undying mind have been scarcely sounded, and the misery-softening potency of the mental remedies are even now generally unknown.

Since the promulgation of the new system of mental philosophy by Dr. Gall, the relations existing between the mind and the body have been more clearly understood than ever before, and a way has been opened by which an investigation of their mutual dependences and influences is greatly facilitated. And the satisfying clearness with which this philosophy traces the mental operations has recently incited quite a desire among many to inquire more closely into the restoring virtues of the several faculties. The psychical treatment of disease begins to receive a share of that attention which it deserves, and much good has already been accomplished by making available the limited knowledge that is possessed on the subject. The great change that has taken place in the conduct of Insane Asylums, and the very happy success that has attended this change, is a familiar instance of the benefits of such knowledge; and if the study of mental medicine should stop here, the good it has already wrought is sufficient to place it among the beneficent sciences of this age. But this is only a single division of the subject, and as time explores and unfolds it in its various connections, we will find it developing into a beautiful system, exercising its healing qualities alike on body and mind, restoring that health which is so necessary to make life enduring, and imparting that soul-relish which forms the sum and substance of finite happiness.

In the present state of anthropological knowledge, it is more difficult to trace the influence that certain faculties of the mind exert upon specific functions of the body, than to define the mental tone that is imparted by the health or disease of the several physical organs. We cannot say that the exercise of this faculty will increase this secretion, and the derangement of that faculty will disturb the operations of that viscus. We cannot say that disappointed Adhesiveness will develop a weakness of the kidneys, or excited Ideality cure a dyspepsia. Instances may have been noticed in which these effects resulted from those causes, or at least have been so palpably connected with them, as to lead us to join the two in that relation. But our faith in the regularity of this connection would be at once shaken if the next case of disappointed Adhesiveness we observed was found associated with a dyspepsia, and the third one with a palpitation of the heart, or if a stimulated Ideality was the cause of hysteria, or the relief of a diabetes. Yet such incongruities of influence do exist, and are commonly met with, showing the impossibility of establishing a mental medical treatment on the idea of a specific connection between organs and faculties. We must believe that the mind's power over the body is exerted according to certain rules, but it remains for future investigation to teach us the nature of these rules, and to make known the conditions and circumstances by which they are modified.

Of the corporeal influence, on the other hand, we can speak with a much greater degree of certainty, for the connection of function with faculty is here more direct and positive. In a state of health, the phrenologist is accustomed to find certain characteristic tones of mind associated with a predominance of specified divisions of the body; and the law which determines these qualities in the normal state is equally exact in determining the qualities of the abnormal state. Hence we always find that a diseased action of the biliary apparatus causes a depression, gloominess, and surliness of the mind, and a dyspeptic stomach engenders peevishness and irritability. These mental conditions are observed to invariably follow those particular derangements, and

the regularity of the connection forces us to consider them as sequences or effects, of which the specified functional diseases are the causes. Different individuals may manifest their gloominess or their peevishness in different channels and in different ways, but these diversities will be regulated in strict accordance with the mental organization peculiar to the individual. Thus one with governing Acquisitiveness will, under the influence of a torpid liver, feel a constant gloom concerning the state of his finances; while another with prominent Approbativeness will be particularly anxious on the subject of his reputation, be that reputation connected with matters political, religious, literary, or domestic. One person, under the morbid sensitiveness of a diseased digestion, will, with large Approbativeness and Ideality, show an irritability in matters of personal appearance, as the state of the dress, the condition of the hair, and such like; another, with large Order, will be over-particular on the position and arrangement of things, and be wonderfully annoyed at the least displacement of his wares; while a third, with ruling Combative-ness, will have a fire added to his courage, and manifest a decided tendency to querulousness. Yet all these are but different ways of evidencing the depression caused by the one functional disturbance, and the irritability caused by the other. They are the same lights shining through glasses of different colors, and depend upon laws and conditions which the pencil of Phrenology can trace with unwavering exactness through all their interminable varieties.

Such, then, is the present state of anthropological knowledge. The influence that different physical organs exert upon the mind is specific, definable, and positive. The mental influence upon the body, although it is seen to be so very great, is not so clearly known nor so fully fathomed, and its line of action cannot be traced with any degree of specific certainty. The light that coming research will throw upon this subject is as yet unseen, but in a practical point of view we can only avail ourselves of the knowledge we now possess, leaving future years to increase our means as they increase our information.

These considerations, together with many others which cannot be mentioned in a limited article, lead us to the establishment of the first rule the physician is to observe in the practice of Medical Phrenology, or, if the expression is preferred, the mental treatment of physical disease. This rule may be thus expressed: In making a prescription for the mind, with the view of restoring a certain derangement of the body, learn the particular influence this disease is exerting upon the mind, and then direct the mental treatment solely to the restoration of the disturbed faculties. Acquaint yourself exactly and minutely with the general nature and the specific direction of the influence exerted by the abnormal functions; then, using such physical treatment as your convictions or your experience may dictate, give the psychical remedies a purely mental bearing. Look upon the condition of the faculties as a separate and distinct malady, and then, in accordance with other rules to be hereafter mentioned, apply your phrenal remedies to its relief. If these can be directed with propriety and skill sufficient to succeed in overcoming the disturbance of the faculties, and restoring the mind to its proper equilibrium, the prescription has accomplished its end, and mental medicine has done all it can for the cure of the physical disease.

THE "FAIRY GUARDS," (AS THEY MIGHT HAVE BEEN).—*First Fairy*.—"Why, Nelly, crying as if your heart would break—what's the matter."

Second Fairy (sobbing bitterly).—"Wh-why, would you believe it, that hor-rid brute of a captain has ordered me to be confined for talking on a parade! I don't m-m-mind the p-p-punishment, but—(with a burst of tears) only f-f-fancy how dreadful it will sound!"—[N. Y. *Picayune*.]

Social Science.

THE SCIENCE OF SOCIETY.

SOCIETY means man in his life of relations.

The *fundamental* principle of human relations lies in the attractions and repulsions, sympathies and antipathies inherent to the elements of character of which mankind is composed.

The *accidental* principle of human relations lies in the coincidences or collisions, convergence or divergence, of individual interests.

The first principle presents fixed data for the investigations of passional or social analysis. It is identical in essence with that qualitative or molecular law of individualities and affinities, which chemistry reveals among the elements of matter.

The second principle presents the proper sphere of human control, subject to modification by the wills of men, whether wisely and methodically directed, or given over to ignorance and anarchy: it is related with the general laws of gravitation and cohesion, and controls spaces and quantities, but not specific qualities. Man cannot create laws or relations of social affinity. He can only discover them; but it remains for him to create and to subordinate to the former all the relations of political interest.

Our life of relations exhibits three primordial aspects, to wit: sensuism, affection, and intellect. Affection gives, in the life of mankind, the ties preëminently social; sensuism, the material ties, and intellect, the mathematical ties, since it cognizes the laws of the universe and the harmonies which interlock its various parts, or of which, at least, they are susceptible.

The scientific laws of society may be revealed by applying intellect to observe and classify the actions and reactions of characters upon each other in their relations of sensuism and affection.

Sensuism tends to conquer and possess the elementary, mineral, vegetable, and animal kingdoms; to appropriate through art and industry their varied resources, and by assuring the material sovereignty of the human race over the planet which it inhabits, to give it a firm foundation on which to develop its social affections and its spiritual intelligence.

The individual man, being too feeble to wrestle alone with natural forces which he does not comprehend, and which often, like the mythical sphynx, devour those who cannot guess their secret law, is indirectly forced into society, even by his sensuism, although this sensuism does not refuse to provide him, even in isolation, with a wild and simple minimum of subsistence.

As the social affections in their varied ties of love and consanguinity, friendship and ambition, consummate the life of the senses; so is their combined stimulus necessary to the development of intellect, which never transcends a very low degree in the wild and isolated man, and which often subsides into idiocy, or is broken by madness in the horrors of solitary confinement, or when other misfortunes have alienated the individual from the ties of social affection.

It clearly appears then, that SOCIETY, while embracing in its provisions the material relations of the individual with nature, through his senses, and his spiritual relations with the laws of harmony, through his intellect, is *essentially* the SPHERE OF HIS AFFECTIONS.

The first and chief problem which the science of society must elucidate is, then, the distribution of sympathies and antipathies; and the indication of such institutions and procedures, that the child, as he is born into the world, may find every thing ready to favor the development of his industrial vocations and natural instincts, the free expansion and mutual interchange of his affections, and the gradual evolution of his spiritual faculties.

Those social institutions which *human* life re-

quires for its progressive perfection, not having been attained by an effect of organic instinct, such as we attribute to the bee, to the ant, or to the beaver; it remains for the more abstract intellect of man to analyze the various passions or modes of affinity and of antipathy which compose his social soul, and to determine the form of such institutions and customs as may prove most effectual in securing the concords of affinity and in averting the conflicts of antipathy. This passional analysis employs observation, experiment, consciousness, and the laws of analogy. It must ascertain,

1st. The laws of attraction and of repulsion in the sensuous sphere, the relations of temperament and of organic harmony.

2. The laws of attraction and of repulsion in the sphere of the social affections, including the public and political play of social ambition.

3. The laws of attraction and repulsion in the intellectual sphere, in the domain of opinions, of scientific pursuits and distributive order.

A programme of social science must embrace at least the following branches, explore their radical essence and their mutual contacts, and exhibit them in their organic unity:

1st. Organic types, germs, stirpes, races.

2d. Local spheres, and their correspondences with the types and forms of beings, indigenous or exotic, developed in them, or afterwards introduced.

3d. Embryogeny, or law of formations.

4th. Law of transitions, embracing the phenomena of birth and of death both for individual organisms and for collective or social organisms.

5th. Law of evolutions, comprising the phenomena of nutrition and growth, of transformation by development, as that of puberty and of the analogous negative phases coincident with the decline of life, or descending movement in individual and in social or collective organisms.

6th. Law of Maturity or of static equilibria, both organic and passional, physical and social.

7th. Law of Deformations or of Counter-movement, embracing the phenomena of subversion, inversion, introversion and perversion in general, organic by diseases, passional by vice and crime, and analogical, as exhibited in the subversive or counter-typed animal and vegetable creations divergent with man.

8th. Law of Therapeutics or of restitution, medicinal, religious, and social.

Y. Pivotal Law, law of the series, or of universal classification, comprising all the scales or gamuts of movement, conjugated in ascending and descending vibrations, with their respective pivotal and transitional characters, and the modal variations to which they are subject in the distribution of planetary systems of notes or sounds, colors, odors, savors, tactile sensations, elements, minerals, plants, animals, and characters.

In application to human characters, more especially, the serial law teaches the

Scale of Passions,
" Instincts,
" Temperaments,
" Intellects,

each discriminated as to its major, minor, and mixed; or masculine, feminine, and neuter modes; and their social applications.

This is but a slight and insufficient statement of the office of social science, yet enough to show that it must embrace an elementary knowledge of many natural sciences, especially of human physiology, psychology and physiognomy; and requires not only an elevated range of intellectual faculties, but a large experience, both active and passive, in industry and luxury; in the life of sensation, and that of affection, which provide for the intellect its subjective data.

A CORRESPONDENT of the London *Builder* says, that houses should be painted in the autumn; wood-work painted in October, he says, looks better at the end of four years, than, if painted in June, it would at the end of two.

Psychology.

A CHAPTER OF PSYCHOLOGICAL FACTS.

REMARKABLE CLAIRVOYANT PREDICTION.

THE following facts recently came to my knowledge from a source of information in which I can place the most implicit reliance. The Rev. T. L. H., a well-known clergyman, who possesses in a remarkable degree the power of apparently spontaneously developed clairvoyance, was lecturing, some months ago, in a Southern city. While there, he fell in, one day, with a lady, the wife of a professional gentleman residing in an extreme South-western city. During the interview with the lady, Mr. H.'s interior or psychical perceptions became unfolded, and he proceeded to tell her, that her husband would at no distant time be in imminent danger of losing his life by an assault from another man. He told her that his safety would altogether depend upon his coolness and self-possession under the assault, as preparing him to successfully defend himself; and in order that he might be prepared for the rencontre, when at an unexpected moment it would come, he advised her to persuade him to abstain thenceforth entirely from all intoxicating beverages. Mr. H. then proceeded to give a minute description of the man by whom the assault would be committed—a man, by-the-bye, whom he had never seen nor heard of—and from the description the lady distinctly recognized a certain person of her husband's acquaintance. As Mr. H. was proceeding with his description and remarks, he suddenly felt a severe pain in the cheek, as though a bullet or some other weapon had there entered, lacerating the nerves connected with the molar teeth, and he involuntarily exclaimed, "*It hurts worse than a thousand toothaches.*"

The fore part of last summer, Mr. H., having returned to the North, received a letter from the lady above referred to, in which she stated that her husband's life had been attempted, in two instances, by the man whom he (Mr. H.) had described as seen in his vision; that in the first instance, by dint of coolness and self-possession, he had escaped uninjured; but that in the second instance he had received in his cheek the ball from a pistol, and that whilst the surgeon was dressing the wound, he had actually uttered the very words repeated by Mr. H.—"*It hurts worse than a thousand toothaches!*"

It is proper to state that after the lady had received this transic premonition of the danger to which her husband was exposed, she earnestly cautioned him to beware of the man pointed out in the vision, and, that he might be prepared for the event of any conflict which might arise between them, dissuaded him from all use of intoxicating drinks, and induced him to join the Order of the Sons of Temperance; but she did not mention to him the vision on which her fears were based, knowing that he was a total disbeliever in all such things. The fulfilment of the whole vision, therefore, is totally independent of the power of suggestion or anticipation; and the utterance of the precise words of the visionist, "*It hurts worse than a thousand toothaches,*" may be regarded as a specially wonderful feature of the affair. The minute and accurate foreshadowing of these things affords another proof that future events *are now* in spirit and archetype.

A STRANGE BUT TRUE STORY.

The following account was received from an eminent physician of this city, who, for reasons which may be readily conceived, prefers to have his name withheld, unless this statement should be called in question. If we should mention his name, however, there would be hundreds to say that any statement from him might be implicitly

relied upon. This physician, one morning, got into his carriage to visit a patient who was dangerously ill, and whom consequently he wished to see with as little delay as possible. He ordered the driver to proceed to the place by the nearest direction, and as speedily as the horses could conveniently be made to travel. As they were going, the Doctor's anxious thoughts were, of course, very naturally occupied with his sick patient, but by a sudden and irresistible impulse they were turned entirely in another direction. He ordered his driver to turn about and proceed with the utmost speed to Number — Waverley Place—a place, by the bye, where he was not previously knowing that there was a person in need of his professional services. On receiving this order, the driver looked at him in astonishment, thinking he must be beside himself, but a more authoritative mandate from the Doctor brought him to obedience, and the horses were turned the other way. The Doctor was then impelled to urge him to drive faster and faster, until the horses were going at the top of their speed. When they came to the corner of Broadway and Waverley Place, they saw the servants who had been sent out by the family to whose house they were going, to watch for any physician who might be passing along, and call him in. Arriving at the house, the Doctor found the windows all thrown open, and the family in the greatest commotion, the husband wringing his hands and lamenting, under the belief that his wife was already dead. He proceeded to the patient's room, and found her suffering under a profuse hemorrhage, but the faintest spark of life still remaining in her body. He understood the case at a glance, and quickly performed a surgical operation and stanching the blood, and the lady slowly recovered. Thus a valuable life was saved which would inevitably have been lost if the Doctor had arrived ten seconds later.

We will here indulge in no speculations as to the source or cause of the Doctor's impulse to visit that patient at that particular moment, and when there was no earthly reason to suppose that his services were needed. Some would say that here was a remarkable interposition of Divine Providence; others would refer the case to an interference of a guardian angel, and still others would see in it only a remarkable development of the law of magnetic sympathy or presentiment. All we can say at this time is, that the statement as above given *may certainly be relied upon*, if there is any value in the most unimpeachable human testimony; and the reader may explain the case by that theory which most commends itself to his judgment, not forgetting that the fact, *however* it may be explained, is certainly a most valuable one, considered as an index of the wonderful powers of the human soul.

CURIOUS MESMERIC REVELATION.

On one Saturday afternoon, about six o'clock, in the month of June last, Mr. Augustus C. Lawrence, a well-known and respectable gentleman of New Orleans, left his place of business with \$690 in his pocket, in bank bills and gold, together with a gold watch and chain, telling his clerk that he intended to stop on the levee and make a collection, and thence proceed to the bank and deposit his money. On the next morning a lady who is an excellent clairvoyant, being at the house of a friend, and suffering under an attack of neuralgia, requested her brother-in-law, Mr. J. C. Wingard, who was present, to make a few passes over her head, to remove the pain. He did so, when the lady immediately fell into the magnetic trance and became clairvoyant. She was asked what she saw, when with a start she said, she saw two men murdering another on the levee. She was asked if she knew the man that was being murdered; she said it was so dark that she could not see plainly. A few more passes were made over her to deepen the magnetic influence, when she started, said she saw plainly, and that the man who was being murder-

ed was Mr. Lawrence! She described the scene in an excited manner; exclaimed, "Why doesn't he shoot them? Why does not somebody go to help him?" She called aloud, as if invoking aid in his behalf, and then went on to say, in broken exclamations, "Ah! they have killed him—now they are taking paper money from him—now they are taking gold—there, one of them has taken his watch. Oh! they both carry him to the river, and now they are throwing him in. Poor Lawrence, he is gone!"

Being further interrogated, the lady then described the persons of the murderers, one of whom she said was a large ugly man, with a heavy beard, and the other a small dark man. She subsequently traced them to a large steamship that was just about leaving the wharf—said that they had embarked aboard her, and were talking together, and that one of them had Mr. Lawrence's watch in his pocket.

This, let it be borne in mind, was on Sunday morning, and some thirty hours before Mr. Lawrence's friends felt any alarm concerning his absence. Mr. L., however, did not return when confidently expected, nor have we heard that he has yet appeared or been heard from, except through psychological channels of information, which constantly assert that he is not in this world; and what strongly corroborates and almost demonstrates the clairvoyant's account of the affair, is the fact that *his hat was found, amid marks of blood and other indications of violence*, on the levee, at the very spot where the clairvoyant had described the murder as taking place; and on inquiry, it was found that on the morning when this description was given, and at that very hour, there were actually two large steamships that sailed for California, on one of which the murderers might have embarked.

We gather these particulars from the New Orleans papers, and from a letter which we have been permitted to peruse, sent to a friend of ours in this city by the brother-in-law and magnetizer of the lady by whom the clairvoyant revelation was given.

W. F.

Physiology.

ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY OF THE SENSES.—No. VII.

BY A. P. DUTCHER, M.D.

THE SENSE OF SMELL.

THE office of this sense is to perceive odors, and protect us against the danger of admitting noxious substances into the mouth. It is one which seldom becomes permanently impaired or lost; but when it is deficient, the other senses supply the loss very well.

THE ORGANS OF SMELL.

The structure of this apparatus may be represented as a sort of sieve, placed in the passage of the air, as it is introduced into the lungs, which is composed chiefly of two parts: 1st, a nerve to receive the impression; and 2d, a membrane so arranged as to receive the odoriferous particles.

This nerve is called the *olfactory nerve*, (from the Latin word *olfactus*, which signifies the smell.) It proceeds from the brain, a single thread, one on each side, and runs directly to the nose. It is very peculiar in the mode in which it makes its exit from the inside of the skull. All other nerves pass out through a single opening, and without dividing, go on to their destination; but this nerve, immediately before it gets out from the cranial cavity, is separated into a number of small filaments, each of which goes through a separate opening, all being near to each other. That part of the skull is therefore named the *cribriform plate*. This plate of bone is immediately over the top of the nose, between the orbits of the eyes. Having descended through

these openings, the nerve is spread immediately over the *pituitary membrane*, which lines the inside of the nostrils.



Fig. 1.

Fig. 1 shows the fibro-cartilages of the nose. 1. One of the nasal bones. 2. Fibro-cartilage of the septum. 3. Lateral fibro-cartilage. 4. The alar fibro-cartilage. 5. Central portions of the alar-fibro cartilages, which constitute the columna. 6. Appendix of the alar fibro-cartilage. 7. Nostril.

The organs of smell being thus constructed, the particles of matter whose odor is perceived are carried by the air which is drawn through the nose, and brought into immediate contact with the pituitary membrane and the nerve by which it is freely supplied, and by which the peculiar impression is conducted to the mind.

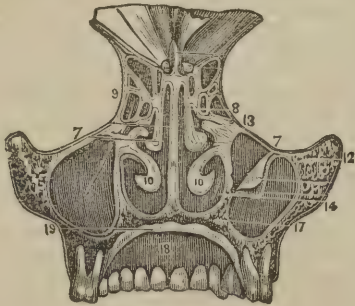


Fig. 2.

Fig. 2 is a vertical section of the middle part of the cavities of the nose. 7. Middle spongy bones. 8. Superior part of the nasal cavity. 10. Inferior spongy bones. 11. Vomer. 12. Upper jaw. 13. Middle meatus. 14. Inferior meatus. 15. Palatine process of the upper jaw. 16. Roof of the mouth, covered by mucous membrane. 19. A section of the mucous membrane.

THE CONDITIONS TO SECURE THE PERFECT ACTION OF SMELL.

To secure the perfect action of this sense, it is necessary that the apparatus should be in a healthy condition. If the nerve is impaired in sensibility, if the pituitary surface is dry, or it is in a raw, irritable state, attended with a watery discharge, induced by cold, smell is impaired or lost. This is explained by considering the manner in which the nerves are ordinarily brought under the influence of stimulus. Before any odoriferous substance can produce any effect upon the nerve of smell, it has to undergo a solution on the surface of the pituitary membrane. Substances that are not susceptible of solution cannot be smelt. Therefore, if the membrane be too dry, or an inordinate excretion of fluid be going on from its surface, the necessary penetration of the stimulus to the nerves is alike interfered with.

The sense of smell may be voluntary heightened by short and quick inspirations, which drive the air smartly against the upper regions of the nose, and thus lead to the more effectual detention of the odoriferous particles by the membrane, while the attention is given to its sensations. On the other hand, by closing the nostrils, and breathing through the mouth, all access to the organ of smell is prevented, except that gradually effected through the pharynx and posterior nares. It is through this latter channel that the odoriferous particles of food, rising from

the throat to the nose during expiration, blend the sensation of smell with that of taste so strongly and habitually, that it becomes difficult to discriminate between them.

THE IMPORTANCE OF THE SENSE OF SMELL.

By the exercise of this sense we can frequently discriminate bodies from each other. "We can, likewise, form a slight, but only a slight idea by it, regarding the distance and direction of bodies, owing to the great intensity of odors near any odorous body, than at a distance from it. Under ordinary circumstances, the information of this kind which we derive by olfaction is inconsiderable; but in the blind, and in the savage, who are accustomed to exercise all their external senses more than the civilized individual, the sphere of activity and accuracy of this sense is largely augmented.

"We find it, too, surprisingly developed in some animals; in which it is considered, by the eloquent Buffon, as an eye that sees objects not only where they are, but even where they have been; as an organ of gustation, by which the animal tastes not only what it can touch and seize, but even what is remote and cannot be attained, and he esteems it a universal organ of sensation, by which animals are soonest and most frequently impressed, by which they act and determine, and recognize whatever is in accordance with or in opposition to their nature. The hound, amongst quadrupeds, affords us a familiar example of the extreme delicacy of this sense. For hours after the passage of game, it is capable of detecting the traces; and the blood-hound can be trained to indicate the human footsteps with unerring certainty. In the case of carnivorous birds, we have signal instances of the acuteness of either the sense of smell or vision.

"Which of these ought to have the credit it is difficult to say, and of course, almost impossible to demonstrate by direct experiment. Those that have been hitherto instituted are more in favor of the latter than the former. The turkey-buzzard is a bird of this class, and it is surprising to see how soon they will collect from immense distances after an animal has died in the forest.

"Humboldt relates that in Peru, Quito, and in the province of Popayan, when they are desirous of taking the gigantic condor, they kill a cow or a horse, and in a short time the odor of the dead animal attracts those birds in great numbers, and in places where they were scarcely known to exist. It is asserted, too, that vultures went from Asia to the field of battle at Pharsalia, a distance of several hundred miles, attracted thither by the smell of the killed. Pliny, however, exceeds almost all his contemporaries in his assertions in this matter. He affirms that the vulture and the raven have the sense of smell so delicate that they can foretell the death of a man three days beforehand, and in order not to lose their prey, they arrive at the spot the night before his dissolution.

"As regards the extent of the organ of smell, man is undoubtedly better situated than most animals, and all these being in other respects equal, it may be fair to presume that those in which the olfactory membrane is most extensive, enjoy the sense of smell most exquisitely. It is curious, however, that animals which possess the sense of smell in the highest degree, are those that feed on the most fetid substances. The dog, for instance, riots in putridity; the birds of prey, to which reference has been made, have similar enjoyments. The turkey-buzzard is so fetid and loathsome that his captors have generally been glad to loose him from bondage; and it is affirmed, that if his ordinary fetor is insufficient to produce his release, he affords an irresistible argument by ejecting the putrid contents of his stomach upon his possessor! One inference may, however, be drawn from this *penchant* of animals with most exquisite olfactories for putrid substances: that the taste of the epicure for game kept until it has attained the requisite *fumet* is not so unnatural as it might at first sight appear.

THE SENSE OF SMELL IMPROVED BY EDUCATION.

"Like the other senses, the smell is capable of great improvement by education. The perfumer arrives, by habit, at an accurate discrimination of the nicest shades of odors; and the chemist and the apothecary employ it constantly to aid them in distinguishing bodies from each other; and in pointing out the changes that take place in them, under the influence of heat, light, moisture, &c. In this way it becomes a useful chemical test. The effect of education is likewise shown, by the difference between a dog, kept regularly accustomed to the chase, and one that has not been trained. For the same reason in man, the sense is more exquisite in the savage than in the civilized state. In the latter they can have recourse to a variety of means for distinguishing the properties of bodies, and hence he has less occasion for acuteness of smell than in the former; whilst, again, in the civilized state, numbers destroy the sense, in order to procure pleasure. The use of snuff is one of the most common of these destructive influences.

Of the acuteness of the sense of smell in the savage, we have an example on the authority of Humboldt: he affirms that the Peruvian Indians, in the middle of the night, can distinguish the different races by their smell,—whether European, American Indian, or negro.*

To the same cause must be ascribed the delicacy of olfaction generally observed in the blind. The boy Mitchell, who was born blind and deaf, was able to distinguish the entrance of a stranger into the room by the smell alone. A gentleman, blind from birth, from some unaccountable impression of dread or antipathy, could never endure the presence of a cat in the apartment. One day, in company, he suddenly leaped up, and got upon an elevated seat, and exclaimed that there was a cat in the room, begging them to remove it. It was in vain that the company, after careful inspection, assured him that he was under an illusion. He persisted in his assertion and state of agitation; when, on opening the door of a small closet in the room, it was found that a cat had been accidentally shut up in it.†

In concluding our remarks upon this sense, we would observe, that analogy would lead us to the supposition that the nervous apparatus of smell, if irritated by an internal cause, would be the seat of olfactory sensation. Such sensations have been known to exist in certain diseases, in which the nerves, or the anterior lobe of the brain, have been afterwards found disorganized. Hence odors are perceived without their actual presence. All such phenomena *must be regarded as subjective*.

WEARING THE BEARD.

No. I.

BY F. W. E.

"Neither shalt thou mar the corners of thy beard."—*Lev. xix. 27.*

So reads a precept in the Law of the Divine Code, as obligatory on the ancient Jews as that prohibiting the eating of pork, or "Thou shalt not kill," "Thou shalt not steal," or "Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy." And why not alike binding upon the ancient Gentiles? And why not as binding upon the Jews and Gentiles of modern times? If the law be divine, and was once fit to be observed, what changes have since taken place in man, his constitution, or in the elements of nature about him, or in any circumstances of society in which he is placed, to render it null and void now?

The ancient, and many of the modern Jews, and many of the Gentiles also, both ancient and modern, have observed this law; not all—per-

* Dr. Carpenter says he "has been assured by a competent witness that a lad in the state of somnambulism had his sense of smell so remarkably heightened, as to be able to assign (without the least hesitation) a glove placed in his hand to its right owner, in the midst of about thirty persons, the boy himself being blindfolded." † Dugliou's Physiology.

haps only a few comparatively—because it was or is divine; but for the reason that the great majority of modern European and American Jews and Gentiles now observe it not—from custom: for the same reason that our modern American females have compressed their waists, the Chinese women their feet, that the Chinese men have shaved and do shave their heads, and that the Flathead Indians make their heads flat.

The import of this precept, prohibiting the marring of the corners of the beard, if we understand it, is, "*Thou shalt not cut it off at all, but let it grow. Let it grow, all of it, as long as it will.*"

If this precept be divine, there was a reason or there were reasons for it; and that reason or those reasons still exist; which, if understood and duly considered, should and would convince us—convince all—that obedience to it is for our interest, our health, and our happiness.

Our interest, health, and happiness are so intimately connected, that whatever is conducive to one, is promotive also of the others: in other words, where there is no health, there is no happiness; and it is for our interest ever to be well—ever to be happy.

A cup of tea or of coffee, a glass of wine or of ardent spirits, a quid of tobacco or pinch of snuff, is a small thing, certainly. And to take one is a little matter indeed. So also is a drop of water small, and a particle of dust is smaller: but the ocean is composed of drops, and the continents of particles. But for taking one cup of tea, one cup of coffee—the first cup—and that delicate lady, whose nerves are now all unstrung, who every week is laid by with the sick-head-ache, might have been well and strong. So of the confirmed inebriate, the filthy snuffer and tobacco-monger—the first glass and pinch and quid began the habit, which now annually destroys millions of lives, and costs us hundreds of millions of dollars. Water, pure water, is nature's beverage for man and beast: milk is for beverage and food.

All of Nature's laws are divine, whether written legibly, by the finger of God, on any of her works; or on parchment or on paper, by the fingers of men divinely inspired: and none of them can be disregarded and violated with impunity.

That this precept for the beard is divine, is proved to every Jew and Christian who will look at it and reflect upon it for a moment, from the place it occupies in the Sacred Oracles. It is recorded by Moses among his divine laws, as enjoined by God, alike with the other prohibitory precepts that have been named. It is proved to them also, and to the Pagan and the Turk, by the finger of God, pointing to man's face. Beard grows there naturally; and, let alone, will continue to grow, till the sides and front, from the nose downward, are all handsomely covered. I say *handsomely*; for whatever is natural is beautiful, and more beautiful than any work of art. And still, we are for progress and reform. We would progress in our knowledge and practice of Nature's laws, and reform from all our errors, induced by ignorance of them.

Christ, our Lord, and his apostles, and the primitive Christians generally, as well as the Jews of their time, wore their beards long. No one questions this. Who ever saw a picture of any of them shaven? Tertullian, an eminent Christian writer and father in the Church, says: "The practice of shaving the beard is a lie against our faces, and an impious attempt to improve the works of the Creator." And yet, with us, unfortunately, wickedly, this "lie," this "attempt" at improvement, is the *fashion*. A man may shave off all his beard; or may have half or three-fourths of his face covered with whiskers, provided he shave his chin and around his mouth, and let not his whiskers grow too long—that is, one or two inches—and no particular notice will be taken, and no disparaging remarks of him made on this account. He may even turn out and cultivate a *mustache*, if he will shave his cheeks and his chin; but to obey the precept,

"not to mar the corners of his beard"—let it all grow, and grow as long as it will—is too much for the fashionables of our age and country to endure! It is too much like *teetotalism* in temperance—like signing the *pledge* to observe, and observing, the *Maine Law*. And whoever presumes to go so far, may expect, for he will encounter, opposition: first from the wife and daughters, and others wearing *skirts* at home, beginning with remonstrance and ending with entreaty or ridicule. "Oh, how you *do* look! Oh, *mercy!* Do shave—do shave!" Then from his acquaintances and friends in the world without—from both males and females, in side-way looks, grins, sneers, and cutting remarks. And if he were never before thought odd or eccentric, he will be so considered and so called now. However, he must be but a poor Christian, and not much of a man, who cannot, when convinced it is right and for the best, for his interest, health and happiness, bear all this. But, friends, all who have yet to begin obedience to this precept, and have made up your minds to obey, you may have this to comfort you, that while your beard is growing, for the first few months, is the *trying* time. This passed, and all will be well. The opposition at home will cease. It has ceased, we know, in individual instances, and dislike has been changed to like and admiration. It doubtless will in others—in most others.

And were we as a people—say all, or the majority of American men, old and young—to begin and lay aside at once all our razors, as some individuals have done—as whole towns and classes in England have recently done, and are now doing—the opposition from without, too, would soon cease.

I said "*handsomely*," that a man's face all covered with a flowing beard, or so far as nature would so cover it, is more beautiful than the bare shaven face, and that it is so because it is *natural*, for the same reason that herbs and plants and trees, covered with foliage, are more beautiful than when bereft of this covering.

"I think," says one—say millions, perhaps one hundred millions, of the billion of our race; the other nine hundred side with us—"I think not. I shave to improve my appearance, to make me look better."

"To look better!" Yes; and the drunkard drinks to make him *feel* better. But does he feel better for it? He may, perhaps, for the time; but however long, to the end, on the whole.

"To look better!" Did David's men, who were shaved, only half shaved, by the order of Hanun, look better? Not then, in their own eyes; nor in the eyes of King David, nor in the eyes of all the Jews and Gentiles of their time: for we read, that "the men were greatly ashamed: and the king said, Tarry at Jericho until your beards be grown, and then return."

The majority—a large majority of mankind, in all ages of the world, it appears from history, has worn the beard. To them it has looked and looks better than being shaved.

"But, we would please the ladies," says one, "and they are best pleased with the men, the gentlemen, who nearest resemble themselves."

This is a mistake. They love best the men who appear most manly; as we do the most womanly women, without beards. There are, to be sure, exceptions, and "circumstances alter cases." But most of the exceptions—yes, all, in this case—are from the *circumstances*: for that, certainly, is most manly, and will ever so appear, which, circumstances concurring, most conforms to nature; and it need not here be repeated that Nature causes the beard to grow.

"But, after all," says another, "with your long flowing beard, you do not look so well."

Why not? For the same reason that that beautiful lady, with her hair parted and smoothly combed back, plainly and neatly clad in the American costume, wearing good leather shoes, does not look so well as the mincing lady with curled and frizzled hair, and top-knots, clad in a low-necked, long and broad thin dress, full of

frounces and furbelows, in gossamer slippers, beside her; because *not in fashion*. To the *fashionables* she looks not so well: while to other eyes—and these are many, and in number daily increasing—she looks better.

Friendly reader, do you take the PHRENOLOGICAL and WATER-CURE JOURNALS, and the HYDROPATHIC QUARTERLY REVIEW? Have you read in them the little articles which have appeared there of late, on this subject of wearing the beard? If you do—if you have, and if you be persons of thought and reflection, and will give yourselves time to think and reflect—in those articles may be found reasons for this practice, which, elaborated, would fill volumes, not to be answered or set aside. See "The Historical Aspect of the Question," in the April number of the WATER-CURE JOURNAL. See, in the April and May numbers of the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, the noble-looking portraits of JOHN THOMAS and SOLON ROBINSON. Of the latter, the upper "corners" of the beard, it is true, are somewhat "marred;" but there is a good flow and show below. Of the former, the writer of his Phrenological Character and Biography says: "His wearing his beard is commendable, as setting a true example, evincing independence, and promotive of health and masculine vigor. Would that many more would turn Samsons!"

"Promotive of health and masculine vigor!" Mark this. Here is matter for a long chapter on the physiological aspect. See, also, the confirmatory testimony of MATTHEW KING. (HYDROPATHIC REVIEW, No. 3, for May.) "It is now two years since I left off the common practice of using the razor, and nothing that I know of could persuade me to return to it. My health has greatly improved, particularly my lungs and throat, and I have a great desire, *therefore*, to persuade my fellow-men to leave off the fashionable practice of disfiguring the countenance, and adopt the non-shaving system." So, also, will John Thomas testify. The writer of this knew him twenty years ago, when he shaved. We met in London in the winter of 1850, and then and there discussed together a little this beard question. I remember among the reasons he then offered for wearing his beard was, that it was promotive of health—that it warded off disease; and in proof of it, he told me of some travellers from Europe having visited parts of Asia that were sickly—some with, and others without beards. The beardless took the disease of the country and died, while those who shaved not, escaped and returned in health.

"And do you really think that John Thomas looks better with his long beard than he would without it?"

Certainly I do. And I remember a lady in Liverpool, who, speaking to me of him, expressed the same opinion—yes; and the amiable, educated, and highly accomplished Miss Moore, at the house where I boarded in London, after friend Thomas had called on me there, and was gone, said she liked his appearance much, and more for wearing his beard. Her brother said the same; and Mr. Ransom, too, the artist, said he would like much to paint his portrait, for he admired his beautiful flowing beard.

We conclude, therefore, that it is for our interest, for our health, and for our happiness, to let our beards grow: for our *interest*, in the time and expense of shaving saved thereby; for our *health*, the beard being a "natural respirator or barrier to intercept rain, fog, smoke, dust, or other deleterious particles from entrance to the lungs;" and for our *happiness*, in "saving of pain and annoyance from dull razors and shaky hands," preventing faceache, toothache, and rheumatic gums, jaws, &c., &c.*—and for all combined in our improved personal appearance, and in the good conscience every religious man consequently has, by so conforming to the will of Heaven, revealed by Nature and the Word of God.

* See "Reasons for not Shaving"—WATER-CURE JOURNAL for May, 1854.

Mechanics.

WINDMILLS.—Wind has been but little used as a motive-power, though it has always been recognized as one of the mightiest agencies of nature. The reason is, men have not been able to *contr.* it. The wind-wheel is found very efficient when the breeze is *just right*, but when it lulls, the wheel stops, and when it increases to a heavy gale, the machine is either prestrated in hopeless ruin, or moves with such velocity as to destroy any gearing attached to it.

To be really effective and useful, a windmill must be so constructed that a light breeze will drive it, while a gale will not injuriously increase its velocity. These ends once attained, at a moderate expense, thousands and tens of thousands of windmills for various mechanical and agricultural purposes will be erected in all parts of our country.

Daniel Halliday, a mechanic of Ellington, Conn., claims to have solved the problem of the wind-engine, and settled the question of its practical utility for ever. We find the following description of his invention in the *Scientific American*:

Figure 1 is a perspective view, and figure 2 is a face view of the wing or sail ring, and parts of the governor. The same letters refer to like parts.

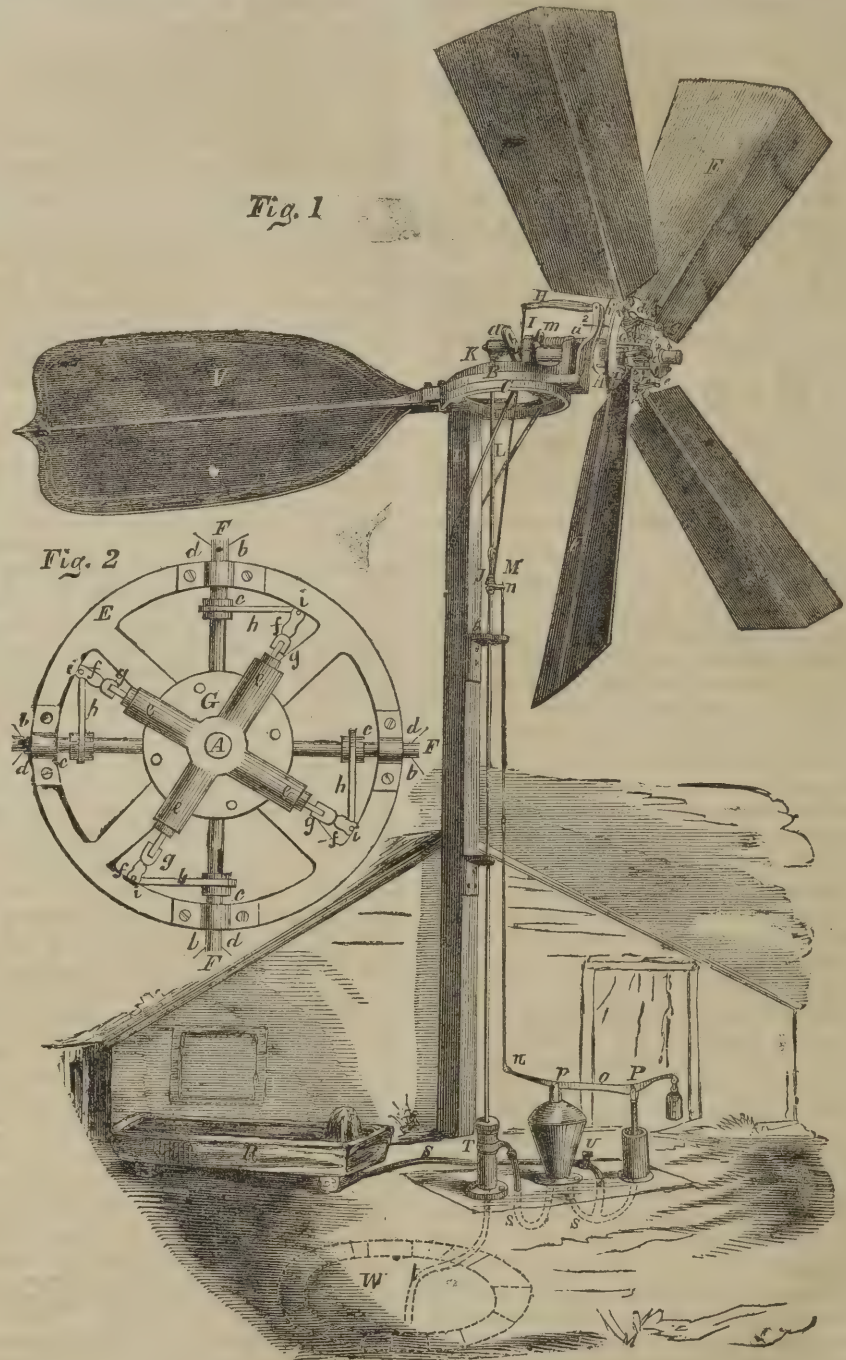
The nature of the invention consists in having the wings or sails attached to movable or rotating spindles, having levers or equivalent devices connected to them, said levers being also connected to a head with wings rotating on the same shaft. The head has a lever connected to it, which is operated by a governor that slides the head upon the shaft, and causes the levers or their equivalents to turn the wings or sails, so as to present a proper resisting surface to the wind, and thereby produce a uniform velocity of the sails, which are made to have a greater or less obliquity, according to the velocity of the wind.

A represents a horizontal shaft which works in suitable bearings, *a a*, upon a cap, B, said cap working loosely upon a circular plate attached permanently to a proper support or frame-work, D, figure 1.

The shaft, A, projects some distance beyond the edge of the cap, B, and has a wheel, E, figure 2, attached permanently to it.

F represents the wings or sails, which are secured to spindles, *b*, said spindles passing radially through the rim of the wheel, E, and into its hub, the spindles being prevented from withdrawing by collars, *c*, which bear against the inner edge of the rim and bearings, *d*, figure 3, which are secured by screws over the spindles, the spindles being loose in the wheel, E, and allowed to turn upon their axes. Four wings or sails are represented, but any proper number may be used. G is a hub fitted loosely upon the shaft, A, and having projections, *e*, at its front end, to which projections small levers, *f*, are attached by pivots, *g*, the outer ends of the small levers, *f*, being secured to the ends of levers, *h*, by pivots, *i*. The levers, *h*, are secured permanently to the spindles, *b*, as shown in figure 2. The inner end of G has a groove, *j*, turned on it, in which groove a forked lever, H, fits, figure 1. The lever, H, is bent, and has its fulcrum at *k*, and to the outer end of it a wire or rod, I, is attached, said wire or rod passing down in a groove, *l*, in a vertical rod, J, the upper end of which is connected to a crank, K, on the inner end of the shaft A, by a connecting rod, L. The lower end of the wire or rod, I, is attached to a sliding head or boss, M, on the rod, J. *m* is a spring, one end of which is connected to a vertical portion of the bent lever, H, and the opposite end to a projection on the inner bearing, *a*, of the shaft, A. The sliding head or boss, M, on the rod, J, has a recess, *n*, in it, in which a fork at one end of a lever, O, fits, said lever having its fulcrum at *p*. The opposite end of the lever, O, is attached by a pivot to a piston rod, P, the piston of which works within a cylinder. R is a reservoir containing water, and S is a pipe which projects over the top of said reservoir: the opposite end of the pipe communicates with the outside cylinder, reservoir, K, and a pump, T, at their bottoms, as in dotted lines, figure 1. The rod, J, it will be seen, is the piston rod of the pump, T; U is a cock in the pipe, S; V is a horizontal wing attached to the cap, B, for the purpose of keeping the wings or sails, F, facing the wind. In case the shaft, A, revolves too rapidly, the cock, U, is somewhat turned so as to check the free passage of water through the pipe, S, and the water will then be forced against the under side of the piston of the outside cylinder, and will raise it, and the head or boss, M, will consequently be moved down upon the rod, J, and the wire or rod, I, will draw downward the horizontal arm of the lever, H, while the vertical arm will force outward the head, G, on the shaft, A, arrow 2, and the levers, *f h*, will turn the spindles, *b*, and the wings or sails, F, move obliquely to the wind, and the motion of the mill will be decreased in a corresponding degree. When it is desired to increase the motion of the mill, the cock, U, is opened, and the water having a free passage through the pipe, S, the head or boss, M, is raised upon the rod, J, and the head, G, on the shaft, A, brought back to its original position by the spring, *m*, the wings or sails presenting a greater surface to the wind. The spring, W, causes the lever, O, to resume its original position, or depresses the piston in the outside cylinder, when the water has a free passage through the pipe, S.

In figure 1 the pump is represented as drawing water through the suction pipe, *4*, from a well, W, and forcing it through the air chamber into the reservoir. A crank being on the shaft, A, on the horizontal revolving head, and the rod, I, connected to this crank, a reciprocating motion is given to the piston of the pump, thus drawing and forcing



HALLIDAY'S WIND-ENGINE.

out the water by a single stroke alternately. With one valve opening inwards, and one outwards in the bed plate of the pump cylinder, it can work as a single-acting force pump, driving the water through the air chamber into the reservoir, without any other connections or apparatus. This windmill is chiefly intended for farmers where a moderate power is required, and can be applied to various kinds of work, as well as pumping water. The claim is for "attaching the spindles, *b*, of the wings, F, to the sliding head, G, by the levers, *h f*, and operating said head by the lever, H, and a governor of any proper construction, for the purpose of giving the desired obliquity to the wings or sails, thereby insuring an equal motion and power during the variable velocity of the wind." One of these machines was on exhibition at the New York State Fair, in this city.

This machine is constructed in the most durable manner, nearly all of cast and wrought iron. The speed of the wind-wheel is never increased by a powerful storm of wind, for it is as fully under the control of the regulator as the water-wheel or steam engine. The boxes in which the

main shaft and crank pin turn, are lined with Babbitt metal, and kept oiled by oil cups, tubes and lamp wick drawing the oil on as needed. If this mill is well put up by competent workmen, it requires no care or attention for weeks together. Oiling twice a month is sufficient, if the right kind of oil is used.

Halliday's Wind-Engine is manufactured by Halliday, McCray & Co., Ellington, Conn. They now make three sizes:

- | | |
|---|-------|
| No. 1, suitable for farm-yards, price at shop, | \$75. |
| No. 2, suitable for 2½ inch pumps, | 125. |
| No. 3, Railroad size, 4 in. double-acting force-pump, | 200. |

They will be happy to furnish circulars containing further information to those who may feel interested in the matter.

A correspondent of the *New England Farmer* offers the

following considerations in relation to wind as a motive-power:

1st. You have a good working power for one-half the days, and nights also, during the year, and at times a mill will run night and day for two weeks in succession.

2d. This mighty agent, of almost unbounded power, costs nothing—the Creator makes it a free gift to all. Many millions of horse-power go sweeping through the heavens, over every one's farm and work-shop, which the skill of man can now control, using it to pump water for beautifying grounds with ponds and fountains, supplying houses, watering stock, irrigating land; and if applied to machinery, the extensive farmer will use it to thresh grain, saw wood, cut hay, &c. In using it to supply water, large reservoirs can be built to draw from, in case the mill should be still for a few days. It is very appropriate for irrigating land; making flowers, fruits and grains to grow, where the mullen and sorrel now scarcely find nourishment; and where now the dismal croak of the frog is heard, the clear music of the scythe and whetstone to ring upon the morning air.

New York,

NOVEMBER, 1854.

THIS IS TRUTH, though opposed to the PHILOSOPHY OF AGES.—GAIL.
Truly, I see, he that will but stand to the TRUTH, it will carry him out.—GEORGE FOX.

THE OLD YEAR, 1854, is near its close; so is the TWENTIETH volume of this JOURNAL. A new volume will commence with the new year, and we are already preparing to give a new and increased interest and value to its pages. Our prospects, our friends and patrons will be glad to know, are exceedingly cheering. Already our zealous agents, friends, and co-workers are in the field, and clubs are forming for the next volume. We expect a greatly-increased circulation, and shall be prepared, as far as possible, to meet the demand with an immense edition.

The terms will remain at the same liberal rates as now. Single copies, one year, \$1 00; five copies, \$4 00; ten copies, \$7 00; twenty copies, \$10 00, and any additional number of copies at the same rate, which is *very near the cost* of the beautiful white paper on which the JOURNAL is printed. The greater part of our present patrons will renew their subscriptions. We can count upon them with confidence. They know and can appreciate the value of the JOURNAL. They know that it is worth to them many times its cost; that besides teaching them the sublime principles of TRUE MENTAL SCIENCE, the laws of their own being, physical, intellectual, and moral, and furnishing them and their families with a vast amount of interesting and valuable miscellaneous reading, the grand economies and means of profit which it points out from time to time, make each number worth more than the volume costs. And they will not only renew their subscriptions, but they will induce their friends also to send in their names. Will not each of our present subscribers send us at least *one* additional name? Some will send ten, some twenty, some fifty, some a hundred, or more; in many cases introducing the JOURNAL into neighborhoods where it has not been seen. Such laborers in the great field of progress are sowing the seeds of truth in soil which will not fail to yield an abundant harvest.

Give us readers, and leave the rest to us and the great truths we advocate. We fear not the result. Shall we not have a HUNDRED THOUSAND subscribers for the new volume?

SPECIMEN COPIES of the JOURNAL are always sent, gratis, to any address, when desired.

SANITY AND INSANITY.

THE recent case before a Commissioner of Lunacy at London, of Jonathan Childe, late a Captain in the 12th Lancers, and alleged to have been insane because he imagined that the Queen of England was in love with him, has called forth the following article in the London Times:

Nothing can be more slightly defined than the line of demarcation between sanity and insanity. Physicians and lawyers have vexed themselves with attempts at definition in a case where definition is impossible. There has never yet been given to the world any thing in the shape of a formula upon this subject which may not be torn to shreds in five minutes by any ordinary logician. Make the definition too narrow, it becomes meaningless; make it too wide, the whole human race are involved in the drag-net. In strictness, we are all mad as often as we give way to passion, to prejudice, to vice, to vanity; but if all the passionate, prejudiced, vicious, and vain people in this world are to be locked up as lunatics, who is to keep the key of the asylum? As was very fairly observed, however, by a learned Baron of the Exchequer, when he was pressed with this argument, If we are all mad, being all madmen, we must do the best we can under such untoward circumstances. There must be a kind of rough understanding as to the forms of lunacy which can't be tolerated. We will not interfere with the spendthrift who is flinging his patrimony away upon swindlers, harlots, and blacklegs, until he has denuded himself of his possessions and incurred debt. We have nothing to say to his brother madman, the miser, who pinches his belly to swell the balance at his banker's,—being seventy-three years of age, and without family,—but, if he refuse to pay taxes, society will not accept his monomania as pleadable in bar. So the Glasgow sabbatarian may pull down his blinds of a Sunday afternoon, and drink himself dead-drunk with whiskey toddy; society praises the saint, and winks at the back-sliding. Let a young medical student excite himself beyond the point which his weak head can bear at Evans's or at the Cider Cellars, and sally forth in quest of door-knockers,—as soon as he has carried his purpose partially into effect, X 99 will know the reason why. Again, to take another, and perhaps the most common form of madness which exists in this strange whirligig of a world, what would become of it if a minority sane *pro hac vice* were to rush upon all the stupid, vulgar fellows, who imagine that every pretty or distinguished woman they meet has fallen a sacrifice to their accomplishments and their charms? Is it not the history of every drawing-room, of every social meeting in which the two sexes are brought together? Self-deception upon this important particular is so general as to be almost the badge of masculine humanity. Many a lady has been the victim of this kind of persecution who saw clearly enough that Bottom, the weaver, wore the ass's head, and who has shared Titania's annoyances without her blindness. The law can scarcely be brought to bear upon this form of insanity, unless, indeed, it declare itself by some overt act, as when poor Miss Burdett Coutts was so sedulously courted by her Irish suitor. Another case of the same kind was decided yesterday, in which the lady whose name has been taken in vain stands the highest in the land. Captain Childe, late of the 12th Lancers, has, in his crazy brain, been concocting a romance, in which the two prime actors are his own worshipful self and the Queen of these kingdoms, and has proceeded by overt acts, such as the transmission of violent letters, and so forth, to work out his romance in action. The very natural, but not very agreeable consequence to himself has been, that he has spent some years of his life in a lunatic asylum, and is at this present in the hands of a Lunacy Commission. The question is, whether

his mind has yet so far recovered its tone that he may be set at liberty without danger to himself or others from his strange delusion.

As many of our readers as may remember London society in the interval between the accession of the present Queen to the throne and her marriage with the Prince Consort, must remember that the pet monomania of the day among aspiring dandies was, that their sovereign had fallen in love with them. Not only was the delusion common among the younger dandies, but even those who had passed their meridian, dyed their whiskered glories afresh, reset their ancillary teeth, and used every shift to conceal the ravages of time. The delusion, we believe, descended somewhat far down into the ranks of society. Soaring young attorneys and merchants' clerks took it into their wise heads, that even if they could not carry the measure through with a wet finger, at least they might succeed in inspiring their sovereign with an unhappy passion. This result was to be brought about by the simple process of affording the Queen—then glowing with the honors of her young sceptre—an opportunity of obtaining a single glance at their manly forms and expressive features as she cantered by them in the park, or glanced down from her box at the Opera upon the pit, which contained a collection of such priceless gems. Captain Childe, whose case has been under consideration for the last week, simply pushed this self-delusion farther than others, and to a point which clearly proved that he had become of unsound mind. The unfortunate gentleman—for most unfortunate he indeed is—was well born and well bred, educated at one of our public schools, transferred in due course to a crack regiment, and was possessed, to all appearance, of more than an ordinary share of intelligence and ability. He is described, moreover, as having been a man of singularly graceful appearance and attractive manners. In this case, at least, there was no self-deception upon this point. But all these advantages became distorted to his ruin. He was a vain man, to begin with; he became vainer, and yet vainer, every day he lived, and at last absolutely mad with vanity. What more natural than that the lady most highly placed in these realms should seek to unite her lot with that of the handsomest, most elegant, and most attractive man they contained? The lady was the young Queen Victoria—the man was Captain Childe. Under the influence of this delusion he became a nightly attendant at the Opera, occupied a central stall, and kept the glass directed at the Queen all the time of the performance. His brain grew crazier and crazier night after night, just as was the case with the Knight of La Mancha, after a protracted course of chivalric romance. When the mind is in this state, every thing serves as food to the leading idea. Captain Childe imagined that the careless glance which fell anywhere, as it might happen, was especially directed to him, and, in short, that his Sovereign reciprocated the passion of her handsome subject. Day by day he became more confirmed in the monomania; informed his brother of it as a substantive fact; wrote letters to the object of his insane delusion; and, in short, comported himself precisely as a madman would under such circumstances. To show how strong a hold the insane idea had got upon his mind, it may be mentioned that not even the marriage of the Queen with Prince Albert was sufficient to dispel it. This he thought a mere blind held out to the world—a mere sham marriage to silence the importunity of her subjects, but that the time would arrive when his royal mistress would be enabled to act in a manner more consonant with her own feelings. While all this madness was in progress, his own family, the military authorities and the Home Office appear to have treated him with the greatest consideration. More than once he was tried, and tried again, to see if his delusion had passed off, but in vain. Both in Dublin, where his regiment was quartered, and in London, it was necessary to

call in medical assistance, and to place him under suitable restraint.

It is needless to trouble our readers with the full particulars of what occurred during the long investigation held in Clement's inn. Suffice it to say that Doctors Southey, Hume, Conolly, and Sutherland gave it as their opinion that the unfortunate gentleman still labored under his delusion, and that he could not be discharged from custody without danger of his causing future annoyance, and imperilling his own safety. In this opinion the jury fully concurred, after a most patient examination of the case, and after confrontation with Captain Childe. That the decision was a wise one, no one can doubt. Had he been released from custody, yet under the influence of his well-established delusion, the probable consequence would have been some personal assault upon the Queen in a public place. Not the least singular feature in the case is, that in order to make out his insanity, the counsel opposed to his liberation relied in good measure on a long series of letters written in cipher by the lunatic, in which the Queen is designated as "Seret," Prince Albert as "Lorenzo the Magnificent," and the Duchess of Kent as "Damo," or "Doma." Mr. Leman, of the State Paper Office, obtained the key, and his interpretation was confirmed by Mr. Babbage, Professor Wheatstone, and Mr. Lewin. It would, however, be somewhat unsafe to hang men on cipher evidence, although in the present case he acted well enough.

Obviously, the true definition of lunacy or madness is, A departure from natural action. It is partial when only one or two faculties take on this abnormal form, but becomes more general, the greater the number of faculties affected; and greater or less in proportion as this departure from right action is more or less aggravated. And since one or more faculties in almost every active, impulsive brain is more or less distorted, or perverted, or excessive, the writer is correct in saying that almost all are partially mad. What is thirst for military glory but abnormal action and consequent derangement? And was not the mulberry speculation another? and Millerism a third? The religious organs as often depart from healthy action as any other, and it even passes for extreme piety.

But perhaps Amativeness is as liable to this perverted and violent action as any other. In this case it was obviously on fire—set on fire at first, doubtless, by self-abuse, or excessive indulgence, or possibly disappointed love, or some other violent exercise of the amatory instinct—and kept burning itself out. If he had not exercised this organ towards the Queen, he would have turned it upon some other female. Approbateness doubtless partook of the hallucination—hence his choice of so distinguished a paramour. And possibly some others, yet these seem to be the principal.

How many of us are deranged in one or more of our faculties! A few plegmatics may not be, but do not many conspicuous men, great speakers, prominent reformers, and others, become half crazy on their respective hobbies? A speaker can hardly hold a popular audience—a scientific one he might—without using violent and exaggerated expression and feeling, and carrying his subject to extremes; and what is this but monomania? And how often do great and good men disgrace a long life of sterling intellect and pure morality by some overt act or doctrine which shocks the mass and crimson the cheek of friends, yet perhaps carries off a few of their greatest admirers into the same land of hallucination!

To one point stated in the preceding article we would invite discriminating attention. Our writer proposes to regard the vices of men as only derangements. This is a grave question. Are our various lusts and sinful passions only lunacies? This would put another phase on the sinfulness of sin, and excuse many now unsparingly condemned. The law does not punish even murders committed by lunatics; and if we are to regard penuriousness, licentiousness, intemperance, ill-nature, cruelty, &c., in the light of lunacy, we must fundamentally remodel our moral code and enrolment of sinners.

Miscellany.

MESMERISM IN THE CHURCH.

ONE REV. Mr. H. Mattison, now in his dotage, instead of devoting himself exclusively to his "calling," steps aside and lectures his more intelligent and worthy colleagues for certain practices, enumerated below. This same withered, dyspeptic, nervous, ill-natured, ill-tempered, and unfortunate old gentleman, once wrote a very comical book—considering how little genuine mirth he possesses—to "show up" the Spirit-Rappers, which only served to bring pity and ridicule on its unoriginal and dilapidated author. For this and other eccentricities, growing out of a badly-warped brain and a poorer body, we bespeak the commiseration of the remnant of his rapidly declining parishioners. His race—poor old man—will soon be ended. Enlightened he will not be, and we have no time to quarrel with him.

From the Christian Advocate and Journal.

MESMERISM FAST BECOMING A "SCIENCE."

MR. EDITOR:—In 1846, I think, a member of the Troy Conference was tried and suspended for practising mesmerism as a curative agent, and for pretending to tell the people of Amsterdam, N. Y., by clairvoyance, what was going on at that time in San Francisco. The defendant appealed, and his appeal was heard, as you well recollect, at the General Conference in Pittsburg, in 1848. In 1852, the case was brought before the General Conference in Boston, and the clairvoyant and mesmerizing preacher was left—where he doubtless should have been—out of the ministry.

But it seems his "science" is true, after all; and has other and abler advocates than Mr. Sprague. In a tract on "Spirit-rappings," &c., by Rev. James Porter, A.M. (who helped to depose the aforesaid clairvoyant minister,) he says: "Mesmeric subjects have their congenial operators, who often have such influence over them, that they can throw them into the mesmeric state at will, however distant, and impress them with such facts or falsehoods as they please. . . . If one can throw another into the magnetic sleep sixty miles distant, we see no reason why he may not impress him with the news of the day." See page 49.

Here it will be seen that brother Porter not only endorses mesmerism in general, but declares that a mesmerizer can mesmerize his subjects at any distance, and impress them with such facts or falsehoods as they please. Of course, then, some mesmerizer in San Francisco might have impressed Mr. Sprague with "the news of the day," the latter living at Amsterdam, N. Y.

Again: The last number of the *National Magazine* contains an article on "Magic in India," (which seems to be editorial,) in which we have an account of three very remarkable cures, performed by mesmerism: one is inflammatory rheumatism; another the bite of a cobra, a most poisonous serpent; and the third emaciation. The manner in which these cases are cited amounts to an endorsement of their truth, and of the claims of mesmerism. In the same number, page 279, we have a quotation in support of the new "science" of Spirit-rapping, very adroitly brought in under the heading, "*Rev. Dr. Cumming.*"

Now, I am not going to controvert the views of brother Porter, or of the *National*, but simply to inquire if it is not due to Mr. Sprague to restore him to the ministry? Do not brother Porter and brother Stevens advocate all that he asserted? If one man can impress another with the news of the day at any distance, is it certain that Mr. S. did not receive the news daily from San Francisco, as he asserted? And if the mesmerizers of India can cure inflammatory rheumatism and the bite of the cobra by their passes, is it certain that Mr. Sprague was an impostor in pretending to cure diseases in Amsterdam, N. Y., by the same means?

One of two things, it seems to me, should be done; either restore Mr. Sprague, or arrest brother Porter and Dr. Stevens! Why should one be expelled and the others go clear?

But, seriously: Is it not a pity that such men should be so deceived? and above all, that one of the organs of the Methodist Episcopal Church should be devoted to the advocacy of these most transparent of all delusions, Mesmerism and "Spirit-rappings"? Whatever may be the private views of the editor, is it not to be hoped, for the credit of

Methodism and the good of the Church, that brother Stevens will cease to advocate these exploded humbugs in the columns of the *National*? H. MATTISON.

We are not personally acquainted with Rev. Messrs. SPRAGUE or PORTER; but, judging from the editorials in the *National Magazine* by ABEL STEVENS, we must regard him a superior specimen of a man in every point of view. It is admitted that he makes one of the best literary and religious Magazines in this country. And though he prefers and promulgates the pioneer religion of the Methodists, he keeps himself informed and his readers posted up on all important interests connected with their moral and intellectual welfare.

LECTURING AND LECTURERS.

IMPARTING new ideas and general information through public lectures, has now become almost as common as preaching. Indeed, there is scarcely a village in all New England but what is provided with its lyceum, where full courses of lectures are given annually. Has a traveller explored the Arctic regions or the source of the Nile? Straightway he is invited to tell, in a lecture, what he saw and heard. Has he penetrated rocks and mountains? The inquisitive intellect asks, What did he find? Has he excavated the earth, and disentombed cities? Has he discovered the relics of a former world? Has he communed with the starry heavens, measured the planets, or mapped them out with the accuracy of the square and compass? Has he studied MAN, the noblest work of God? The human intellect is actively at work discovering the hidden treasures of nature, dissecting the universe. And who shall say that the *ultimate* of human knowledge has been attained? Let each contribute to the public good,—to the "education of the people,"—by imparting to others the truths he has acquired. Lectures should be given in our pulpits and school-rooms, as well as in our lyceums: for in no other way can instruction or entertainment be more easily imparted or acquired. Then call out the lecturer, and through him add a "story and a half" to your own intellect, and a complete library to your stock of knowledge.

The *Tribune* has the following:

THE LECTURE SEASON.—Our advice by letter and otherwise justify the inference that the lecture-season of 1854-5 will be more brilliant than any of its predecessors—that there will be more popular lectures delivered, and to larger audiences, than during any preceding autumn and winter. Nearly every city in the free States, with many of the Southern, will have its regular course, or courses; some of them as many as three; while at least half the considerable villages throughout the North and West will have at least one course. The most acceptable lecturers are overrun with invitations, and are proffered compensation at much higher rates than were current a few years ago. The largely increased attendance last winter over that of any former season justified this advance; and, even at the highest rate, two or three of those most in request will be unable to answer all the demands upon their time.

We proceed to give, as last year, the names and post-office address of those hitherto widely invited as lecturers, for the convenience of those who are now making out their lists and addressing invitations. Some of these we understand have resolved to lecture very sparingly this season—indeed, some of them did so last winter—the Rev. H. W. Beecher, for example. But we include these with others in the following list:

- Ralph Waldo Emerson, Concord, Mass.
- The Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, Brooklyn, L. I.
- The Rev. Edwin H. Chapin, New York city.
- The Rev. Henry Giles, Bucksport, Maine.
- John G. Saxe, Burlington, Vt.
- Bayard Taylor, New York city.
- Edwin P. Whipple, Boston, Mass.
- Park Benjamin, Guilford, Conn.
- Wendell Phillips, Boston, Mass.
- George W. Curtis, New York city.
- The Rev. T. Starr King, Boston, Mass.
- Horace Mann, Yellow Springs, Ohio.
- William Elder, Philadelphia, Pa.
- Parke Godwin, New York city.
- William Thompson, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
- The Rev. John Pierpont, Medford, Mass.
- Amos Dean, Albany, N. Y.
- The Rev. Thomas W. Higginson, Worcester, Mass.
- Elizabeth Oakes Smith, Brooklyn, L. I.
- Lucy Stone, North Brookfield, Mass.
- The Rt. Rev. Alonzo Potter, Philadelphia, Pa.
- Antoinette L. Brown, South Butler, N. Y.
- Josiah Quincy, Jr., Boston, Mass.
- The Rev. Joseph P. Thompson, New York city.
- William H. C. Hosmer, Avon, N. Y.

Henry D. Thoreau, Concord, Mass.
The Rev. John Todd, Pittsfield, Mass.
Henry Wilson, Natick, Mass.
Dr. J. V. C. Smith, Boston, Mass.
William Stark, Manchester, N. H.
The Rev. Thomas K. Beecher, Elmira, N. Y.

From the above list we have omitted the names of clergymen, editors, and others who sometimes lecture, but who do not regard themselves as lecturers; also, those of Professors Silliman, O. M. Mitchell, &c., who occasionally consent to lecture, but only on the sciences to which their lives have been devoted; as likewise those of Messrs. Fowlers (New York), E. L. Youmans (Saratoga Springs), Wieting (Syracuse), and others, who likewise lecture on their chosen themes, but who do not refuse to take part in the popular courses of Literary Associations, if invited.

We add to the above, the names of a number of lecturers who have done good service in this field of intellectual labor.

Horace Greeley, New York city.
George S. Hillard, Boston.
Prof. Louis Agassiz, Cambridge, Mass.
The Rev. Samuel H. Cox, Owego, N. Y.
Max Greene, New York city.
Wm. C. Rogers, Albany, N. Y.

We hope the time will soon come when all subjects of general interest may be given to the public orally.

ADVANTAGES OF PRACTICAL PHRENOLOGY.—Not the least advantage afforded by the study of Phrenology, is the light it throws upon the character of the "dramatis personae" of history, ancient or modern. By the aid of this psychometer, their most secret motives are laid bare. A window is placed in the breast of every actor on the world's stage, and character receives its just dues. Hypocrisy is unmasked, and virtue and merit are appreciated, though temporarily obscured by misrepresentation and the most unfavorable circumstances. We can even comprehend the anomalous character of the man who is a sincere religious enthusiast one day, and an unscrupulous sharper the next. By the aid of Phrenology we see men as they are. Having the standard of Adamic perfection always in view, we see just how far in the scale not only the entire race, but each particular individual, has fallen below it. On the dark and stormy sea of life, the advent of Phrenology is to mental and moral science like the addition of a "Drummond" light to a pound of tallow candles in the light-house; as a beacon, not to allure us upon the shoals of infidelity, but to guide us safely to the harbor of Christianity. And when this truth is more generally recognized and appreciated in the pulpit, then will many religious teachers cease to wonder why they have comparatively so little influence upon the minds of their audience.

The key to the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher's tremendous power is, that he is a thorough practical phrenologist. By the aid of Phrenology, he has acquired a most consummate knowledge of human nature in all its aspects. His sermons evince a thorough knowledge of the anatomy of both mind and body; the laws which govern the relations between them, and the influence one has upon the other; so that in addressing any particular class of men, he knows just what springs to touch. He is compelled, therefore, to waste no words in impotently beating the air, but every sentence is a home-thrust, and "tells" with electrical effect.

ONE OF THE MILLION.

NOT A "PROMISING" FAMILY.—On Monday a boy 12 years of age, named Moor, was sent to the county jail for stealing. In jail he met a brother in confinement for crime; also, a brother-in-law, waiting for the Grand Jury to investigate a charge of perjury, in the matter of the liquor prosecutions here. A sister of Moor's (the wife of the one in jail for perjury) is in the county poor-house on the charge of being a prostitute and vagrant. Another one of the family was arrested on Wednesday for malicious mischief. This is a matter to be pondered over. The family have been born and brought up in our midst; the father is a laboring man, somewhat given to indulgence in spirituous liquors, but, so far as we know, not otherwise viciously inclined. It has struck us that some means ought to have been found years ago to have prevented the total wreck of a whole family in this way. The honest and industrious portion of society will yet have to support that whole family, when, if a right direction had been given them years ago, they would have been not only able to support themselves, but perhaps contributed something for the public good.—*Saratoga Wild.*

Besides inheriting a tendency to vice, this family have actually increased and perpetuated that vice. And until the cause is removed,—intemperance,—they will "increase and multiply" crime, as they do the lowest order of their own species.

THE GRAVEL WALL.—A correspondent writes from Ada, Kent county, Mich., as follows: "After having seen a full description of, and of the manner of building the 'gravel wall,' in the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, my father, last season, (a year ago,) put up a house on that plan from the cellar. The house is in the form of the letter T, each part being in size 27 by 44 feet. From the cellar wall up, the height is 16 feet, besides three gable ends and five peaks—it being built in the Gothic order. The amount of labor expended was 137 days. The walls of the first story were sixteen inches thick, and those above were twelve inches. Common hands may do all the work with the exception of setting the guides, for which it requires a mechanic, or some careful, ingenious hand. The same hand may attend to setting the window and door-frames, and bond timbers. The cellar walls were of the same size as the upper walls, except about twenty feet off the back end for woodshed, seven and a half feet high, and cost \$206. The cost of the walls from the cellar, sixteen feet, at the prices we then paid, was \$175. Our material consisted of every size, from cobble-stones of six inches in diameter to the finest gravel, besides using a great amount of large stones, which made a great saving of mortar. The house is built on a gravelly rise, so that the earth dug out of the cellar furnished us with all the proper material, except the larger stones, which were drawn from the fields. The walls are pronounced by all to be superior to brick, and equal to any other stone walls. They are very hard, and continue to harden every day. Frost has not affected them in the least, nor has there been the least sign of crumbling or breaking. To the editors of the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL we owe ten thousand thanks for giving such invaluable information. May they live a long and happy life to enjoy the benefit of their works! E. L. R."

"KICKING AGAINST THE PRICKS."—That man who opposes TRUTH.—A student in Oberlin College writes us as follows:

One of the Professors of the College here, delivered a lecture yesterday on the Moral Tendency of Phrenology. He did every thing but encourage the reading of your works among the students. But Phrenology is too well rooted in Oberlin to be upset by a lecture against it.

Yours, sincerely,

Thus, the Professor will find it an "up-hill" business, when he opposes Phrenology; for we assure him that his opposition is founded either in ignorance or prejudice, which his intelligent pupils will very soon discover, to his own mortification.

EARLY CRIME.—The report of the Warden of the New Hampshire State Prison shows one melancholy and startling fact, and that is, that one-half of the number of convicts now in the prison have not reached the twenty-fifth year of their age, and that nearly one-third of the whole number are less than twenty years of age. During the past year, a boy only nine years of age has been confined within the prison.

Will not the worthy Warden philosophize a little on the point, and give the cause of this state of things? Are these juvenile criminals the offspring of pious Pilgrims? Were their parents intelligent and temperate? or were they ignorant and intemperate? Native or foreign? We should like to have these questions answered,—perhaps a remedy may be found. If our education, religion, or social habits are at fault, let us correct them. Give us the statistics. We want to know from whence criminals originate? What effect will the Maine Law have on crime? Are the children of drunken parents more liable than others to become thieves, robbers, and murderers?

EASY WAY TO COMPUTE INTEREST.—In a Baltimore paper, a correspondent gives the following plan for computing interest at six per cent. for any number of days:

Divide the number of days by six, and multiply the dollars by the dividend, and the result is the interest in decimals; cut off the right-hand figure, and you have it in dollars and cents.

Thus: What is the interest of \$100 for twenty-one days? 21 divided by 6, is 3; 100 multiplied by 3, is 300; or 35 cents. Again: What is the interest on \$378 for ninety-three days? 93 divided by 6, is 15½; 378 multiplied by 15½, is 5859, or \$5.85 and 9-10.

UNCLE SAM'S FARMING OPERATIONS.—The last census shows that Uncle Sam is a thrifty farmer. The values of the crops of the United States for 1850 were as follows: Wheat, \$143,000,000; Indian Corn, \$391,200,000; Hay, \$190,275,000; Oats, \$70,840,000; Potatoes, \$78,125,000; Cotton, \$129,000,000; the whole crop being \$1,752,583,042. Count the fruit crop, and another million might be added.

A PUBLIC BENEFACCTOR.—We quote the following advertisement from the *Gazette*, published in Williamsburg, Virginia. It speaks for itself. Comment is unnecessary:

OFFERINGS TO THE PEOPLE OF YORK COUNTY.—If any thirty or more of my countrymen will consent to receive and pay the postage on the WATER-CURE JOURNAL, the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, or the *American Farmer*, and will furnish me with a written list of their names, I will pay the subscription money, and have those monthly publications sent to any designated post-office, directed to them.

Yorktown, Va.

ROBERT ANDERSON.

As the postage on either of our Journals is only six cents a year, the generous gift may be appreciated.

The same benevolent man publishes the following in the same paper. Here is an example worthy of being followed by other men who have it in their power to do good in the world they live in. Blessings on all real benefactors!

BIRTHDAY OFFERINGS.—To a competent male tutor of approved habits who will establish a boys' school at Yorktown, Va., in January next, I offer to contribute on my part at the rate of one hundred dollars per annum to teach five of the youths, of my own selection from orphans or others, whose parents may be unable to pay. To a female instructor of girls, of similar qualifications, I offer a like consideration. If sectarian influences be dispensed with, and strict moral discipline as to the pupils be enforced without as well as within the schools, I offer to double the terms. If the citizens of Yorktown and county will contribute to build an Academy in this place, I offer a lot of land for the purpose, and I will advance one-tenth part of the money necessary to put up the building. If the people of the county will raise a money fund of five or ten thousand dollars to commence and sustain a manual-labor agricultural school-farm near this village, I will subscribe one-tenth of the amount necessary therefor, and furnish, on reasonable terms, a few hundred acres of suitable land to operate upon. If half a dozen or more moral, industrious young men will associate to work and improve the property, I will furnish them for a time with fifty or a hundred acres of land near Yorktown and river, with timber for its uses, free of rent; and on satisfactory security for the investment, I will advance money to purchase teams and implements to stock and work it. If any are willing to accept these offerings, they are asked to do so early, for on this day I am half a gross of years in age, and I may be soon off the stage of action.

Yorktown, Va.

ROBERT ANDERSON.

It is proper to state that Mr. ANDERSON is upwards of seventy years of age, and is willing and anxious to thus benefit his fellow-men while he lives.

TOWNS AND CITIES OF IOWA.—The following table shows the population of the principal towns and cities of Iowa, taken some time ago:

Burlington,	7,306	Iowa City,	2,570
Dubuque,	6,331	Fort Madison,	3,610
Davenport,	5,202	Oskaloosa,	1,469
Keokuk,	4,789	Cedar Rapids,	1,120
Muscatine,	3,694	Fairfield,	1,018

Population of the State not far from 300,000, and rapidly increasing. She has upwards of thirty million acres of land, and not more than one million now under cultivation. Great water-power, abundance of coal, good climate, a rich soil. Bounded on the west by the Missouri river; on the east, by the Mississippi. Great State. Go to Iowa and settle!

A MAP OF ALL THE FRUITS OF AMERICA.—A rare, unique collection of all the fruits cultivated in the United States, except the peach, is on exhibition at the Patent Office, Washington, made of composition, and colored so as to appear natural. There are four hundred varieties of the apple, and about five hundred of the pear, &c., with a description attached to each of the soil, locality, and other information useful to the practical gardener and fruit-grower.

AN ORTHODOX DOG.—Attending meeting last Sabbath for the first time at Dr. Chandler's church in this town, I was amused to see a large one-eared dog stalk up the aisle near the commencement of the services, and quietly stretch himself out upon the pulpit platform. After taking a survey of the congregation, as if, probably, to see who were absent, he dropped his head and fell into a sound sleep, perhaps thinking that was city style. I afterwards learned that this dog was strictly sectarian in his views; having after mature deliberation settled down upon the mode of worship as adopted by the Congregationalist order, and chosen the meadow church as his regular place of meeting.

His master is of the Baptist denomination, and attends church in this village. But the dog pins his faith on no one's sleeve. He accompanies his master on the Sabbath to the road that leads to his own chosen place of worship, and there turns away without saying one word to persuade him that his own way is right and all others are wrong. At the intermission he calls on a neighbor, gets his dinner, and attends divine worship again in the afternoon. At the close of service, he quietly wends his way homeward, meditating upon the topic of the day, no doubt, and perhaps revolving in his own mind how much more of the true Christian spirit might be shown by professors if they would but do as he does—worship where he chooses, and let others do the same without molestation.—*Greenfield Gazette.*

A NURSERY OF WARRIORS DESTROYED.—The Highlands of Scotland, like the mountain districts of Ireland, have been the nurseries of England's bravest warriors. But what English aristocratic civilization has done in the Highlands may be learned from the following extract from the memoir of "Colonel Cameron, of Fasfern," in the last number of the Dublin University Magazine:

When the French Revolution menaced Europe, and the Convention declared war against Britain and Holland, the number of Highlanders in our service is almost incredible. During a period of fifty years the clans furnished *seventy-six* battalions of infantry, some of which were twelve hundred strong.

As an example of the number of officers belonging to the clans, who served during the war and escaped its slaughter, we may state that there were on full-pay and half-pay commissions, in 1816, 22 Buchanan's, 67 Camerons, 22 Drummonds, 26 Fergusons, 41 Forbeses, 49 Grahams, 90 Frazers, 9 Grants, 144 McLeans and McKenzies, 248 Campbells, and other names in the same proportion.

How many could the Highlands raise now? Centralization, corruption, and local tyranny of the most infamous description, have turned their beautiful glens into a silent wilderness, and the very place where Cameron raised his company of soldiers is now desolate and bare. "I can point," says the author of a letter to the Marquis of Breadalbane, on his late ruthless clearings, "to a place where thirty recruits that manned the 92d in Egypt came from,—men before whom Napoleon's Invincibles bit the dust,—and now only two families reside there together. I was lately informed by a grazier, that on his farm a hundred swordsmen could be gathered at his country's call, and now there are only himself and two shepherds." The brave Gael who crowded in tens of thousands to the British ranks, saw not the reward that was coming; evictions and wholesale clearings of Scottish poor were then unknown. God gave the land to the people—they believed it was theirs; but the feudal charters have decided otherwise, and the clans have been swept from Lochness to Lochell, and from Lochell to the shores of Lochomond. The hills and the valleys are there, but the tribes have departed, and who can restore them?

[The blood of the survivors now mingles with that of thousands of our own western pioneers. Though Scotland's Highlands may be deserted, the same original elements of body and mind go to make up a new race, modified and improved, who shall aid in peopling and developing the resources of our vast continent. The Scottish traits may be seen in the strong arms and bony frames of the western giants, who clear forests, build cities, subdue the earth, navigate our waters, and put the world ahead. When not engaged in war, mankind advance in the arts and sciences, in intellect and moral sentiment.]

A PRODIGY IN AYRSHIRE.—There is at present attending the Hastings school, Darvel, in Ayrshire, a girl, aged between 8 and 9 years, who commenced the study of arithmetic less than a twelvemonth ago. Such are the powers of her memory that she is now able to calculate mentally, in a very few moments, such questions as these: How many seconds in 20, 80, 90, or 900 years? How many ounces in 20, 60, or 100 tons? She can multiply such a line as £894 19s. 11d. by 82, 56, or 96, as cleverly and correctly as an ordinary arithmetician would multiply by 4, 6, or 8. Counts in long division (simple and compound) she divides by short division, or in one line, by such figures as 34, 56, 72, 96, &c., in eight or ten seconds. The first time her teacher, Mr. Tarbet, discovered her remarkable abilities, was when she was showing him sums multiplied by numbers from 14 to 4,850, which at first he thought she must have worked on the slate below, and then transferred. He alleged as much, which she would by no means admit. He then, to test her, told her to multiply a line of pounds, shillings, and pence, which he gave her, by 72. To his surprise, she multiplied it as fast as any other person could have done by 7. Yet this girl never learned the multiplication table higher than 12 times 12! She can also add up eight or ten lines of pounds, shillings, and pence, by first adding the two lowest lines together, then the third lowest, and so on. When performing these calculations, every limb and feature seems at rest. One day lately, the teacher set the door open, and ordered the children to be quiet, as he was going to give her the most difficult count she had ever got. He then told her to walk out into the garden and find out how many moments there were in 900 years. She walked only about ten yards at an ordinary pace, when she told the answer correctly—never having reached the garden. "But," said one of the boys, "she did a far bigger count than that yesterday—the biggest, they say, that ever was done by anybody—she multiplied 123456789 by 957654321, and gave the correct answer in less than half a minute, for the bet of a penny," which she refused to take, because her teacher had forbidden her in the presence of the scholars to calculate large sums at the bidding of any person. On being interrogated as to how he knew whether the answer was correct, the boy replied that two of them had counted it on a slate, and found it correct; and that the figures were so far above hundreds of millions that none of them could read them. The girl's name is Margaret Cleland, daughter of Gavan Cleland, shoemaker in Darvel.—*North British Daily Mail.*

J. F., SOUTH ANDOVER, MASS.—You can take our books with you to England. We think there is no duty on books imported for private use. You can find our publications for sale by Horsell and Shirriffs, 492 Oxford street, London.

A CHILD AMONG LUNATICS.—A day or two ago, a gentleman whose official duties required him to visit a large asylum near this city, devoted to the indigent insane, took with him a little boy some three years old, and it was an interesting study to watch the effect which the presence of the young visitor produced among the lunatics of every grade. An unusual degree of quiet and order prevailed in the hall, and touching manifestations of the softening and subduing influence of childhood were exhibited by those who were ordinarily most intractable. This was particularly the case with those who had passed the season of youth. One man, incurably insane, approached the little boy with a countenance for the moment full of gentleness and kindness, and with a polite gesture handed him a *straw*—being all that he had to give—and showed great satisfaction when it was accepted, and borne as if it had been of value. Almost all approached and shook hands with the infant, and so mild was their bearing that he did not for a moment hesitate; and although abashed at what was to him an unusual crowd, he cheerfully yielded his little hand to their caresses. But the most interesting scene was in the women's apartments. They were ready to devour the child with their caresses, and yet, when they observed that their crowding and volubility annoyed him, instinctively withdrew a little and modulated their voices to tones of tenderness, to which many of them had long been strangers. One of the women, herself a mother, inquired with tearful eyes—"Dear little fellow, is his mother living?" An affirmative reply seemed to relieve her apprehensions, and her expression of interest assumed a more cheerful tone. The most violent, closely confined in cells, watched every movement of the boy with intense interest, and some begged, by all the affection for their own offspring—which insanity in its worst form had not eradicated—to be permitted to embrace him. The whole scene was calculated to deepen the sympathy felt for the most unfortunate class who were the object of the visit, and to show how strongly the society of children is calculated to win back to gentleness those who, from any cause, have passed that indelible line which separates the sane from the insane. Such soothing effects are of course transient but it was something to obtain for those poor vexed souls even a moment of calm delight.—*Courier and Enquirer.*

[The organ of PHILOPROGENTIVENESS often manifests itself naturally, while many of the other organs are completely warped. Confirmed maniacs may be subdued and controlled by various natural agencies: music exerts a potent influence on some, declamation and oratory on others, while nearly all may be favorably affected by appeals to some one or more of the various faculties of the mind. We believe MESMERISM may sometimes be made useful in the treatment of patients. Will not some of our Superintendents cause a trial to be made?]

VENERATION PARALYZED.—A Virginia lady, writing to a friend in New York, says:—"I heard the other day of a case which, to my mind, is so strong an evidence of the truth of Phrenology, that I must relate it to you. When we were at dancing-school, we knew there a certain Miss —, daughter of a Mrs. —, whose husband was perhaps known to you. Late in life, this Mrs. G., as I learn, became very pious; and the proof of her sincerity in this, and, at the same time, of the truth of Phrenology, has been afforded by the following incident:—After continuing devout for years, she had a *paralytic stroke*. From this she recovered; it permanently hurt her only so far as her religion was concerned: this quality was blotted entirely from her mind. How is this to be accounted for? Phrenology affords a ready explanation, which, I have no doubt, is the true one. *The organ of Veneration was implicated in the paralytic stroke; and this part of her brain did not recover. It remained paralyzed.*"

To lose the use of a hand, the arm, the foot, or leg by paralysis, is not unfrequent. Even the muscles of the face, the tongue, or the jaw, are often so affected; but we seldom have to record a case where the organs of the brain become thus impaired. Sometimes, however, those located near the base of the brain, on one side, are deprived of the power of action, but the function is still performed by the organ on the opposite side. The organs are in "pairs." Thus, we have two eyes, two arms, etc., etc., and though one may be destroyed, the other remains sound, and performs the functions of both. But Veneration is the great central and crowning organ of all, located far above the animal propensities, and is, consequently, less liable to be affected by physical causes.]

J. R. B., Spring Valley, O.—Your "JOURNAL" is, emphatically, the best publication in the United States. For young men and boys, it has no equal. Although I take six other periodicals, I derive more real benefit from yours than from all the rest combined.

J. A. McC., Monmouth, Ill.—Weber's Anatomical Atlas, in sheets, can be sent by mail. The postage will be 87 cents.

A USEFUL GOBBLER.—Mr. F. Huff informed us a few days since that he has a turkey gobbler who has just hatched out a young turkey, and now takes care of it with all a mother's devotion. The nest had four eggs, upon which the hen turkey sat about a week and then deserted it, when the gobbler took her place, and performed the duty to the best of his ability, three of the eggs proving bad.—*Hillsdale Gazette.*

Well, why shouldn't he? Had he not a "right" to exercise his Philoprogenitiveness in a natural manner? Probably the hen turkey had an engagement away from home. She may have been elected to some public office—appointed to go on a foreign mission. There is no doubt but that she had "other fish to fry," and could not afford to devote her time to hatching or brooding those little imps of her own species. A *modern* turkey was she, and a model turkey was he!

W. L. WEST, Chemung, N. Y., after giving a description of a small building he has aided in putting up on the Gravel Wall principle, adds:—"I think the Gravel Wall cheap, durable, and safe, and I would build on that plan, even if it cost as much as wood. It is better than brick for the three reasons you have named in the Home for All."

[Many buildings of this description are now being erected. We presume Mr. West will be happy to furnish any information concerning the *modus operandi* to persons in his vicinity who are desirous of trying it.—Eds.]

TURNING GRAY FROM FEAR AND REMORSE.—The *Louisville Journal* states, upon the authority of a gentleman from Lexington, that the hair of Weigert, found guilty of murder in the first degree, which was formerly black, has turned white since his conviction.

Here may be seen the powerful effects of "mind on matter."

J. T. S. There is no People's College yet established in this State, but strenuous exertions are being made by energetic men to establish one.

FROM W. D. B., Scooba, Miss.—If it be any encouragement to you, I can assure you that among the numerous periodicals which I peruse, yours is seized and read with by far the better zest.

Events of the Month.

DOMESTIC.

THE GREAT CALAMITY OF THE MONTH.—The loss of the steamer Arctic has occasioned a universal feeling of sadness, not only clothing numerous families in the garments of woe, but spreading a deep gloom over the whole community. A more terrible disaster has never been experienced on the American coast, nor has it often been equalled in the history of maritime casualties. The ill-fated steamer left Liverpool on the 20th of September, with 226 passengers, and about 175 persons employed in the various departments of service. She experienced an agreeable passage until within about 50 miles from Cape Race, where, on the 27th of September, she came into collision with the French steam-propeller Vesta, and in about four hours from the rencontre, sunk with a large proportion of her company on board. Her commander, Captain Luce, remained by the vessel until the last moment, and by an almost incredible concurrence of circumstances, was rescued from a watery grave. A clear account of the appalling scene is presented in his simple narrative to Mr. Collins, the owner of the vessel, from which we take the most important paragraphs:—

"On the day of the disaster, the weather had been foggy; generally a distance of half to three-quarters of a mile could be seen, but at intervals of a few minutes a very dense fog, followed by being sufficiently clear to see one or two miles. At noon, I left the deck for the purpose of working out the position of the ship. In about fifteen minutes I heard the cry of 'hard starboard' from the officers of the deck. I rushed on deck, and had just got out when I felt a crash forward, and at the same moment saw a steamer under the starboard bow; at the next moment she struck against our guards, and passed astern of us. The bows of the strange vessel seemed to be literally cut or crushed off for full ten feet; and seeing that she must probably sink in a few minutes, and taking a hasty glance at our own ship, and believing that we were comparatively uninjured, my first impulse was to endeavor to save the lives of those on board

the sinking vessel. The boats were cleared, and the first officer and six men left with one boat, when it was found our own ship was leaking fearfully.

The engineers were set to work, being instructed to put on the steam pumps, and the four deck pumps were worked by the passengers and crew, and the ship headed for the land, which I judged to be about fifty miles distant. I was compelled to leave my boat with the first officer and crew to take care of themselves.

Several ineffectual attempts were made to stop the leak, by getting sails over the bows; but finding the leak gaining on us very fast, notwithstanding all our very powerful efforts to keep her free, I resolved to get the boats ready, and as many ladies and children placed in them as possible; but no sooner had the attempt been made than the firemen and others rushed into them in spite of opposition.

Seeing this state of things, I ordered the boats astern to be kept in readiness until order could be restored; when, to my dismay, I saw them cut the ropes in the bow, and soon disappear astern in the fog. Another boat was broken down by persons rushing at the davits, and many were precipitated into the sea and drowned. This occurred while I had been engaged in getting the starboard guard boat ready, and placed the second officer in charge, when the same fearful scene as with the first boat was being enacted—men leaping from the top of the rail twenty feet, pushing and maiming those who were in the boat. I then gave orders to the second officer to let go, and row after the ship, keeping under or near the stern, to be ready to take on board women and children, as soon as the fires were out and the engines stopped. My attention was then drawn to the other quarter-boat, which I found broken down, but hanging by one tackle. A rush was made for her also, and some fifteen got in, and cut the tackle, and were soon out of sight. I found that not a seaman was left on board, or carpenter, and we were without any tools to assist us in building a raft, as our only hope. The only officer left was Mr. Dorian, the third mate, who aided me, with the assistance of many of the passengers, who deserve great praise for their coolness and energy in doing all in their power up to the very latest moment before the ship sunk.

The chief engineer, with a part of his assistants, had taken our smallest deck-boat, and before the ship went down, pulled away with about fifteen persons.

We had succeeded in getting the fore and main yard and two topgallant yards overboard, and such other small spars and materials as we could select, when I was fully convinced that the ship must go down in a very short time, and not a moment was to be lost in getting the spars lashed together to form a raft, to do which it became necessary to get the lifeboat, our only remaining boat, into the water.

This being accomplished, I saw Mr. Dorian, the chief officer of the boat, taking care to keep the oars on board to prevent them from leaving the ship, hoping still to get most of the women and children in this boat at last. They had made considerable progress in collecting the spars, when an alarm was given that the ship was sinking, and the boat was shoved off without oars or any thing to help themselves with, and when the ship sank, the boat had got clear, probably an eighth of a mile to leeward.

In an instant, about a quarter to five P. M., the ship went down, carrying every soul on board with her.

I soon found myself on the surface, after a brief struggling with my own helpless child in my arms, when again I felt myself impelled downwards to a great depth, and before I reached the surface a second time, had nearly perished, and lost the hold of my child. As I again struggled to the surface of the water, a most awful and heartrending scene presented itself to my view—over two hundred men, women, and children struggling together amidst pieces of wreck of every kind, calling on each other for help, and imploring God to assist them. Such an appalling scene may God preserve me from ever witnessing again!

I was in the act of trying to save my child, when a portion of the paddle-box came rushing up edgewise, just grazing my head, falling with its whole weight upon the head of my darling child. Another moment I beheld him lifeless in the water. I succeeded in getting on to the top of the paddle-box, in company with eleven others; one, however, soon left for another place, finding that it could not support so many. Others remained until they were one by one relieved by death. We stood in water, at a temperature of forty-five degrees, up to our knees, and frequently the sea broke directly over us. We soon separated from our friends on other parts of the wreck, and passed the night, each one of us expecting every hour would be our last.

At last the wished-for morning came, surrounded with a dense fog—not a living soul to be seen but our own party—seven men being left. In the course of the morning we saw some water-casks and other things belonging to our ship, but nothing that we could get to afford us any relief.

Shortly after we had given up all hopes of being rescued, a ship was discovered to the east of us, steering directly for us. We now watched her with the most intense anxiety as she approached. The wind changing, caused her to alter her course several points. About noon they fortunately discovered a man on a raft near them, and succeeded in saving him by the second mate jumping over the side, and making a rope fast around him, when he was got on board safely. This man saved proved to be a Frenchman who was a passenger on board the steamer which we came in collision with.

He informed the captain that others were near on pieces of the wreck; and, going aloft, he saw us and three others. We were the first to which the boat was sent, and safely taken on board about three P. M. The next was Mr. James Smith, of Mississippi, second-class passenger. The others saved were five of our firemen. The ship proved to be the Cambria, of this port, from Glasgow, bound to Montreal, Captain John Russell, who commanded the barque Jesse Stevens, and was rescued by Captain Nye, of the Pacific.

From the Frenchman who was picked up, we learned that the steamer with which we came in collision was the screw-steamer Vesta, from St. Pierre, bound for and belonging to Grenville, France. As near as we could learn, the Vesta was steering east-south-east, and was crossing our course two points, with all sails set, wind west by south. Her anchor-stock, about seven by four inches square, was driven through the bows of the Arctic, about eighteen inches above the water line, and an immense hole had been made, at the same instant, by the fluke of the anchor, about two feet below the water line, raking fore and aft the plank, and finally breaking the chains, leaving the stock remaining in and through the side of the Arctic; or it is not unlikely that, as so much of her bows had been crushed in, some of the heavy longitudinal pieces of iron running through the ship may have been driven through our side, causing the loss of our ship, and, I fear, hundreds of most valuable lives."

Capt. Luce and several of the rescued passengers have since arrived in this city, and hopes are still entertained that others may have been preserved by vessels on their outward passage.

A SQUADRON TO GREYTOWN.—It has been determined by the Administration that the razee Independence, Com. Mervin, now lying in New York harbor, nearly ready to sail, shall go to San Juan de Nicaragua, by way of making a decided manifestation against the British Mosquito protectorate. She will be accompanied by the steamer Princeton at least, if not by any other vessels. It was at first designed to give the command of this steamer to Capt. Hollins, but Gen. Pierce finally concluded that he had better not. When the squadron arrives at San Juan, the Independence will begin by running up the flag of Nicaragua and saluting it; whether Com. Mervin is to be ordered to go farther, and actually put Nicaragua in possession of the town, has not yet transpired, but it is not improbable that something of that sort may be attempted. However, the British man-of-war Boscawen, with a frigate or corvette or two, will also be on hand, and it is possible that in the course of six weeks or so, there may be some interesting news from that quarter.

WISCONSIN.—The young State of Wisconsin is represented to be in a highly prosperous condition. With the liberal aid of Congress, the school fund is estimated at five millions of dollars, and the revenue from it alone this year is \$150,000. The State debt is limited by the Constitution to \$100,000. This debt has been created by the issue of 8 per cent. bonds, \$50,000, and 7 per cent. bonds, \$50,000.

PRIZE LADY RIDERS.—At the Fayette County Fair, held at Connorsville, Ind., the highest prize for the best lady rider—a side-saddle, valued at \$100—was awarded to Miss Rosa Smith, daughter of Hon. Caleb B. Smith, of this city. We notice with pleasure that prizes of this kind have been awarded this fall, in various parts of the country. American ladies suffer deplorably from the effects of those customs which preclude them so generally from healthful out-door exercises.

SUSPENSION BRIDGE ACROSS THE MISSISSIPPI AT ST. ANTHONY'S FALLS.—The towers of this structure are now nearly completed, and the workmen are busy twisting the wires, preparatory to stretching across the river. The bridge seems likely to be completed in time to receive quite an income the present season.

NATIONAL BABY SHOW.—The papers give amusing accounts of the show of babies which took place at Springfield, Ohio, on the 6th inst. As many as one hundred and twenty entries of babies were made. The first premium for the finest baby of two years old or under, was a tea-set with a salver valued at three hundred dollars. The second premium, for the next best baby, was a tea-set valued at two hundred dollars. The third premium was two hundred dollars for the finest child under one year of age. The fourth premium was a Parian marble group. The first premium was awarded to Mrs. Romner, of Vienna, Ohio; the second to Mrs. McDowell, of Cincinnati; the third to Mrs. Arthur, of Philadelphia; the fourth to Mrs. Henry Howe, of Cincinnati. A letter was received from "Fanny Fern," and read to the edification of all concerned. Letters were also received from Mrs. Swisshelm, Mr. Crittenden, Mrs. Mott, and Mr. Horace Greeley. Mr. Greeley thought that much attention should be given to the development of the human constitution in a country where able-bodied men sold for five hundred to fifteen hundred dollars apiece. Mrs. Mott thought that black babies should have been admitted to this exhibition, and had an equal chance with the whites. Among the exhibitors was an old woman who came with her seventeenth child. She claimed a premium on that ground.

RECENT DEATH.—Right Reverend Jonathan Mahew Wainwright, Provisional Bishop of the Diocese of New York, died at his residence, in this city, at 5 o'clock, Thursday afternoon, Sept. 21. Dr. Wainwright was born in Liverpool, on a temporary visit of his parents to that place, in the year 1792, and consequently was in the sixty-second year of his age.

STATE FAIR.—The exhibition of the agricultural, mechanical, and other industrial products of the State of New York, in this city, went off with much satisfaction. The articles exhibited testified strikingly to our rapid progress in agriculture and art, and must have conveyed many useful hints to the spectators who saw and admired them. Among the living specimens, the objects of greatest interest were the Cashmere goats, entered by Dr. Davis. Crowds constantly surrounded them. These animals differ from those introduced into France and Italy, in this, that their entire fleece is capable of use; while of those, the wool—if such it may be called—underlaid the coarse hair. A belt of country in Asia, about one hundred and forty miles in width, supplied the animals under exhibition. On both sides of that belt a different species is found. The public spirit of Dr. Davis, in introducing these animals into this country, and in affording our city the opportunity to inspect them, at large expense to himself, is deserving of grateful acknowledgment. Of the horses, many were superb. Old Trustee, famous as being the sire of Fashion, was on the ground with Monarch. Young Tornado, owned by Mr. Sheldon, was distinguished for his superior shape and action. Young Cassius M. Clay, a beautiful black, attracted much attention. The matched horses were of a superior description. There never was a finer display of mules at any Northern Exhibition. The usefulness of these animals, founded on their strength, great power of endurance, and capacity for being easily kept in good condition, has within the last few years attracted much attention towards them. The bulls, too, were excellent; and the horned cattle generally, especially those of the Durham and Devon breeds, were much admired. There were also some fine specimens of Leicestershire long-wooled sheep, imported, and lambs bred from them in this country. The agricultural and other implements were various and most ingenious. But the implements of art were not confined to agriculture. Even those of music were included; and nothing, perhaps, displayed greater excellence in any department than a Pianoforte, manufactured by Mr. Horace Waters, of this city.

THE TRIAL OF DR. GRAHAM FOR MURDER.—The trial of Dr. Graham for the murder of Col. Loring, at the St. Nicholas Hotel, occupied the attention of the court several days. Doctors Uhl and Quackenbos were of opinion that the lacerated state of the wound in Col. Loring's body, the cause of death, was the simple effect of pulling out the

sword. They did not think the instrument was worked in the body. One of the servants of the St. Nicholas, Michael Fee, testified that he saw deceased and accused clenched, and that Col. Loring was trying to throw Dr. Graham off. Dr. G. he said appeared to be the most angry. Herman B. Stage swore positively that he saw the sword in the hands of Dr. G. the night before the murder, and that then the point was perfectly straight. The defence was, that the sword-cane was Dr. Graham's constant companion. "True," said his counsel, "it was an instrument of death; but, under the mysterious providence of God, any thing might become at some time an instrument of death;"—and that having been struck by Col. Loring, a blow which staggered him, he stabbed him with the sword, under the impulse of the irritation thus produced. Witnesses proved that Col. Loring did strike Dr. Graham, but not until the latter had called him a liar, and been otherwise abusive.

On the fifth day, objection having been taken to one of the jurors, he being a near relative of the prisoner's wife, the eleven other jurors presented a petition to the Court, praying to be released from the discharge of their duties. To get over the difficulty, it was after some discussion agreed that the obnoxious juror should retire, and the verdict of the eleven be taken by consent, as that of the whole jury. Mr. O'Connor having addressed the jury for the defence, the District Attorney then closed the case in an able speech on behalf of the people. The Judge then summed up the case, carefully pointing out the law as distinguishing murder, manslaughter in its several degrees, and killing in self-defence. As to the cases where killing is not held 'justifiable,' but excusable, he said: "Killing is 'excusable,' when committed—1. By accident and misfortune; 2. In the heat of passion; 3. Upon sudden and sufficient provocation; 4. Without any undue advantage being taken; 5. And without any dangerous weapon being used; 6. And when not done in a cruel or unusual manner. The law as to manslaughter in the first degree it is not necessary to notice. Killing another (unless committed under such circumstances as to constitute excusable or justifiable homicide) is manslaughter in the second degree, if committed—1. Without a design to effect death; 2. In the heat of passion; 3. But in a cruel and unusual manner. If committed without a design to effect death, or in the heat of passion, or by a dangerous weapon, then it is manslaughter in the third degree. The involuntary killing of another (if not justifiable or excusable) by any weapon, or by means neither cruel nor unusual, in the heat of passion, is manslaughter in the fourth degree. Every other killing of a human being, by the act, procurement, or culpable negligence of another, when such killing is not justifiable or excusable, or is not murder or manslaughter, comes under the head of manslaughter in the fourth degree." The learned Judge concluded by reminding the jury that the prisoner was entitled to the benefit of any doubt, but telling them that such doubt must not arise from any feeling of aversion to find one guilty in a capital case, but be such as a reasonable and impartial man might entertain in the exercise of his reason and judgment. The jury retired at 6 3-4 o'clock in the evening. At twenty minutes past 8 o'clock, A. M., the jury came into court and rendered a verdict against Robert M. Graham of "Guilty of Manslaughter in the Second Degree."

The counsel for the prisoner asked for twenty days to file a bill of exceptions, which was granted by the Court.

FOREIGN.

THE CAPTURE OF SEVASTOPOL.—Recent advices from Europe announced the capture of Sevastopol by the allied forces, after one of the most desperate and bloody battles of modern times. On the 20th of September, the allied armies stormed the Russian entrenchments on the river Alma, and compelled the enemy to retreat. The loss on the part of the French and British troops, was about 3,000. The Russians were estimated at 50,000 men; their loss was about 6,000. Having fallen back upon Katcha, the Russians were again defeated in a pitched battle, and were followed by their pursuers to the walls of Sevastopol. Hostilities were here continued, and on the 25th, Fort Constantine was invested by sea and land, and after a persistent defence was carried by storm. The allies then bombarded the city and the fleet. Ten Russian ships-of-the-line were burned and sunk; the remaining forts were carried one after another; eight hundred guns were silenced; twenty-two thousand prisoners were taken, and the Russian loss in dead and disabled, estimated at not less than 18,000 in Sevastopol alone. In the midst of this tremendous havoc,

Menchikoff, with the shattered remains of his force, retired into a position in the inner harbor, and threatened to fire the town and blow up the remaining ships unless the victors would grant him an honorable capitulation. The allied generals demanded his unconditional surrender, and, in the name of humanity, gave him six hours for consideration. The six hours had not expired when the last advices left, but it was rumored that he had surrendered, and that the French and English flags waved over Sevastopol.

When the news reached Constantinople, it was ordered that the city should be illuminated for ten successive days. Marseilles was illuminated when the news was brought to that port. On reaching Boulogne, the despatch was conveyed at once to the Emperor, who was engaged in reviewing the troops. He hastily perused the cipher, then turned to his generals and said quietly, "Sevastopol is taken!" The announcement was received with cheers, and was briefly communicated by the Emperor to the army. He said, "This news was probable. I have now the happiness to announce it to you myself, and at the moment I speak, I have little doubt that the flags of the allied armies are floating on the walls of Sevastopol."

At Liverpool, Manchester, and other cities, the news was welcomed by the ringing of the church-bells and by the display of flags. At London, the Lord Mayor and the civic authorities, shortly before 10 o'clock, on the evening of Saturday, Sept. 30, proceeded to the Royal Exchange to proclaim the victory of Alma.

An arrival, just as we are printing off this sheet, confirms the account of the battle of Alma, but announces that the capture of Sevastopol is a fabrication.

General Notices.

THE FRENCH WORLD'S FAIR.—Salem H. Wales, Esq., of this city, one of the editors and proprietors of the *Scientific American*, has received from Gov. Seymour the appointment of Commissioner to represent the State of New York at the great World's Exhibition which opens in Paris May 1, 1855.

This appointment will give very general satisfaction. Perhaps no individual could have been selected whose abilities better qualify him for the discharge of a duty at once so interesting and important. We shall look for Mr. Wales's official reports with interest.

The Palais d'Industrie, which is now in course of completion, covers a space of ten acres. In addition to this, the French Government are erecting a supplementary building on the banks of the Seine, which will occupy a space of about seven acres, and present a frontage to the river of about three-quarters of a mile in length. The Government is at present also engaged in completing the Louvre, and the new portion of the building is to be occupied by the works of living artists, consisting of paintings, statuary, drawings, photographs, &c. With respect to the principal building itself, it is not such as was erected in London, the one at Sydenham, or the one in this city; it is of the Corinthian order, built entirely of stone, and is to be covered in with a glass roof of three circular compartments. A peculiarity in the construction of the building is, that all the staircases are formed outside, so that the inside presents the appearance of a great unobstructed square. The building is erected by a joint-stock company, who are to have its use for thirty years, when it reverts to the Government. The whole affair is under Government patronage, and is strictly national.

With the ingenuity, activity, enterprise, and artistic resources, for which Frenchmen are proverbial, we shall be disappointed if this great affair does not outstrip in interest the British Exhibition in 1851.

We trust that our citizens will not be backward in competing for the French prizes. The sons of old Gaul made a noble display in our Crystal Palace, and we ought to return the compliment so far as we can. Americans are highly esteemed in France, and our countrymen may rest assured of cordial, kind, and honorable treatment there—better, probably, than they received from the Managers of the New York Exhibition.—*N. Y. Courier and Enquirer.*

[The industrious editors of the *Scientific American* will avail themselves of this opportunity to "post up" their readers upon all subjects mechanical transpiring in France. Americans will thus receive a direct benefit from this judicious appointment. Our friends in Paris will do well to cultivate the acquaintance of Commissioner WALES.]

ONTARIO BAY—HARBOR OPENED.—The *Oswego Daily Times* thus speaks of this event:

The U. S. steam dredge, Capt. Wm. S. Malcolm, has returned to this city from the Bay, (formerly Little Sodus,) where the dredge has been engaged for some time in dredging the mouth of the harbor, under the superintendence of Col. Turnbull, and in conjunction with the Lake Ontario, Auburn, and New York Railroad Company, of which Hon. Thos. Y. Howe is President. This company are making important improvements, with the view to commercial advantages for the terminus of their road at that point. Mr. Howe, the President, is an indefatigable, enterprising and persevering man, and will be likely to make something out of his cherished project.

The work necessary to open this harbor has been progressing since about the middle of June last. The dredge-boat, under the charge of Capt. Malcolm, has been at work since the 6th day of August last, and has dredged out a channel about eighty feet wide, and from twelve to seven feet deep, out through the bar to seven water in the lake, making ample width and depth for vessels drawing no more than seven feet of water to enter the bay at any time. The piers on the west side of the channel have been extended out into the lake three hundred feet, and the dredging has been carried out into the lake one hundred feet beyond the present extent of the piers. It is intended to put in about one hundred feet more of piers this fall.

This bay is one of the best harbors on the south shore of Lake Ontario, and with the work now done, can be entered with ease, and will afford an excellent opportunity for the laying up of vessels during the winter. The bay is ample, and there are many well-protected points for the shelter of vessels from the wind.

SINCE the advent of Jenny Lind, musical matters have received more attention than formerly, and we judge from the receptions given musicians of note during the present season, that we shall soon become noted as a music-loving people. We are happy to believe, too, that we are not always to be dependent upon our friends across the water for the gratification of our musical ear. The appearance among us of a native pianist who is fully equal to any of foreign growth, and the knowledge that pianos worthy of his touch are manufactured by American houses, are at least signs of progression. Music is one of God's holiest gifts. Wherever heard, however made, and to whatever unholy purposes it may be applied, it is in itself pure. Its influence is peaceful and elevating, and every thing tending to promote its universal appreciation and universal use is praiseworthy. Perhaps in this connection it may not be out of place to call the attention of the public to an improved style of piano manufactured by Jacob Chickering in Boston, a cut of which will be found on another page. Mr. C.'s pianos are universally approved, and will well repay an examination.

BOOKS are the index of the times. Both the subjects on which they treat, and the style in which their mechanical execution is done, show the spirit, the taste, and the facilities of the age. We have but to compare a publication of a century since with those issued to-day, to see at once the truth of this proposition. This train of thought was suggested by the examination of a book showing specimens of the type cast at CONNER & SONS' United States Type Foundry in this city. Here we see at a glance all varieties, from "pearl to pica," with an endless assortment of fancy cuts, ornamental letters, borders, rules, flourishes, vignettes, &c. It forms a complete typographical museum. Every "man of letters" should have a copy at hand.

WHEAT FROM OREGON.—We have received two samples of Oregon wheat—in the head—from Mr. Wm. W. BRISTOW, P. M. of Pleasant Hill, Lane co., Oregon; which is nearly double the size of that grown east of the Rocky Mountains. The varieties received were the white bald wheat, and the red chaff, bearded. We shall sow these samples on "good ground," and if it proves successful, disseminate the Oregon wheat among our neighbors. Mr. B. writes, "A better crop of wheat than that grown the present year was never known in Oregon. Other crops promise equally well." Corn had not yet ripened, [August 16.] His letter reached us in New York, Oct. 16, just two months on the way. But we shall have railways through the mountains some time, when letters will go quicker.

Literary Notices.

THE POSITIVE PHILOSOPHY OF AUGUSTE COMTE. Translated and condensed by Harriet Martineau. New York: for sale by FOWLERS AND WELLS. [1 vol. octavo, 888 pages; price, prepaid by mail, \$3.]

This is undoubtedly one of the greatest books of the age. Even those to whom its doctrines are most repugnant, will admit this. It is the work of a great, free, earnest thinker, with whom the *truth* is above all things else, and who admits nothing on authority, requiring proof—demonstration—at every step. It is not the place, in a brief notice, to discuss M. Comte's philosophical doctrines. Such persons as are attracted to the study of his book—and we are sure the number will not be small in this country—should be abundantly capable of judging for themselves in regard to the real soundness of his views. Let none but honest, candid, *truth-seeking* men and women read the book. If there is any thing in the world of thought or fact that you dare not investigate; if you have any petted dogma or theory which you are not willing to give up for absolute truth, never open Comte's book; but if you are really willing to "prove all things," and "hold fast" *only* "that which is good" or true, read it, by all means. Among the laws it establishes, that of human progress is conspicuous. Without endorsing all its doctrines, we are glad to call attention to it, and hope to see it widely circulated. The *Evening Post* pronounces it "one of the most remarkable productions of the human intellect which has appeared in the last half century." This is the first American edition, and is handsomely got up.

UTERINE DISEASES AND DISPLACEMENTS. By R. T. TRALL, M.D. New York: FOWLERS AND WELLS.

Another work from the pen of this indefatigable author is before us. As its title indicates, it treats of all the diseases, whether organic or functional, to which the uterus and its appendages are subject, and of the various malpositions or displacements to which the organ is liable, and which have become so common in this country as to constitute a speciality in the practice of several physicians of large experience. If the author's views are correct, these cases are generally badly maltreated, and the statement that they are not well understood by the medical public, is sufficiently attested by the fact of their general prevalence. Indeed, the author very clearly demonstrates that the ordinary treatment, in many cases, is much worse than useless, and can have no other tendency than to aggravate the difficulties. The work is illustrated with upwards of 50 plates and colored engravings, and although intended more especially for physiological lecturers and the students of the New York Hydropathic and Physiological School, it ought to be in the hands of every weakly and suffering female in the country. Price for the colored edition, prepaid by mail, \$5. Address FOWLERS AND WELLS, 308 Broadway, New York.

ARTIFICIAL FISH-BREEDING. Translated and edited by William H. Fry. New York: D. Appleton & Co. [Price, prepaid by mail, \$1.]

This is a complete treatise on the subject to which it relates, and supplies a want widely felt in this country. It comprises a translation of Coste's work on the propagation of fish by the new method, the fullest which has appeared; a translation of Godenier's pamphlet, describing the process adopted by the two fishermen who are said to have discovered the method, and another of Milne Edwards' report on the subject to the French government. Some papers on Salmon-breeding, from *Bell's Life in London*, of the present year, close the volume.

A JOURNEY TO CENTRAL AFRICA. By Bayard Taylor. New York: G. P. Putnam & Co. [Price, prepaid by mail, \$1.25.]

The *Evening Post* says: "Mr. Taylor's pen is peculiarly adapted to the description of the wild adventures and scenes which he has encountered. Few writers excel him in those popular qualities which lend a charm to the narrative of travels. He notices precisely the points which would strike the average of well-informed observers, and knows how to set them forth with a distinctness and picturesque effect which awaken an enthusiasm in the reader, corresponding, in a remarkable degree, with his own."

PROGRESS AND PREJUDICE. By Mrs. Gore. New York: Dewitt & Davenport. 1854. [Price, prepaid by mail, \$1.]

A story of much merit, and one which will add to the well-established reputation of its author. The *Country Gentleman* thus speaks of it: "It is a tale of family estrangements; of misfortunes nobly borne; of reconciliations: of passion and prejudice, infusing unhappiness in the life of years, and of passion and prejudice finally laid aside or forgotten. The heroine is from the pen of a pure *woman's* heart, and the other characters, in their diversity, as well as their resemblances, show a knowledge of the workings of human nature."

THE TEACHER AND THE PARENT. A Treatise upon Common School Education; containing Practical Suggestions to Teachers and Parents. By CHARLES NORTHEND, A. M. New York: A. S. Barnes & Co.

This excellent work has passed through five editions, and has received the most flattering commendations from those best qualified to judge of its merits. It is a work which we could desire to see in the hands of every teacher and parent in the land. Mr. Northend's advice and suggestions are sound, judicious, and practical, and cannot fail to have a most wholesome influence upon the public mind, wherever the book finds its way into the schools and families of our country.

OUTLINES OF RHETORIC AND BELLES-LETTRES. By ABRAHAM MILLS, A. M. Published by Robert B. Collins, New York. 12mo, 244 pages.

Without claiming any originality of material, the author here presents us with a new arrangement of the principles of the best rhetoricians that have existed since the days of Aristotle. His definitions are clear and concise, and his general remarks on style good. Rhetoric and Belles-Lettres are considered as separate subjects; a distinction somewhat new, but one we think calculated to make the whole much plainer to the student.

THE SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN; a complete Record of Mechanical Inventions, Improvements, etc.

It gives us great pleasure to note the progress of this most useful publication. We have been familiar with it from its commencement; and now, in its tenth volume, it exhibits more talent and enterprise than at any former period of its existence. But it is too well known and appreciated to need laudatory commendation. Those who read it are fortunate. Those who do not read it are *unfortunate*, in being without that which would so much benefit them. Published weekly, at \$2 a year, by MUNN & Co., 123 Fulton street, New York.

THE GOBLIN SNOB. Imagined and illustrated by HENRY L. STEPHENS. New York: Dewitt & Davenport, 1854.

This is a flashy-looking volume, full of coarse pictures and coarser wit, done up in very fluent rhymes. A good deal of fine paper has been wasted in getting it up.

THE NEW WORLD.—Messrs. Dayton and Wentworth, of Boston, are about to publish by subscription a large and magnificent historical work, with the above title.

SCHOOL BOOKS.

FROM IVISON & PHINNEY, New York, extensive publishers of educational works, we have "Thomson's Arithmetical Analysis." It is an advanced mental arithmetic, and seems to be excellent both in plan and execution. Messrs. Ivison & Phinney issue a handsome catalogue of their works, which they will send, prepaid, on application.

DANIEL BURGESS & COMPANY, New York, have sent us the revised and enlarged edition of Roswell C. Smith's well-known and popular "Geography on the Productive System, for Schools and Families." It is a good work. The Atlas accompanying it is one of the most beautiful of its kind published in this country.

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Nov. 11 x

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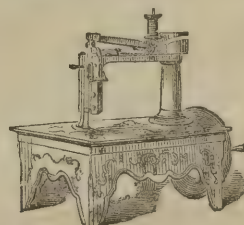
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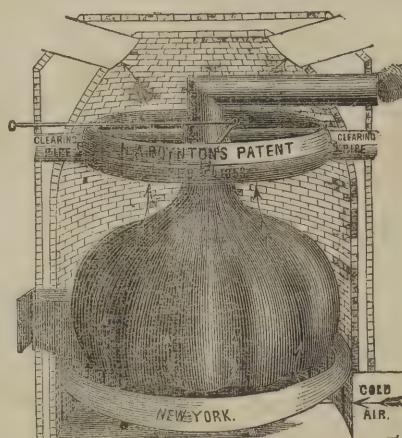
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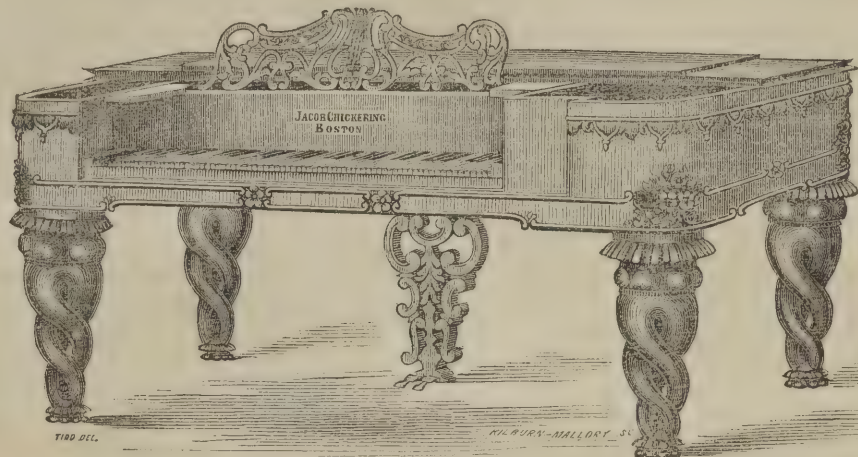
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Notes and Queries.

THE GRAVEL WALL, ETC.—S., Windham, Me. The articles which have from time to time appeared in your valuable Journal upon the *gravel wall, &c.*, have been to me exceedingly interesting; they led me to send for a copy of your "Home for All" as soon as it was published; and the reading of that has induced me to make trial of the gravel wall, as it has thousands of other individuals throughout the country to do. My object in writing is to show my plan and get a little advice, if your time is not too much taken up with other matters; which advice may be of importance to others.

I live in a country village, and in the course of business have valuable books and papers committed to me for safe-keeping, besides papers of my own; and a fear that these may get burnt is a cause of frequent anxiety, which it seems to me may *very easily* be remedied by making use of the gravel wall for building. For this idea I am much indebted to you.

I propose to build a gravel-wall office of twelve-foot sides, and to make the floor of tiles or bricks resting upon arches supported by pillars. This will give space below for a stove or furnace, and a wood-room entirely separated from the fire, and, of course, fire-proof. The door is to be of iron; and the windows to be covered by iron blinds, to protect them from the flame of any neighboring building which might chance to be burnt. So far it seems to be *fire-proof*; and now for the question: How can the roof be made of incombustible materials? I know of no plan which does not involve too much expense for a country office: the best I can think of, all things considered, is a common roof covered with sheet zinc or tin; if this should be burnt, the heat and flame would be of course be slight, which I think to guard against effectually by having close iron book-cases and iron desks, *if I can get them*. This seems an important matter for thousands of towns in this country, whose records and papers are now kept in miserable old houses which are exposed every hour to be destroyed by fire.

To render this still more secure, paint the wood-work with the following: Saturate water with potash, soda ash, or sal soda, till it will take no more. Strong lye will serve the same purpose. Stir in wheat flour till of the consistency of sizing, and add blue clay; run off in water, as lime is run off or slaked to fit it for making mortar, till it is the consistency of paint. Apply with a paint brush or white-wash brush, and color it by adding any kind of paint you may fancy. Nothing thus painted, floor, floor-timbers, or wood of any kind, will burn with a blaze.

A tin roof is the best fire-proof I know of.

A new preparation for roofing, just invented, promises well. We shall give it a trial, and report progress. The iron desk idea is excellent.

CLAY AND GRAVEL.—Norman J. Coleman asks, "Whether we have ever built with sand and gravel mixed with clay in place of lime, or with clay and stones?" We have not, and recommend it only as seeming plausible; but should decidedly prefer to build with clay and stones of all sizes—the larger the better—to building with clay, sand, and gravel. Try it on a small scale, report the result, and act accordingly. In this case, let as many stones come to the surface as possible; and the more open space you leave between the stones and clay, the better; because these spaces will serve as non-conductors of heat, cold, and wet.

W. H. S., Big Island, Ill.—You can get a camera obscura at any price from three dollars upwards, depending upon size and style of finish. You can obtain them from any mathematical instrument-maker. A description, with cuts, will be found in any good work on natural philosophy. There is nothing difficult in their use; a child can understand their management.

PRESERVING AND STUFFING BIRDS, &c.—M. B. H. The following are approved recipes:

After the skins are taken from the birds, they are to be well rubbed with one of the following prescriptions: Take arsenic and camphor, of each one ounce; alum, two ounces; saltpetre, two ounces; corrosive sublimate, half an ounce. They should be well pulverized in a mortar. Or, Take of camphor, two and a half ounces; arsenic, one pound; white soap, one pound; sal tartar, six ounces; chalk, two ounces. Pulverize and mix well together.

TOTAL DEPRIVITY.—J. P. M. "Is the doctrine of total depravity consistent with Phrenology—that is, can a man be totally depraved, and yet have certain moral faculties?" Phrenology recognizes two causes of human depravity—one hereditary, or consequent on wrong or bad phrenological and physical conditions in parents. Considered in this light, all are more or less depraved by nature. Secondly, the phrenological faculties are all naturally good,

whatever may be their degree of development, but may be put to a wrong use, or exercised contrary to their original constitution. In this sense, even the moral organs, however large, may become depraved and the instrument of depraving the others. Thus, Paul verily thought he was doing God service in persecuting Christians; that is, his Conscientiousness produced depraved actions, yet with good intentions. Our recent article on Conscientiousness shows that that organ often increases wrong feelings and doings. Alcoholic drinks, chewing and smoking tobacco, drinking excessively of tea and coffee, over-working, over-study, and, indeed, every other violation of either the physical or moral laws, creates depravity, and these depraving causes may render that depravity total in the sense that it may pervade all the faculties. But Phrenology knows nothing about total depravity other than that consequent on hereditary and physical conditions, regimen, &c. Our work on Religion, lecture on Temperance, work on Physiology, and works on Phrenology, such as *HEREDITARY DEBILITY, LOVE AND PARENTAGE, MATERNITY, &c.*, will throw additional light on this query.

The Microcosm is not yet published.

GOD'S LAWS.—Prayer, Change of Heart. G. asks, "if we believe God ever interferes with the laws of nature; and if not, of what use is prayer?" Our answer is, that for God to interfere with the laws of cause and effect is to come in conflict with his own established institutions, and break his own laws. Our views on prayer will be found in our work on RELIGION. But as we are now remodelling that work, by waiting a few months, you will find this question answered more satisfactorily than in the present edition. Secondly, "Is there such a thing as a change of heart?" Undoubtedly. See the phrenological exposition of it in FOWLER'S PHRENOLOGY, page 410.

THE DIFFERENCE, ETC.—Nelson Wade. "Why do children of the same parents often differ so widely?" In consequence of the different states of the parents at the several times when they form the characteristics of their children, as explained in *LOVE AND PARENTAGE*. But especially on account of the different states of the mother before they are born. Other causes—such as, that one child takes after one grandparent, and another after another, as explained in *HEREDITARY DESCENT*; together with different states of health in the children, as well as parents, and different educations and circumstances, together with many like causes, contribute to cause these differences.

"How can I cultivate Alimateniveness?" By eating regularly, leisurely, and taking as much gustatory pleasure in what you eat, as possible. We will endeavor to give this subject a full elucidation in some subsequent number of the Journal.

THE DARK SIDE.—E. "Be kind enough to inform a young person, through the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, what course to take, whose disposition is rather melancholy, and who mourns deeply over the imperfections of human nature, and does not enjoy life as it really is."

This looking on the melancholy side of things is caused by a morbid, fevered state of the brain and nervous system, stomach included. Its cause is physical, and its remedy must be applied to remove the cause. Indigestion always produces this affect. Disappointed love often does. So do some other habits, of which a perverted or craving state of Amativeness is the basis. Removing the physical disorder will remove the melancholy.

Probably, in your case, matrimony, present or prospective, will be the best remedy.

As to mourning over the imperfections of human nature, why, do what you can to obviate them; but don't cry over the balance. Work too hard at the former to find time for the latter.

But the best remedy of all, and the one to accompany all, is to *shake it off* by force of will. See our recent article on Vitativeness.

The next best cure is to *keep doing*—something, any thing, but *keep doing*.

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VOL. XX. NO. 6.]

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ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY—the human structure, and its laws of action, or LIFE and HEALTH, their conditions and promotion; “sound minds in strong bodies,” and frail bodies and bad physical habits, as enfeebling intellect and vitiating moral purity.

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See Prospectus for 1855, on last page.

Phrenology.

"When a man properly understands himself, mentally and physically, his road to happiness is smooth, and society has a strong guaranty for his good conduct and usefulness."—Hon. T. J. Rusk.

DR. CARPENTER
AND PHRENOLOGY.

SECOND ARTICLE.

IN our former article, reviewing this great work, the consideration of the harmony of Phrenology with comparative Anatomy was almost completed—completed as far as compatible with our present purpose, but manifestly incomplete, when we consider the dignity and extent of both sciences, and the bearing for good or evil which the latter has upon the former. The entire connection between the two may, at some future time, claim our attention, but such an extension of our review would at present be irrelevant, and unduly increase the subject-matter, for which we have now too little time and space.

"The present system of Phrenology," says Dr. Carpenter, "takes no account whatever of the series of ganglionic masses which lie at the base of the cerebrum in man, and which are thrown into the shade (as it were) by its excessive development; but which increase in relative size and importance as we descend the scale, until, in the lower fishes and invertebrata generally, they come to constitute the whole brain." After citing illustrations contextual with the above, he continues in substance as follows:—It is obvious that these organs must be of primary importance as centres of nervous action; and that the functions of the cerebrum, whatever be their nature, must be of a *superadded* and of a *non-essential* character. He regards the sensory ganglia as the seat of sensation, (each kind of sensation being communicated through its own ganglion,) and of the simple feelings of pleasure and pain connected with those sensations; and also of those *consensual* movements which follow immediately upon such sensations. To this category he would refer the purely *instinctive* actions which are immediately prompted by sensations which seem to involve no idea of the purpose towards which they are directed, and which cannot be said (the idea of the object being deficient) to spring from a desire or propensity. The emotions and propensities of man and the higher mammalia may be regarded as involving the combined operation of the sensory ganglia and the cerebrum; the latter affording the *ideas*, whilst the former invests these ideas with pleasure or pain which gives them the form of passions, desires or propensities, and which causes them to become the moving springs of a great part of the intellectual operations, which are purely cerebral. The action of the cerebrum in the passions, emotions, &c., is limited, therefore, on this view of their nature, to its instrumentality in furnishing the several *classes of ideas* to which these emotions respectively relate. If the phrenological system be thus modified there will no longer be the same difficulty in reconciling it with the facts of comparative anatomy; since in those animals which are unpossessed of the posterior lobes, the actions which in man and the higher mammalia result from desires or propensities involving a distinct idea or conception of the object, may be purely instinctive, and may thus be performed through the medium of the sensory ganglia alone, without the participation of the cerebrum.

It will be seen that all these speculative objections rest upon the assumed facts contained in the last clause; and these facts were, we flatter ourselves, successfully reviewed and controverted in our first article relative to Dr. Carpenter. It will further appear that the Doctor ignores entirely the *facts* which Phrenologists have collected during the last sixty years, and rests his opinions upon the sandy foundation of metaphysical theories and abstractions.

The doctrines which he holds in relation to the

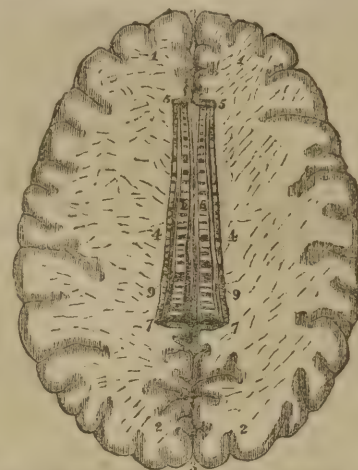
sensory ganglia of the base of the brain have ever been held, with slight modifications, by the founders and adherents of Phrenology. The fact that the entire cerebrum down to the corpus callosum or great transverse commissure, may be cut away, and the animal continue to live—not think and act, but merely vegetate—proves two things; *first*, that the cerebrum is the physical organ of the mind, and, *second*, that those remaining portions, constituting the sensory ganglia, are organs intimately concerned in maintaining the integrity and relevancy of those complex phenomena, the aggregate of which constitute life.

He further objects to "the present system of Phrenology, because it leaves undetermined a very large proportion of the cerebral surface in man—probably not less than one-half; namely, the whole series of convolutions composing the opposing medium surfaces of the hemispheres, the convolutions of nearly the whole of the base of the cerebrum, and those of the fissure of Sylvius."



VIEW OF THE BASE OF THE HUMAN BRAIN.

In relation to the unappropriated portions of the base of the brain it may be advanced, that their position is such, that the functions of these various structures cannot be ascertained from examination during life, as is the case with those portions of the cerebral mass which are more patent to observation. We know, however, as we have just stated, that they are intimately concerned, if not actually instrumental, in maintaining mere vegetative life, and that their connection with the phenomena of the intellect and of the higher moral sentiments is secondary, not primary:—that is, without them these latter could have no appreciable existence, since life is essential to their manifestation, and life itself is dependent upon the integrity of these basilar organs. But the function of a portion of this region is known. Dr. Andrew Combe discovered an enormous development of one convolution at the base of the middle lobe of the brain, lying towards the mesial line, on the basilar and inner side of the middle lobe, and of the organ of Destructiveness, in making an examination of the brain of a lady who had, for many years, been remarkable for continued anxiety about her own death. This coincidence led him to consider that there must be a connection between this convolution and the love of life, and continued observations have confirmed this opinion.



Section of the Brain, showing the convolutions, the proportions existing between the vesicular and medullary portions, and the corpus callosum of the brain.

1, 1. The anterior lobe of the brain 2, 2. The posterior lobes. 3, 3. The longitudinal fissure for the reception of the falx cerebri. 4, 4. The roof of the lateral ventricles. 5, 5. The genu of the corpus callosum. 6, 6. Its body, upon which the lines transverse are seen. 7, 7. The splenium corporis callosi. 8. The raphe. 9, 9. The striae longitudinales laterales, or covered bands of Reil.

In relation to the remaining "unappropriated portions" of the cerebrum spoken of by Carpenter, we may safely advance the following as phrenological and physiological principles:—The vesicular neurine, of which the entire surface and convolutions of the brain is composed, is the source of power; the medullary neurine, which constitutes the pearly, central portion of the brain, is the conductor of this power; each organ may be regarded as a cone whose base, lying at the surface, is composed of this vesicular neurine; hence, the greater this base, and the deeper these superficial convolutions, the greater the mental power: further, the apices of these cones, composed of medullary neurine, centre in the corpora striata. Thus, sensations are transmitted from the basilar to the hemispheric ganglia, and become the stimulus of intellectual operations which have their seat in the vesicular neurine; these intellectual operations give rise to the influence of volition, which is transmitted downward through the corpora striata to excite muscular motions in any or all parts of the body. The unappropriated opposing median surfaces may be regarded as the lateral surfaces of those organs lying in the median line from the root of the nose to the occiput.

We have now considered all those objections advanced by Dr. Carpenter as founded upon comparative anatomy, and cannot but regard them as null and void. The harmony between the two sciences is, as far as we can reason from facts and principles, complete, and apparent—apparent upon research and investigations, since the structure and positional variations in the viscera of animals is so great as to require patient research and numberless observations to determine the exact relations which exist in all species between structure and function. There are many other objections resting upon the same foundation, but not advanced by Carpenter, which may claim our attention at a later day. At present we will pass on to consider briefly the Doctor's remaining objections.

"The greater part of the observations upon which the present system of Phrenology rests, have been made upon crania alone, or upon casts of crania; not upon the cerebrum itself. In this method of observation there are many fallacies; especially those arising from the indisputable fact, that the cerebrum may be moulded in such a manner as to undergo considerable alteration in form, without any change in its internal structure or in the relative development of its several parts."

To this we may reply that the cranium is moulded to the brain, not the brain to the cranium, and that observations upon the crania of men

have proved that the general form and shape of the one can be determined, after making allowances for the appreciable thicknesses of the integuments and calvarium, by the general form and shape of the other. The Doctor remarks that the "greater part of the observations have been made upon crania alone," &c. True, the greater part have been made upon crania alone, but it was not until after the fact of the relation between contour of brain and skull had been determined, that such observations were considered valid. The fact once settled, and the preliminary steps by which it was settled were seldom repeated, except in cases of dissections and post-mortem examinations, when the conclusions were, in every case unattended by organic disease of the brain or extreme age, invariably verified. Andrew Combe gives the following narration of a portion of his conversion to Phrenology: "In the middle of the lecture of the 1st of December, 1818, a brain was handed in, with a request that Dr. Spurzheim would say what dispositions it indicated, and he would then be informed how far he was correct. Dr. Spurzheim took the brain without any hesitation, and, after premising that the experiment was not a fair one, in as far as he was not made acquainted with the state of health, constitution or education of the individual, all of which it was essential for him to be aware of before drawing positive inferences; he added that, nevertheless, he would give an opinion on the supposition that the brain had been a sound one, and endowed with ordinary activity: after which he proceeded to point out the peculiarities of development which it presented. After giving a detail of the case, which our limits prevent us from quoting, Dr. Combe goes on to say, that, altogether, the close connection between the fact, with which he himself happened to be familiar, and the remarks of Dr. Spurzheim, who had never seen the skull, and judged from the brain alone, as it lay misshapen on a flat dish, made a deep impression on his mind." GEORGE COMBE.

In the Phrenological Cabinet of Fowlers and Wells, the casts of the brains of many celebrated and notorious characters are on sale and exhibition, as are also casts of the skulls of the same, and all can assure themselves of the intimate relations the former hold to the latter. There is undoubtedly great difficulty in the case of the lower animals, but here phrenologists have not confined themselves to examination of the crania alone. Dr. Vimont, of Paris, published a magnificent work in two quarto volumes, with a folio atlas of plates, on Human and Comparative Phrenology, containing upwards of seven hundred admirably engraved specimens of the skulls and brains, not of man alone, but of *Mammifers, birds and fishes*, showing the exact coincidence between the brains and psychical phenomena of both man and the lower animals; and the perfect accuracy of Dr. Vimont's works and conclusions has never yet been disputed. It cannot be that Dr. Carpenter is ignorant of the existence of this great work; he must have intentionally forgotten it when he penned the above objection. He continues: "An extensive comparison of the crania of different nations shows that their differences in form have, in many instances, no relation whatever to their psychical character." In reply to this assertion, we have but to refer our readers to the series of articles by Dr. Rogers, on the Natural History of Man, in this Journal, for the last ten months of the year 1853. In the last four of these articles the subject is discussed at length, and the conclusions therein presented upon good and sufficient evidence, are at variance with Dr. Carpenter's assertion. The remaining objections stated by the Doctor are few in number, and of an indifferent character. "There can be little doubt," continues he, "that the habit of attending to and of recording coincidences between cerebral developments and psychical manifestations, without due regard to the cases in which there is no coincidence, has been far too prevalent amongst professed phrenologists. Unless the failures are duly chroni-

clod with the successes, no value can be attached to any series of observations, however numerous and satisfactory. Many such failures, upon points in which there could be no misapprehension or evasion, have come under the author's [Dr. C.'s] knowledge, and have tended to prevent his reception of the present phrenological system; but they find no place in formal treatises on Phrenology, which lead their readers to suppose that the coincidences are invariable."

Before proceeding to remark upon these strictures, allow me to present the following quotation from Samuel Solly's work on the Human Brain—a work which is the result of over twenty years of toil, and is one of the standard authorities upon this subject.

"My reasons for believing that there must be a great deal of truth in Phrenology are four-fold.

"First, I have received from practical phrenologists; and especially the late worthy Mr. Deville, such accurate characters of individuals known to me, but unknown to them, that I cannot believe the accounts I received could be the result of accident and conjecture, which must have been the case, if Phrenology is untrue.

"Secondly, Phrenology alone—as it appears to me—can account for all the varieties of insanity, especially monomania.

"Thirdly, The facts which have been collected by the late Mr. Deville, showing that the brain will alter its form at any period of life.

"Fourthly, The existence of longitudinal commissures."—Solly on the Human Brain, second edition, p. 266. Authority vs. Authority. "When such doctors disagree, who shall decide?"

The author of this review has had a number of years' private experience as a phrenologist, and yet has never had occasion to record any "failures," where he was accurately informed in relation to the health, education, habits of life, and nature of the occupation (whether active or sedentary) of the person examined. These latter particulars are so important, that where they cannot be ascertained, they must be premised, in order that the result may accord with truth, for the modifying influences of all these particulars is so great, as to have very material weight in influencing a phrenological examination. I heard an anti-phrenological lecturer on Anatomy, in one of our provincial medical colleges, state a case of failure on the part of a very celebrated European professor of Phrenology, which will illustrate their general acumen and the weight of even their professional convictions. Holding a skull in his hand, he remarked that that cranium had been presented to a celebrated Scotch phrenologist for examination, who decided that its original possessor had been a man of considerable weight of character, vivid imagination, fine and delicate organization,—would have made a poet of marked ability, and other particulars of a like nature. When he had finished, he was told that he had made an entire failure,—that the man had been an idiot from birth until death, which took place when he was about twenty-four years of age. The professor added, to the class, that the man had never stood upright; that when he walked, he was obliged, from weakness, to support his body by means of his hands resting upon his knees; that about two-thirds of his life had been spent in bed, on account of sickness; that he was unable to feed himself, and, if I am not mistaken, had nursed like an infant all his life; could neither read nor write, and was, in fact, a perfect idiot. And yet, with this self-contradiction staring him in the face, the learned professor flattered himself that he had dealt the phrenological convictions of a portion of his class a death-blow. Such is the character of phrenological "failures." It is strange with what avidity every inconsistency in the application of phrenological principles is seized upon and communicated, as establishing their fundamental error. Let the practitioner of medicine or law, the merchant, the artist, or the navigator, fail,—so long as he adheres to the science of his profession, his failure is attributed to Providence,—to unseen,

unknown, and undiscoverable circumstances, or to such a concatenation of events as rendered the application of his scientific principles unavailing. But no excuse—if indeed he needs any—is listened to from the phrenologist. His *error in judgment* is considered an *error in the principles* of his science, and the inadvertency or incompetency of the man is visited in a four-fold ratio upon his profession. They forget that the true principles of the science may be firmly and indubitably established, while those who apply them may err.

Our task is finished. We have reviewed the objections of the greatest living physiologist and anti-phrenologist, and shown that they are, in reality, of but little weight. We commend the subject to the earnest consideration of our readers, with the conviction that their enlightened decisions will be favorable to our cause. Should the contrary be the result, our labor will not be without its reward, for an enlightened opponent is at all times to be preferred to an ignorant and bigoted pretender, whose prejudices misstate the premises, and whose judgment confounds the conclusions, of his every chain of reasoning or investigation.

Psychology.

PHYSICO-PSYCHOLOGICAL INFLUENCES.

THE distributions and associations of the forms and organisms which compose the sum total of created being, observe the law of adaptation both as to exterior and interior properties. We may everywhere find exemplifications of this fact, more or less conspicuous, in the lower kingdoms of nature as well as in the human world. Thus the vegetation indigenous to any particular clime or locality, always bears a relation to the temperature, soil, and moisture prevalent in that locality. The mountains of tropical regions, which rise from a realm of perpetual summer to an altitude of eternal snow, are clothed at their different elevations by different genera and species of plants, adapted to all the gradations of temperature, from the tropic to the arctic. An artificial transplantation of any of these vegetable forms is either fatal to the latter, or else causes in it a gradual change of constitution until it is fully adapted to its new condition. Plants sometime manifest a marvellous instinct, which may almost be called intelligence, in making the most of the circumstances in which they are placed. For instance, transplant a rose-bush, grape-vine, or almost any other vegetable form, into a spot where it is on the one side approached by moist and rich, and on the other by a hard, dry, and sterile, soil. For a short time the roots will put forth almost equally in all directions; but, as if growing wise by interior and sympathetic experience, the roots extending towards the dry and sterile soil will soon begin to recurve and extend toward the moist rich soil, as if in quest of the better pabulum which their brethren on the other side have found. Whilst a root is growing in any particular direction, let a fresh bone be buried just beyond and a little at one side of its extremity. The root will even turn out of its direct course and go in pursuit of the bone, and when it finds it, it will stop and send out numerous little fibres which, forming a net-work, will envelop the bone; and when all the nourishment has been sucked out of it, the root will again pass on its way, and the temporary fibres thrown out around the bone will gradually disappear.

In the animal kingdom we see exemplified the same law of distribution, adaptation, and conformability. Thus, in the frozen regions of Lapland, we find the reindeer, an animal fitted by nature to endure the rigors of the arctic winters, and to subsist upon the coarse and scanty food which the vegetable kingdom there affords. The deserts of Arabia, where the reindeer would speedily perish,

are the congenial home of the camel, which is totally unfitted by nature to bear the rigors of the Lapland climate. The fertile prairies of western America are inhabited by teeming herds of buffaloes, which thrive upon the luxuriant pastures, whilst the craggy steepes of the Alps, where the buffalo could not live, are tenanted by the sure-footed chamois, which by nature delights in clambering and browsing among the rocky cliffs. Through the Mammoth Cave of Kentucky flows a river; and because, in the impenetrable darkness which there ever prevails, the fishes that inhabit its waters would have no use for eyes, nature, or rather the God of nature, has placed there a species of fish which have no eyes! Any attempt to transfer any one of these animal forms to a clime or country to which it does not specifically belong, would be either fatal to the animal, or attended with such a progressive change in its constitution as to adapt it to its new condition.

Animals, however, endowed with powers of rapid locomotion are often guided by a surprising instinct to change their location with the changes of the season, and according to the exigencies of food and of circumstances most suitable for procreation. This fact is observable in the habits of the feathered tribes, and also, to some extent, in those of the deer and other fleet animals of the northern regions. Shad, herring, and some other species of the finny tribes also exhibit this instinct in a remarkable degree; and the guidance which all receive from this migratory impulse is generally unerring.

A similar instinct of adaptation is, in some animals, often exhibited in a marvellous manner, even under temporary and incidental exigencies. Thus, it is said that the camel in crossing the desert of Arabia for the first time, will, if pressed with extreme thirst, turn short from his course and travel directly to a spring of water ten miles distant, and entirely out of sight. A young swarm of bees, if they are dissatisfied with the hive in which their owner places them, will make it a temporary halting-place, or alight on a neighboring bush for two or three days, as if taking time to send out, and receive reports from committees of exploration; and then the whole swarm will take to the wing, and, gathering themselves in as small a compass as possible, proceed in a perfectly straight course to a hollow tree in a neighboring wood, which they had seemingly fixed upon as their future residence.

But one of the most remarkable examples of an adaptive instinct of this kind which ever came to the writer's personal knowledge, was exhibited by so stupid an animal as a common land tortoise. The tortoise had found its way to my mother's garden, and was feasting itself upon the cucumbers. Being caught in the thievish act, he was thrown over the fence to some distance. In a few hours, however, that same tortoise (known by peculiar marks) was found again in the cucumber-bed. He was expelled again, and this time was carried to some distance, across a brook into the woods, and left among the rocks and bushes; but the next day he was found again in the garden, pursuing his depredations as usual. He was then carried over a hill, across several fences underpinned with stone, across a wagon-road, and thrown over another fence into a meadow among the high grass, and told to never show his face in those "diggings" again; but the next day his identical tortoiseship was found again among the cucumber vines, breaking his long fast with greedy voracity! How can we account for the apparent intelligence of the ugly little "varmint" but by supposing that there was a *magnetic* and *quasi* *psychical rapport* between him and the locality so perfectly furnishing the requisites of his nutrition?

Man is an epitome of all the inferior kingdoms of creation, and therefore may be supposed to possess the qualities of all, either in a latent or active state, and that quality which is distinctive of his manhood besides. From the complexity and pliability of his nature, and the resources of his inventive genius, he can manage to live and flourish in almost any clime and country. Yet, even he

is subject to the law of adaptation, both physically and psychically. Thus, if the Esquimaux Indian were to be removed from the land of perpetual snows to the equatorial regions of Africa, he would soon languish and die, whilst it would be equally fatal to the comfort and life of a native African to remove him to the country of the Esquimaux. The same principle is in a less conspicuous manner illustrated by the necessity of acclimation to protect a native of New York against the diseases of New Orleans, on taking up his residence in the latter city. A more forcible illustration, however, is given in the disease called homesickness, technically *Nostalgia*, which sometimes attacks susceptible constitutions who have left their native places to reside in a distant country. Medical writers describe this disease as consisting first of a settled melancholy and longing for a return to the native country, which sometimes gradually increases in intensity, until the whole mental and physical systems are deranged; and unless the patient can be transferred to his native soil, the affection may result in death.

Considerations like the foregoing, and which might be multiplied to almost any extent, prepare us to entertain the proposition, that man, as well as the lower forms of life, is influenced, exteriorly and interiorly, by all things surrounding him, and that, too, often to such an extent as to produce marked effects upon his health, development, and happiness. The natural scenery with which we are surrounded may or may not have a congenial and healthy influence upon our minds, and through our minds upon our bodies; though the same scenery may be entirely adapted to other constitutions. The sensible aspects and insensible emanations of the vegetable and animal kingdoms affect us in a similar way, as is evident in the differences of the physical and moral qualities of the horticulturist, who for years has been continually beholding the beauties and inhaling the odors of flowers, and the butcher, who has for the same length of time been continually inhaling the life-fumes rising from the blood and carcasses of slaughtered animals.

But the most powerful of the influences of this general class which act upon us, are received in our associations with our own kind. The most unresponsive persons, magnetically speaking, are more or less sensible of impressions, tending to modify their own characters, as received from persons with whom they familiarly associate. So decisive is the operation of this law, that we sometimes, indeed, feel either an irresistible attraction or repulsion for a person at first sight, and before we have had the slightest external clew to either his mental or social qualities. Nay, some persons whose sympathetic susceptibilities are particularly acute, have sometimes distinctly discerned the physical aches and pains, or perceived the mental idiosyncrasies, or even the very thoughts of persons present with them, before any external indications of the same have been given. Not only so, but man's magnetic sphere (which contains all the life-qualities of himself) is capable of being impressed on every thing that he handles, and that, too, in such a degree as to be clearly perceived by a person of acute sensibilities. Innumerable proofs of this fact have of late years been developed in the phenomena of so-called "psychometry," which consist in the accurate discernment of the character of a person, by holding in the hand his autograph, or a letter written by him.

In the light of the foregoing facts, (and facts they certainly can be proved to be,) our location, circumstances, employments, and associations in life, assume an importance which few persons have hitherto attached to them. To each person there is a sphere of life that is most, and one which is least, congenial and adapted to health, and the development both of body and soul; and one of the first laws of our nature requires us to seek diligently, until we find that sphere which is best adapted to the peculiarities of our physical, intellectual, and affectional natures. It is manifestly in violence of the divine order of

things, as illustrated by the universal analogies of nature, for a human being to rush at random into any situation, or set of associations, which may present itself, and without regard to this established law of adaptation; and whoever commits this violence may expect to pay the penalty in a deranged life, an unhealthy body, and a dwarfed and stunted soul.

If I am asked how we are to find the conditions and associations best adapted to our various constitutions, I would, for an answer, again point to the instincts of plants in discriminating, by the course of their roots, between the soil that is best and that which is least adapted to their nutrition; to the migratory impulses of animals, whereby they infallibly secure to themselves an appropriate clime throughout the changing seasons; to the attractions of the humble tortoise, whereby he was repeatedly brought back to his food in the garden after repeated ejections, and to the more noble and exalted instincts of magnetically susceptible human beings, whereby they are enabled to discern, in some measure, the interior qualities of all things, and even of the magnetic life-principle which a writer leaves in his autograph, or in a letter which he has composed. Cultivate this magnetic, psychical, spiritual susceptibility, as all may cultivate it; and when it develops into a clear, orderly, and harmonious intuition, place yourself trustfully under its guidance, and then, with the additional light afforded by Phrenology, the sphere of life as to locality, business, social relations, matrimonial connections, &c., may be chosen with a good degree of certainty of its being of all others the best adapted to health, prosperity, and happiness.

W. F.

THE OLDEST CLERGYMAN IN THE UNITED STATES.—A correspondent of the New York *Evangelist* gives an interesting account of the Rev. John Sawyer, of Garland, Maine, who is doubtless the oldest officiating clergyman in this country. "Father" Sawyer will be ninety-nine years old next October. He was born in Hebron, Connecticut, on the 9th of October, 1755. He was ordained in 1787, and has since been active in the duties of the Christian ministry. The writer says: "Father Sawyer preached with great regularity till some two years since, when he was thrown from a wagon and seriously injured. Up to ninety-six or seven, there seemed no flagging, but a readiness to meet every call. And even now the invitation to preach is not declined from weakness or infirmity." He does not seem greatly fatigued after a preaching service, or even two such services. Indeed, within six months he has preached three times on the Sabbath. He preached last Sabbath in the immediate vicinity, upon the words, "Is it well with thee?"

"His old friends were surprised at the system, the ability, the point of the sermon, surpassing, as some thought, the efforts of his earlier years; one person remarked, 'that if he should hold out to preach fifty years longer, he would be a very eminent preacher.' Through his long term of preaching service, extending to nearly seventy years, he has been greatly favored with health, having had in all that time but two sicknesses, taking him from the pulpit a very few Sabbaths.

"The secret of much of this endurance may doubtless be attributed to the circumstance mentioned by the writer, that Father Sawyer has a rare union of the Christian graces. It is stated that he is cheerful, and even playful, in his extreme age; his countenance lights up and expresses the emotions he feels. There has ever been a somewhat humorous vein about him—strokes and flashes of wit—but there reigns through all the spirit of piety. He is indeed a memorable man; and we feel, as we look upon him, that he is an eminently godly man. The presence of such an one is impressive; even his silence is a sermon."

[A phrenological examination of Father Sawyer would, no doubt, disclose the following conditions: First, temperate habits, and an harmonious, well-developed body and brain, inherited from a long-lived ancestry; large Hope, Benevolence, Veneration, Conscientiousness, and Mirthfulness, with sufficient Firmness, Self-esteem, and Approbativeness, to give stability, dignity, and affability. It is not probable that Father Sawyer ever indulged in excessive eating, drinking, or doctoring. Will not some friend of Phrenology give us a more complete sketch of this man, with a likeness, and also a brief history of his ancestry, for publication?]

Biography.

DONALD M'KAY.

A PHRENOLOGICAL CHARACTER, BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH AND PORTRAIT.

Mr. M'KAY possesses an organization highly favorable to action, and an uncommon amount of strength and energy, both of body and mind. There is every indication of health and vigor, physical and intellectual, and of the harmonious working of his whole being, each part sustaining every other.

Phrenologically, three or four very prominent traits are indicated:

Very large Perceptive Faculties give him quick observation; great ability to learn from experience; correct opinions of what he sees; good judgment in respect to the comparative qualities and conditions of things, and especially of machinery and construction in general. Large Order, Calculation, and Comparison, add much to his efficiency in his favorite pursuits.

He is, as we have said, very energetic. Trifles do not stop him, and no labor is too severe for him to undertake. Difficulties only draw him out and develop his character and resources. He is not acquainted with fear, and is liable to be too adventurous and even imprudent.

He is very firm, and having decided upon a course of action, cannot be turned from it. He is not easily controlled by others.

He has great constructive talent, and likes nothing better than to have a new and difficult piece of work to perform. He has much originality, and is very skilful in devising new ways and means. He pushes boldly forward in untrodden paths.

Ideality is large, and he is consequently imaginative and fond of the beautiful. He is unusually kind and generous in his impulses, is happy himself, and delights in making those around him so.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

We copy the following biographical sketch of Mr. M'Kay from the *National Magazine*, an excellent literary and religious magazine published in this city:

About ten years since, the writer of this sketch, then a resident in the beautiful town of Newburyport, Mass., became acquainted with its subject. Mr. M'Kay had just established himself in business, and won the confidence and respect of the citizens of the place. His fine marine models, his thorough workmanship, and his vigorous business habits, had begun to attract the attention of the merchants of New York and Boston, and his shipyard was fast filling with mechanics, whose incessant blows echoed along the banks of the Merrimack. His increasing business gave a new impulse to nearly all mechanical labor in the town, while the noble ships that were successively launched, returned a generous recompense to the laborers. The presiding genius who excited and controlled all this fervor of business, causing the shapeless and disjointed timbers to rise up, by a thousand hands, into the most harmonious proportions, was at that time a young man of about thirty-five. Always in the midst of his workmen, or upon his knees in his draughting-loft, "laying down," with mathematical exactness, his vessels, he might easily be recognized as the ruling mind in the yard. About the medium size in his stature, abstracted in his appearance, as if conning some new design; with his lips pressed quite resolutely together; speaking rapidly and with unmistakable precision when the occasion called for it; always active, with every faculty on guard to perform its duty at the moment required; with a noble forehead, a fine eye, and a frank and hearty courtesy—such was Mr. M'Kay as he im-



DONALD M'KAY.

pressed us upon our first acquaintance with him. It was impossible to be with him, even for a short time, without carrying away the impression that you had met with not merely a master of his profession, but a bold and successful explorer in new lines of mechanical enterprise.

Mr. M'Kay has excellent blood in his veins; he is of Scottish origin, and was born in Shelburne, N. S., in 1809. His parents are still living to share with him the merited honors which he has won by his business triumphs. His early years were employed upon a farm, and his opportunities for acquiring an education were very limited. The quiet life of the farm, however, did not satisfy the restless cravings of his mechanical genius. At the age of nineteen, in connection with his brother Laughlin M'Kay, afterwards the accomplished commander of the *Sovereign of the Seas*, he commenced his career as a shipbuilder in the construction of a fishing-smack. At the age of twenty-two, alone and without testimonials, he presented himself at the yard of Mr. Jacob Bell, the veteran shipbuilder of New York, lately deceased, and was taken into his employment. Mr. M'Kay's extraordinary natural endowments now began to develop themselves, and no opportunity was permitted to escape him for making himself a thorough master of every branch of his business. While connected with the yard of Bell & Westervelt, the threatened collision with France, during the administration of General Jackson, gave occasion to unusual activity in the navy yards. Mr. Bell recommended Mr. M'Kay to the Naval Constructor at Brooklyn Navy Yard; and here, from a thousand men, he was selected as foreman of a gang of employes ordered upon some more delicate and important portion of the work. A strong "Native American" feeling—or rather a jealousy of superior ability sheltering itself under this party guise, and never more undeservedly expressing itself, (for although not born within the limits of the Union, there never was a truer American or more hearty republican,) beginning

to render his position in the Navy Yard uncomfortable, at the suggestion of his fast friend Mr. Bell, who appreciated his worth, and perhaps saw the promise of his future eminence, he engaged a yard in Newburyport, and commenced his labors for himself upon the Merrimack. His first packet-ships, the largest that had hitherto been launched upon this river, (constructed for New York firms,) for their perfect proportions, beauty of model, and thorough workmanship, at once attracted the attention of merchants, while their extraordinary sailing qualities confirmed the favorable impressions first produced. Here he launched his earliest "sharp ship," the *Carrier*, which, upon its first voyage to Rio Janeiro, surpassed in the shortness of the passage all previous trials. The extraordinary fleetness of this vessel brought Mr. M'Kay into general notice in the mercantile community, and established his reputation as an original and highly successful builder. At the completion of the *Joshua Bates*, for Train & Co.'s line of Liverpool packets, through the suggestion of Enoch Train, Esq., the much-respected head of the firm, he purchased one of the yards he now occupies in East Boston, and, much to the regret of the citizens, left the shores of the Merrimack for Boston harbor. He now constructed in rapid succession the well-known line of Liverpool packets, numbering twelve splendid vessels, ranging from one thousand to twenty-one hundred tons.

A new occasion for the genius and skill of Mr. M'Kay was offered in the opening of the new and extraordinary market upon the Pacific. In the wonderful rush of passengers, and the great demand for the transportation of freight, two ends were to be sought in the construction of vessels intended for this trade—speed and capacity. From the yard of our builder leaped forth the *Staghound* for its ocean race; and this fine clipper was followed by the appropriately named *Flying Cloud*, a ship of the most perfect proportions, with a carrying capacity of seventeen hundred tons, and as fleet as the winds that swelled her sails.

On her first passage she not only made the quickest run from New York to San Francisco, but attained the highest rate of speed of any sailing-vessel up to that period on record. The passage was made in eighty-nine days, and she ran three hundred and seventy-four geographical miles in twenty-four consecutive hours. She has since exceeded *herself*, in her last voyage, making the distance in eighty-eight days, discharging her cargo of two thousand tons of merchandise, and sailing again for China on the ninety-ninth day after leaving New York—an unparalleled performance in the nautical world.

This remarkable success, placing him at the head of his profession, and establishing his fortune as a builder—for his contracts now reached the utmost limits of his facilities for building—although large additions were made to his yards—did not satisfy his merely stimulated ambition. He carefully reviewed all his past works, and analyzed their results, and came to the conclusion that perfection in modelling had not yet been discovered. Again he was found in his draughting-room, laying down, from the model which embodied the results of his previous cogitations, the lines of his new nautical triumph. In due time a noble vessel of two thousand four hundred tons, at that time the largest, longest, and sharpest merchant-ship in the world, to which he had given the well-merited title of the Sovereign of the Seas, glided from her ways, and hastened to assume her prophesied supremacy over the vast mercantile fleet. Up to this time, vessels of this size had been considered too large and expensive for any trade; and even doubts of their safety in the conflicts of the seas were harbored. No merchant would adventure his capital in this ship; and, against the advice of his friends, the courageous builder, confident in his calculations, built her upon his own account, investing in her all he was worth. During her construction he made himself familiar with the details of the California trade, and when he had completed his ship, he was prepared to load her on his own account.

It was especially favorable for the success of the enterprise that it could be intrusted to such judicious hands as his brother, the well-known Captain Laughlin M'Kay, who promises to earn as rich a reputation upon the sea as his brother upon the shore. The success of the enterprise fully justified the confidence of the designer in the practicability of his plans. It was an intuition of genius which his extraordinary mechanical skill and indomitable perseverance brought to a happy consummation. Her passage out to San Francisco, as a whole, was not so short as that of the Flying Cloud, yet she was seven days in advance of the entire clipper fleet, which sailed about the same time; although she was dismasted in the Pacific, at about the latitude of Valparaiso, in a gale of wind. And here the peculiar capacity and seamanship of her master found an occasion for their exhibition. Probably no vessel so thoroughly dismantled was ever refitted without making a port. Captain M'Kay, however, at once set himself with his crew to the task of replacing the lost spars and rigging at sea, without turning aside from his voyage, and accomplished his purpose in the most successful manner. On her homeward passage, this ship made one of the greatest runs ever recorded. In twenty-four consecutive hours she made four hundred and thirty geographical miles, (fifty-six more than the greatest run of the Flying Cloud,) and in ten successive days she ran three thousand one hundred and forty-four miles. Her next passage also, from New York to Liverpool, although made under very unfavorable circumstances, was the shortest ever made by a sailing-vessel. In eleven months her gross earnings amounted to \$200,000, and the noble vessel was then sold to her present English proprietors at the builder's own price. Her achievements since, on her route between Liverpool and Australia, have fully justified her early reputation.

Our builder had not yet reached the height of

his ambition. Experience had shown that the passage to California had been lengthened by the tremendous westerly gales in the vicinity of Cape Horn; and that, to combat these gales successfully, vessels of greater size and power than any which had yet been built were necessary. His incessantly active mind again grappled with the problem, and the wonder of the times was the result, in the form of the memorable Great Republic, the largest ship afloat, built for any active service. When she reached the water, she was preëminent above all others in her form, fastenings, internal arrangement, and useful and ornamental accommodations. From her keel to her pennant, every modern nautical improvement of any practical value, and many devised by her ingenious builder himself, were introduced in her construction. A sumptuous palace for the passengers, officers and centennial crew, she still opened immense vaults between her decks for the bestowment of freight. She was of four thousand five hundred tons register, and of full six thousand tons storage capacity. The wonderful harmony of all her proportions reduced the impression of her immense size, made upon the first view; and only by comparing her with surrounding objects—ordinary ships seeming quite like pleasure-yachts by her side—could her full admeasurement be apprehended. Her length was three hundred and twenty-five feet—quite a long journey from her transom to her bow, and requiring no ordinary human lungs, even in a calm, to make the voice reach from one end to the other. The breadth of the ship was fifty-three feet, and the depth thirty-nine. She had four masts for the spreading of her mighty wings, and four decks for the strengthening of her sides and the covering of her merchandise. Her mainmast, which was forty-four inches in diameter, reached at its summit the distance of one hundred and thirty-one feet. It is a curious item to record the amount of the principal material entering into her construction:—

"Timber of chestnut, and elm, and oak,
And scattered here and there, with these,
The knarred and crooked cedar knees,
Brought from regions far away—
From Pascagoula's sunny bay,
And the banks of the roaring Roanoke."

Of hard pine, one million five hundred thousand feet entered into her immense mass; two thousand and fifty-six tons of white oak; three hundred and thirty-six and a half tons of iron; fifty-six of copper, exclusive of sheathing. Fifty thousand days' work were expended upon her hull, equivalent to the labor of one man for one hundred and thirty-seven years! Fifteen thousand six hundred and fifty-three yards of canvas were used for her sails. Her crew was composed of one hundred men and thirty boys. This mighty vessel also was Mr. M'Kay's sole adventure. Into her immense sides he poured his hard-earned wealth without stint, while all others stood aloof, hesitating at the experiment. No ordinary interest was felt in its success. The bulletins issuing from time to time from the press were eagerly perused, and public curiosity had reached an unusual height before the vessel was completed. The island portion of the city, where it was towering upon its stocks, was constantly visited by crowds, and the well-known courtesy of the builder was tested to its utmost by the constant inquiries of curious visitors.

"Day by day the vessel grew,
With timbers fashioned strong and true—
Stemson, and keelson, and sternson-knee,—
Till, framed with perfect symmetry,
A skeleton ship rose up to view!
And around the bows and along the side,
The heavy hammers and mallets piled,
Till after many a week, at length,
Wonderful in form and strength,
Sublime in its enormous bulk,
Loomed aloft the shadowy bulk!"

But when the hour of launching arrived, the harbor presented a most extraordinary and sublime spectacle. Boats of every description, and steamboats, loaded to their last capacity, sailed to and fro in the vicinity of the stately ship.

Wharfs, bridges, vessels, house-tops—every convenient spot overlooking in any degree the object of general interest—were black with spectators:

"All is finished! and at length
Has come the bridal day
Of beauty and of strength.
To-day the vessel shall be launched!
With fleecy clouds the sky is blanched,
And o'er the bay
Slowly, in all his splendors dight,
The great sun rises to behold the sight."

Quietly among the crowd of workmen and of personal friends, moved the presiding genius of the whole scene—the "master," who had with his own hand prepared

"The model of the vessel
That should laugh at all disaster,
And with wave and whirlwind wrestle."

Some expressed their fears lest the launch should not be successful. "Did he fear no accident?" they asked. "Was he sure all was right?" "Could he launch her?" He might have been pardoned for a little impatience. "Launch her!" said he; "I could place her on the top of Bunker-Hill Monument, if it were necessary to do so." Never was a launch more successful—so sublime, so enrapturing. Let Longfellow utter it in his noble song:

"Then the master,
With a gesture of command,
Waved his hand;
And at the word,
Loud and sudden there was heard,
All around them and below,
The sound of hammers, blow on blow,
Knocking away the shores and spurs.
And see! she stirs!
She starts,—she moves,—she seems to feel
The thrill of life along her keel,
And, spurning with her foot the ground,
With one exulting, joyous bound,
She leaps into the ocean's arms!
And lo! from the assembled crowd
There rose a shout prolonged and loud,
That to the ocean seemed to say,
'Take her, O bridegroom old and gray;
Take her to thy protecting arms,
With all her youth and all her charms!'"

It was supposed that this noble ship would make her first voyage to California; but her vast capacities were finally filled for Liverpool, and no ordinary national pride was felt in view of the impression she would make upon the merchants and masters of England when she should reach their ports under the command of her gallant captain, late of The Sovereign of the Seas. But on this voyage she never sailed. She was ingloriously burned at the wharf in New York, when chafing upon her fastenings, all ready for the sea. What will be her fate or future transformation, remains yet to be seen. But not a "smell of fire" passed over her builder's hopes and plans. A large ship, second only to herself, The Champion of the Seas, was in the process of construction, and has since been launched and sent to the English firm by whom she was ordered—a model and an illustration of American skill. The reputation earned by these ships has brought into Mr. M'Kay's hands a vast amount of European orders; and his yards are now pressed to their utmost power to execute them. He has himself planned and is rapidly constructing a new line of packet-ships, to run between Boston and different European ports. The vessels will be of the first class; and we can readily imagine how popular a line, both for passengers and freight, this must be, prepared at this hour of the maturest experience of the builder; combining every advantage that human invention has secured to the marine art; elegant in accommodations, fleet as the wind, and strong as timber, iron, and copper can render them. During the past ten years, a fleet of ships, some forty or more, any one of which would be a reputation for a man, has been issuing from the yards of Mr. M'Kay—all of them marked with the genius of their builder, and defending his fame in every successive trip.

It is an interesting fact that not one of his ships has ever put into a port in distress, or cost the underwriters a dollar for repairs, in consequence of any defect in its construction.

In the prime of his manhood, with an abundant capital, a rich experience, and the spur of extraordinary previous success, it is a safe prophecy that, if his life is spared, wonderful advances will yet be secured in the naval art, and the wind will yet be a powerful competitor with steam in the carrying business upon the high seas.

It is grateful to record, what may already have been inferred, that in private life, and as a citizen, our great builder illustrates all the genial and generous traits that belong to and adorn the true Christian gentleman. Success, then, to his noble enterprises! And may he long live to give wings to a commerce, which, if sanctified by the gospel will become the evangelizer of the world. In the present condition of the world, commerce, in its great arena of navigation, is among the chief means of civilization, and progress. Such a genius as Mr. McKay's is of more value to the race than that of the great soldier, or even the great statesman; we take pleasure, therefore, in paying this tribute to his merits.

General Articles.

ON THE EFFECT OF MENTAL STATES, IN CHANGING THE FORM OF THE HEAD.

BY LEVI REUBEN, M. D.

Is the form of the human skull capable of being changed in a perceptible degree by the exercise or disuse of particular faculties of the mind; and do facts show that it is ever so changed?

The question here proposed assumes—what by scientific and sensible men is now universally admitted—that the brain is the organ of the mind. All have concluded, at last, that mind has its seat *somewhere*; and by general consent they agree with the phrenologist in considering that, for so noble an endowment, the brain affords a more suitable habitation than the liver, the heart, the stomach, or other localities, fancifully indicated by the ancients.

The question also assumes that the brain contains upon its surface a plurality of nervous masses, which are the seat of particular faculties, and which have been termed organs. This it is not my present business to discuss, and I shall here take it for granted. A striking confirmation of this doctrine, however, is found in a fact not generally known, namely, that it was by the study of marked "developments" on the back and upper parts of the head, and their connection with powerful affections or sentiments in the individual, that Dr. Gall first succeeded in transferring the seat of the whole emotional part of the mind to the brain. Physiologists were already pretty well agreed that the intellect resided there; but it was for Gall to demonstrate that the brain is the habitation of the whole mental man; and in this conclusion, thus arrived at, his opponents have been compelled to coincide, although they still reject the doctrine of Phrenology, which grew up out of precisely the same and similar facts! Had it not been for the labors of Dr. Gall, we might have been talking till this day about anger, melancholy, and so on, as being "stirred up in our livers," and of love, devotion, pride, courage, and so on, as "arising in our hearts"—those fleshy masses that never were, nor will be, aught more than very good forcing-pumps for the blood! Indeed, Shakspeare, with his home-spun philosophy, which was not always of the finest, habitually locates the passion of love in the liver.

I wish here to be understood as not claiming for the brain any thing more than that it is the instrument of the mind. Not that mind is merely the result of cerebral action; but that the organ is the necessary physical medium through which

the mind expresses itself in its present state of being.

To the question in hand. That particular portions of the brain will increase by use, or diminish by disuse, is simply a consequence of an invariable law of nutrition. All parts of a living body, actively, naturally, and not unduly exercised, first become more compact in their own texture, and secondly, over and above that, undergo a real, measurable increase in size. Results directly opposite follow from protracted disuse. Increase, where it occurs, has of course its limits; or exertion would lead to monstrosity. I hold this ground to be incontrovertible.—That long and active exercise of any part of the brain-mass will, within certain limits, give to that part an augmented bulk and weight. When we come to speak of the *facts*, showing a change in form of head from exercise of special mental faculties, those facts will be found directly to aid in establishing the principle here assumed—the plurality of the cerebral organs.

But will the increased bulk of brain produce a change in the external form of the head?—and will this change be so marked as to be evident to the senses? A prior question will here claim our attention for a time—namely, *Does the skull determine the form of the brain, or the brain that of the skull?*

Sir Charles Bell, in his Anatomy, admits that the brain first appears, and that the bones of the head are "necessarily adapted to the form of the brain, previously existing." But he adds, "A pregnant error [Phrenology] has grown out of this demonstration;" for the skull has the rounded form "calculated to resist violence from without;" and thence he argues, that the brain is, from the first, "formed with relation to the case that is destined to cover it." "The brain," he says, "conforms to what is necessary in the shape of the skull."

One is tempted here to ask whether it is ascertained that a blow, no matter how heavy, on the forehead of an idiot, is necessarily harmless? If a bludgeon, or a stone pavement, could possibly prove dangerous to such a one, why his forehead so flat and receding?—why no salient and well-drawn arch, to receive and "resist violence?" From the portraits we have of Vitellius and the negro Eustache, there should be, and doubtless was, a difference of full one and one half inch or upwards in thickness through the head in those two persons, at the ears. By what rule of logic did the gluttonous and cruel tyrant come into the world fore-armed with a cranial side-arch so much superior to that of the inoffensive negro? It is no hard matter to find in the collection of skulls in the possession of Messrs. Fowlers and Wells, two that differ full one inch or more in height from base to crown, at the point of Firmness or Self-Esteem; nor to pick out, in almost any assemblage of men, two, neither of whom ever carried weights on the head, or had the part subjected to artificial pressure, and who between the same points will present an equal difference. And the same might be said of other measurements of the head. And these differences in heads of equal size otherwise, are very considerable.

The truth is, the doctrine of Bell, if wholly admitted, does not conflict with Phrenology. The general contour of the skull is round, to fit it to "resist violence," and upon this mainly rounded surface the phrenological organs are disposed, throwing it by their ever-varying development into ever-various degrees of irregular, oval and circular outline. The general form of the *arch* is preserved, and Bell's philosophy is satisfied: the particular variations, meanwhile, are endless, and afford "ample scope and verge" for Phrenology. Had it been, for other reasons, fit that the top of the head should be a mainly flat surface, the cerebral organs could not stand out upon that any more tangibly, nor, to a good eye and hand, any more appreciably than they do now.

But Bell argues that the prominences on the cranium are designed merely to strengthen it at certain points; and then confesses that they are

not found in all subjects! He admits that a full, high forehead indicates "intellectual superiority;" but then argues that the points known as the organs of Causality are but thickenings of the frontal bone, with no corresponding projection of brain! "The entire convexity," says he, "bears no relation to the surface of the brain beneath." It follows, then, that in Vitellius, the cranial bones over the whole side of the head must be each nearly *one inch thicker* than at the same points on the head of Eustache!—for these cases, he says, are mere "thickenings of the bones." And so the bones at Causality and Comparison, in Franklin and Gall, should be full one inch thicker than in the majority of the race, to account for the great frontal prominence seen in them, and yet give to their brain the form it has in other men! Here is an absurdity too palpable to be deduced by a mind otherwise so philosophical, from the single fact—which is generally admitted—that the depressions on the internal table of the skull do not *always* extend—although oftener than otherwise they will be found so to do—fully as deep as the eminences rise on the external. And even Bell admits that "size of the brain-case, and form of the whole head," have to do with the character and mind; and in his next section he gives the "Varieties in the Form of the Head indicative of National Peculiarities!" The witness is dismissed.

A few facts will here be in place, relative to the earliest development of the brain and skull in the human embryo. In giving these facts, I shall follow the authority of Dr. Carpenter, in his "Human Physiology." The very first appearance in the human ovum (egg) indicating the locality even of a future organ, is that of a long, narrow line between two ridges, termed the "primitive trace;" and this is the site of the future brain and spinal marrow. And these nervous masses are distinctly seen to exist, before bone, or even cartilage, has appeared to envelop them. After the heart, the brain is the *first* organ that arrives clearly at a definite shape and consistency. From the end of three months, certainly, and some authors say from the eighth week, the head is, relatively to the size of the organ after birth, much the largest part of the entire body; and thus it continues until near the time of birth, so much so as to have the appearance of monstrosity. This size it owes to the brain, not to the skull. The bones of the latter do not begin to form until about the eighth week. They progress slowly, ossifying from the centre towards their edges, and are soft and yielding during almost the whole of foetal life. These bones do not completely unite until long after birth. Indeed, the process of ossification of the whole bony structure is generally supposed not to be completed before the twenty-fifth year of life.

Some of the cranial bones are at the first composed of several pieces, in each of which the bony deposit proceeds from the centre outward. Thus Meckel, in his elaborate work on Anatomy, translated by Doane, tells us that the temporal bone consists of four pieces at birth; and that the frontal bone is then in two lateral halves, which do not unite until the end of the second year. Again he says, "The number of the bones of the head differs at different periods of life. At first the number is smaller, because ossification does not commence in all parts at the same time. Next, the bones are more numerous, because some bones are developed by several points of ossification, whence result separate pieces, which gradually unite."—Vol. i., p. 459.

Brain, then, appears before bone; and takes form and consistency long before its bony encasement is completed about it. Brain, therefore, *must give form to skull at the first*; the latter having really no power over the shape of the former. Even if, as Bell claims, the skull is round in order that it may "resist violence," I will say then that this tendency to roundness must have been first impressed on the developing brain itself, or the skull must have taken some other shape. And this is, doubtless, the true ex-

planation; for heart, lungs, kidneys, and almost all nervous ganglia are quite rounded, although no special provision for resisting violence could have been contemplated in their case.

Indeed, for what other purpose than the rapid production and development of brain necessary to the young human being, is it true—as those who have studied the “fetal circulation” well know—that the largest portion and *best quality* of blood, during intra-uterine life, is made to flow to the head and upper extremities? Certainly not solely to hurry up the growth of a pair of arms and hands, and of the mass of bone found in the head and face,—the latter being incomplete after all this outlay. How much more clearly its object is seen to be, to spur forward the development of that most important of all organs—the brain! Again: Which should mould the other—passive bone, or active brain?

Although, as I consider, no further proof is needed to establish the view here taken, I am tempted to add the analogies so appositely stated by the Messrs. Fowlers, in their “Practical Phrenology.” “How unreasonable, then, to suppose that the skull should throw any obstruction in the way of the development of the brain! This would be like assuming that men are made for the houses they occupy, not the houses for the men. What! one operation of nature interfere with and prevent another operation of nature! Does the bark obstruct the growth of the tree? Does the shell of the oyster, the lobster, or the turtle, prevent the increase of, or give shape to, the body of these animals? As well might we assume that the skin gives shape to, and prevents the growth of, the arm, the hand, or the skull, as to suppose that the skull controls the size and shape of the brain.”

We come now to the original question, whether, after a certain form of the head has been during infancy and youth acquired, that form can be perceptibly changed by exercise of the mental faculties? It will be well to keep in mind that, since both brain and skull are *physical* in their nature, they are subject to all physical laws, those of pressure among the rest. Being *vital* also, and especially the former, they must be subject to the vital laws, among which is that of nutrition—that is, of change—undergoing constant destruction and repair of their parts.

It is a principle clearly stated by modern physiologists, and I think conclusively argued by Carpenter, (*Human Phys.*, p. 645.) that in vertebrates (back-boned animals) the whole osseous system is subservient to the ends of the *neuro-muscular* apparatus. Hence he has termed the bony framework in these animals the “neuro-skeleton,” in contradistinction from the “dermo-skeleton,” which characterizes the lower, invertebrated series. How can the skeleton, which thus comes into existence at the demand of the neuro-muscular apparatus, fail to conform to the varying developments of the latter? Indeed, it does so conform. In the blacksmith’s arm—the standing illustration of increased muscular development—it is not the muscles alone that are larger, but the prominences on the bones to which these muscles are attached are also more marked and strong. The bones themselves will be found more compact and heavy. Thos. Topham, “the strong man,” lifted filled hogsheds, and bent iron bars by a blow across his bare arm, either of which feats would doubtless have broken the bones of one less practised in athletic exercises, even if he had had the muscular power to perform them. If bones, ligaments and tendons were not developed and strengthened by exercise, as well as muscles, then all the former would be liable in a thousand instances to be broken by the increased power of the latter, where now we know no such accident occurs.

The bones are never equally dense and solid throughout. Besides the hollow centre of the long bones, all forms have a more or less spongy structure,—containing in different parts more or less numerous small cavities, (*cancelli*), and communicating through all their parts by minute tubes, (the *Haversian canals*.) Now, investing

the bone completely, and sending off shoots to all its cavities, is a membrane (the *periosteum*) which has ramifying in it, wherever it is found, capillary blood vessels and absorbents, and also a few nerves. (*Carpenter, Hum. Phys.*, pp. 269, 270.) Thus vessels and nerves penetrate, at very small distances from each other, all parts of the bones, and we find each of the latter supplied with one or more branches from the arterial system, termed its “nutritive arteries.” The object of this whole complex arrangement within the bones is simply to secure their nourishment. Therefore, like all other parts, they must be constantly undergoing waste; especially since this supply of blood is, so far as we can judge, equally active in adult life, after the growth of the bone is fully complete. The same fact is yet more clearly proclaimed by the presence of the *absorbent vessels*, whose special office always is, to take up and remove from a part certain products of waste or decomposition, appearing under the vital operations. And it cannot be said that these vessels are present to perform this office for the membrane alone,—the membrane itself being here not for any value it has *per se*, but merely for the purpose of introducing the vessels and nerves concerned in the vital operations of the bone.

But that there may be no doubt left on a point of so much importance, I will quote again from Carpenter, Fifth Amer. Ed., p. 266: “In order that it [the osseous system] may keep pace with the progressive growth of the organism in general, it must be made capable not merely of receiving additions to its surface, but also of having its interior gradually consolidated by new deposits, and, in like manner, of *having the parts first laid down removed by subsequent absorption* from within as well as from without. Even when the full growth of the skeleton has been obtained, *nutritive changes still take place in it.*” It is true, Carpenter thinks the waste in bone will be slight; but that it must be very appreciable is proved not only by the facts already mentioned, but also by those experiments in which madder fed to animals enters in the process of their nutrition into the bones, giving them a red color, and then, if its ingestion be discontinued, being gradually taken up and removed, so as to restore them to their original whiteness. And Carpenter himself tells us, p. 552, “That some nutritive change is continually taking place in them [the bones and teeth] is certain from the fact that, if the supply of blood be withdrawn, the parts thus affected die and are cast out of the body.” This is true at any age; and if even in adult and old age nutrition of bone must still go on, certainly then decomposition of bone must first be going on to make room for the additional material. The bones, then, during life are constantly in a state of change; and this is the point I have been laboring to establish.

The least we can say for the osseous masses is, therefore, that their changes are more slow than those of the other tissues of the body. Yet these changes are actual; and under the effect of a steady pressure, as in the case of the brain acting from within upon the skull, in connection with a strong afflux of blood to the parts—a conjunction of all which conditions must occur in active exercise of the brain—this change of substance may become much more rapid and effectual than it would be under the ordinary circumstances of the system.

Let us now, to illustrate the effects of this brain-pressure, suppose an impossible case, but one that will shed some light on the subject. Suppose that within the cranium of a living person we could introduce an iron bar, so fitted that it could be fixed immovably by one end in the centre of the brain, the other end being nicely and accurately adjusted into the depression or furrow (“digital fossa”) at the centre of the frontal bone on its inner surface, on which depression phrenologists say is seated the organ of Comparison. Suppose for from three to six hours daily this bar should be so expanded by heat as to push with pretty firm pressure, no more, on

the inner surface of the skull,—the central end being still immovable, and life, with all its operations of circulation, nutrition, and so on, being supposed still to continue. What now would be the effect? “A continual dropping wears the stone,” says the proverb. Would not the cranium, slowly undergoing its changes all the while, gradually yield to this pressure? Would not the organ of Comparison enlarge, and perceptibly, too, to an external eye? It must do so; the result is inevitable. But the cerebral organ of Comparison itself is based on other parts of brain, extending inward to the centre of the whole mass; and the resistance of all the other portions meeting at the centre, this, or any column of cerebral substance, may be aptly compared to the bar of iron—fixed pretty much immovably within, and, if it expands at all, forced to press chiefly upon the inner surface of the skull, with which it lies in contact. Active exercise of any part—a muscle—the liver, in furnishing bile during digestion—or a portion of the brain, always invites the blood largely into that part. This influx of blood creates pressure on whatever lies adjacent, and also leads to increased growth of the part so supplied; and in the case of the skull, the double source of pressure thence resulting would be necessarily the cause of a gradual change of shape. The result here indicated would, of course, take place more readily in youth and early manhood, than later in life; and this agrees well with the fact always observed, that marked changes in the character and mental aptitudes are much more likely to occur in early than in advanced years. For a man to appeal strongly and long to any organ, previously not unusually developed, is like his locating a brace or a battering-ram at the corresponding point within the cranium, and forcing it out into new and marked prominence.

Some may object here, that under the pressure supposed, the internal table (layer) of the cranial bones would be absorbed; and that thus room to accommodate the enlarging organ would be made, without affecting the external form of the head. Under very active exercise of portions of the brain, such absorption will doubtless take place in a degree, and more, probably, in proportion as the age of the person is greater, and change of substance less. But this evidently does not meet the whole demands of the case. For we shall not soon hear, I imagine, of a portion of the brain making its way completely through the skull, at even the thinnest part. And in this objection it is forgotten that the internal cellular portion of the cranial bones (*diploë*) is quite firm, as well as are the two tables. It is not so spongy as to be soft or yielding; and therefore, *whatever presses on the inner, presses for that very reason on the outer table*, and, though it may be to a slightly less extent, modifies that also.

The arguments thus far adduced, relate wholly to the case of increase of size in the cerebral organs. The opposite case, decrease of the cerebral masses, needs not be separately considered. In view of all that has been said, I think it clear that a diminution of pressure on the inner surface of the skull would certainly be attended with gradual recession of the latter to keep up its adaptation to the cerebral surface. If, however, the brain shrinks inordinately, as in atrophy, it is well known that the skull does not then keep pace with it, and the cavity fills with water.

There is one apparent difficulty in the way of this theory, to which I shall hope to do justice on a future occasion. The subject of the obstacles to craniotomy presented by the scalp will then also be considered.

Having now, as I think, established the *possibility* of appreciable changes in the external conformation of the head, I shall in the proposed article take up the *fact*, and detail some cases in which such changes have actually taken place.

The saying “that there is more pleasure in giving than receiving,” is supposed to apply to kicks, medicine and advice.



TURKEYS.

THE WILD TURKEY.

THE wild turkey belongs to the *Gallinac* and to the order *maleagris gallopavo*, and is found only in America. Its original range extended from the north-western part of the United States to the Isthmus of Panama. It is now mostly confined to the unsettled or thinly inhabited portions of Arkansas, Louisiana, Tennessee, Alabama, Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, and the vast territory lying west and south-west of these States, though found in small numbers in Georgia, Florida, the Carolinas, Virginia, and Pennsylvania. Turkeys of a mongrel variety, produced by a crossing of the wild and tame breeds, are found in the mountainous parts of Sussex co., New Jersey, and in western New York, and are usually called wild turkeys. They are occasionally brought to the New York and Philadelphia markets.

Some of the peculiar habits of the wild turkey are thus described by Mr. Van Wyck in the "Transactions of the American Institute" for 1852:

The wild turkeys do not confine themselves to any particular food; they eat maize or Indian corn, all sorts of berries, fruits, grains and grasses; and even tadpoles, young frogs and lizards, are occasionally found in their crops; but where the pecan nut, (a variety of the hickory,) is plenty, they prefer that food to every other. Their more general predilection is, however, for the acorn, or mast, on which they readily fatten.

About the beginning of October, while the mast still remains on the trees, they assemble in flocks, and direct their course to the rich bottom lands. At this season they are observed in great numbers on the Ohio and Mississippi. The time of this irruption is known to Indians by the name of the *turkey month*.

The males, usually termed gobblers, associate in parties numbering from ten to a hundred, and seek their food apart from the females; whilst the latter either move about singly with their young, then nearly two-thirds grown, or, in company with other females and their families, form troops, sometimes consisting of seventy or eighty individuals, all of whom are intent on avoiding the old males, who, whenever an opportunity offers, attack and destroy the young by repeated blows on the head. All parties, however, travel in the same direction, and on foot, unless they are compelled to seek their individual safety by flying from the hunter's dog, or their march is impeded by natural obstructions.

When the turkeys have surmounted all difficulties, and arrived in their land of abundance, they disperse in small flocks, composed of individuals of all sexes and ages intermingled, who devour all the mast as they advance; this occurs about the middle of November. It has been observed that after these long journeys, the turkeys become so familiar near the farm-houses and plantations, as to enter the stables and corn-cribs in search of food; in this way they pass the autumn and part of the winter. During this season, great numbers are killed by the inhabitants, who preserve them in a frozen state, in order to transport them to distant markets.

Early in March they begin to pair; and for a short time previous, the females separate from and shun their mates, though the latter pertinaciously follow them, uttering their gobbling notes. The sexes roost apart, but at no great distance, so that when the female utters a call, every male

within hearing responds, rolling note after note, in the most rapid succession; not as when spreading the tail and strutting near the hen, but in a voice resembling that of the tame turkey, when he hears any unusual or frequently repeated noise. Where the turkeys are numerous, the woods from one end to the other, sometimes for hundreds of miles, resound with this remarkable voice of their wooing, uttered responsively from their roosting-places; this is continued for about an hour, and on the rising of the sun, they silently descend from their perches, and the males begin to strut, for the purpose of winning the admiration of the females. If the call be given from the ground, the males in the vicinity fly towards the individual, and whether they perceive her or not, erect and spread their tails, throw the head backward, distend their comb and wattles, strut pompously, and rustle their wings and body-feathers. While thus occupied, they occasionally halt to look out for the female, and then resume their strutting and pompous movement. During this ceremonious approach, the males often encounter each other, and fierce battles ensue, when the conflict is only terminated by the flight or death of the vanquished.

When mated for the season, one or more females, thus associated, follow their favorite, and roost in the immediate neighborhood, if not on the same tree, until they begin to lay, when they change their mode of life, in order to save their eggs, which the male uniformly breaks, if in his power, that the female may not be withdrawn from his company and attention. At this time, the females shun the males during the greater part of the day; the latter become clumsy and careless, meet each other peacefully, and cease to gobble. The sexes then separate; the males, being thin and meagre, retire and conceal themselves by prostrate trees in secluded parts of the forest, or in the almost impenetrable recesses of a cane-brake. About the middle of April, when the weather is dry, the female selects a proper place in which to deposit her eggs, secured from the encroachment of water, and, as far as possible, concealed from the watchful eye of the crow; this crafty bird spies the hen going to her nest, and having discovered the precious deposit, waits for the absence of the parent, and removes every one of the eggs from the spot, that he may devour them at his leisure.

The nest is placed on the ground, either in a dry ridge in the fallen top of a dead leafy tree, under a thicket of sumach or briars, or by the side of a log; it is of a very simple structure, being composed of a few dried leaves. In this receptacle the eggs are deposited, sometimes to the number of twenty, but more usually from nine to fifteen; they are whitish, spotted with reddish brown, like those of the domestic turkey. The female always approaches her nest with great caution, varying her course so as rarely to reach it twice by the same route; and on leaving her charge, she is very careful to cover the whole with dry leaves, with which she conceals it so carefully, as to make it extremely difficult, even for one who has watched her movements, to indicate the exact spot. When laying or sitting, the turkey hen is not easily driven from her post by the approach of apparent danger; but if an enemy appears, she crouches as low as possible, and suffers it to pass. They seldom abandon their nests on account of being discovered by man, but should a snake, or any other wild animal, suck one of her eggs, the parent leaves them altogether. If the eggs be removed, she again seeks the male and recommences laying, though otherwise she lays but one nest of eggs during the season. Several turkey hens sometimes associate, perhaps for mutual safety, and deposit their eggs in the same nest, and rear their broods together. Mr. Audubon once found three females sitting on forty-two eggs. In such cases, the nest is constantly guarded by one of the parties, so that no crow, raven, or pole-cat dares approach it. The mother will

not forsake her eggs when near hatching, while life remains; she will suffer an enclosure to be made around and imprison her, rather than abandon her charge.

The wild turkey is much esteemed as an article of food, being superior in flavor to the tame. On this account it is much hunted. They are very shy, and difficult to approach under ordinary circumstances, in the daytime, and when on the ground; but a knowledge of their habits places them almost wholly within the power of the skillful hunter, who, according to Audubon and others, when they are all quietly perched for the night, takes a stand previously chosen by daylight, and when the rising moon enables him to take sure aim, shoots them down at leisure; and by carefully singling out those on the lower branches first, he may secure nearly the whole flock. Neither the presence of the hunter, while making this slaughter, nor the report of his gun, seem to frighten the turkeys in the least, although the appearance of a single owl or other bird of prey would be sufficient to alarm the whole flock. This fancied security or heedlessness of danger while at roost, is said to be characteristic of all the gallinaceous birds of North America. Pens is another mode of taking them, more common and more destructive, even, than shooting them. These are made of logs, close and large enough to contain almost any number. They are baited by grain of various kinds, though mostly Indian corn, and enticed through an opening left for the purpose, the grain or feed being liberally spread on the floor within, and for some distance outside. One or two leaders will, in this way, sometimes lead in and secure a great many, say a hundred or more.

The wild turkey is described as of a glossy dark color; he is generally called black. He is not black, like the crow; he is more of a ferruginous or iron color, with small shining coppery bronze spots, especially on the wings and tail. Audubon says, "In the wild state, a white or even a speckled turkey is unknown, and we venture to say that a plain black one has hardly ever occurred."

Our object has been to give a brief sketch of the natural history of the wild turkey, and not to write an article on diet, but we may remark in closing that while we deem wild turkeys and other wild game much less objectionable as food than the unhealthy and unnaturally fattened domestic animals, whose flesh covers the tables of our people, and converts their stomachs into living sepulchres, still we believe that in advocating a farinaceous and fruit diet, we promote the true civilization and elevation of the race.

Will it not be far better to devote less attention to turkeys and pigs, and more to turnips and potatoes, as well as to apples, pears, peaches, grapes, and plums?

Miscellany.

GOLD COINS.

ANCIENT COINS, &c.

From the earliest periods of which we have any authentic historical records, the metals, and more particularly gold and silver, have been used as a currency in all commercial transactions. We find no evidence, however, of their having been coined, or used in any other manner than by weight, until about 1184 B. C., at which time we have the authority of Homer for believing that brass coin was in use. It is supposed the Lydians, whose favorable maritime position gave them the first rank among the commercial nations of that age, were the first to introduce coining; but the most ancient coins of which we have positive knowledge are of Macedonia.

The first coinage in Rome was made under Servius Tullius, about 690 B. C.; and brass was the only metal used previous to 266 B. C., when Fabius Pictor coined silver. This fact shows the commercial transactions between Rome and the East to have been very slight, as gold and silver were in use there long before. Gold was first coined in Rome, 206 B. C. Iron in Sparta, and iron and tin in Britain, were used as currency previous to this time.

On the earliest coins we find emblems of cities, and figures of deities and their attributes. It is generally believed that the head of no living person was impressed upon them until the reign of Julius Caesar, who obtained permission from the Senate to have his portrait thus honored. Some authorities claim, however, that the coin of Macedonia, with the head of Alexander the Great upon them, were the first. Whichever may have been the leader established a custom

which has been very generally followed, not less than 300 portraits being preserved in the series of Roman imperial coins.

The first coinage in England was made by the Romans at Colchester, and the Roman coins were the common currency until after the arrival of the Saxons.

Previous to the Middle Ages, the English coins presented a variety of shapes, being oblong, square, round, and many-sided. The round form proving to be the most convenient, was finally universally adopted.

The first certain record of gold coins being struck in England is during the reign of Henry III., A. D. 1257. Previous to 1553, the operation of coining was performed by placing the metal between two steel dies, and striking a blow with a hammer. A mill was invented in this year, but was not introduced into England until 1617, since which time improvements have been repeatedly made, until the perfection of the machinery at present used in the United States Mint has been attained.

GOLD COINS OF THE UNITED STATES.

The United States Mint was established and located at Philadelphia by the Act of Congress passed April 2d, 1792, but did not go into operation until the next year, when the Eagle and Half-Eagle were coined. The Eagle, in accordance with the provisions of the same act, was to weigh 270 grains, and "that eleven parts in twelve of the entire weight of each of the said coins shall consist of pure gold, and the remaining one-twelfth part of alloy; and the said alloy shall be composed of silver and copper, not exceeding one-half silver, as shall be found convenient." The legal value of the Eagle was fixed at ten dollars.

The whole number of Eagles struck previous to and including 1804, was 132,592. Their issue was then discontinued, and no more were coined until 1838.

Of the Half-Eagle, which was of the same degree of fineness, but only one-half the weight of the Eagle, three styles were produced previous to 1834:



Old 1/2 Eagle, \$5.25



Old 1/2 Eagle, \$5.25



Old 1/2 Eagle, \$5.25



Old 1/2 Eagle, \$5.25

Quarter-Eagles were first coined in 1796, but their number was limited until 1834.



Old 1/4 Eagle, \$2.62



In 1834, in consequence of the scarcity of gold in comparison with silver, these coins became of more value, for commercial and manufacturing purposes, than the legal value affixed to them, and their circulation was perceptibly diminishing. In order to preserve equity in the value of

the two metals, Congress enacted that thereafter the weight of the Eagle should be 258 grains, of which 232 grains should be pure gold. This gave as the standard, 899 1/4 thousandths. The gold coins minted anterior to this enactment were made legal tender at 94 8-10 of a cent per pennyweight, or \$10.66 for an Eagle. They are usually passed, however, at \$10.50.

New designs were adopted for the coins which still remain in use:



Eagle, \$10



1/2 Eagle, \$5



1/4 Eagle, \$5



1/4 Eagle, \$2.50

In 1835, it was further enacted that branches of the Mint should be established—one at New Orleans for the coinage of gold and silver, one at Charlotte, N. C., for the coinage of gold only, and one at Dahlonega, Ga., also for the coinage of gold only. These branches commenced operations in 1838. The issues of the branch at New Orleans are designated by having on the reverse the letter S; those of Charlotte, C; and those of Dahlonega, D. The branches at Charlotte and Dahlonega have never issued pieces of higher denomination than Half-Eagles.

In January, 1837, the standard of fineness was changed to 900 thousandths, or nine parts of pure gold and one of alloy in every ten parts of standard metal, at which it now continues. The weight of the coins was not altered, and all gold coins made after July 31, 1834, are legal tenders according to their nominal value.

In 1852, a branch for the coinage of gold and silver was established at San Francisco, California. The issues from this branch bear the letter S on the reverse.

Gold Dollars, weighing 25 grains, were first coined in 1849. Much objection was made to these pieces on account of their minute size, and in 1854 another issue was made, but which are not yet in general circulation. The new pieces are larger and thinner than the old ones, and in general appearance resemble the Three-Dollar pieces.

The Double-Eagle (value \$20, weight 516 grs.) was first



Double Eagle, \$20

issued in 1850. Previous to Dec. 31, 1853, 7,283,763 pieces, amounting to \$145,775,360, had been issued.



\$3



\$3

The Three Dollar pieces were first issued during the 1850

sent year. The device adopted for the reverse of the coin, a wreath of corn and cotton, is exceedingly appropriate and beautiful. We are not so favorably impressed with that of the obverse, and hope some of our native artists will be able to suggest a design at once more appropriate and beautiful.

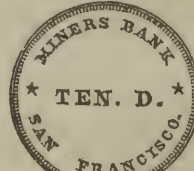


Quintuple Eagle, \$50*



Quintuple Eagle, \$50*

Previous to the existence of so perfect commercial arrangements as now exist between the Atlantic and Pacific States, the want of a circulating medium was severely felt; consequently, private bankers commenced the issue of coins bearing their own imprint. These coins, although containing as much pure gold as those they stand for, are not a legal tender, and are usually subjected to a discount varying from one-half to five per cent. from their nominal value.



\$9.50



\$4.75



\$4.75

The cuts below represent a coinage from Georgia gold, which is current at the prices noted. But little of it is in circulation. They are designated as the "Bechtler" coins.



\$4.75



\$2.37



95 Cents

We take pleasure in this connection to acknowledge our indebtedness to James Ross Snowden, Esq., Director of the Mint, for documents containing much valuable information.

GIFT BOOKS

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

As the days of the dying year grow few, and we see close upon us the dawn of another year, our friends will desire to commemorate its return by the interchange of gifts, and tokens of friendship. We look upon such exchanges as being productive of much real good. The bonds of good fellowship are strengthened, and the giver, as well as the receiver, is enriched in kindly feeling, and another stage on life's journey is commenced with light hearts and good intentions.

'Tis not the cost of a gift that makes it valuable in the eyes of its recipient. The richest jewels, the most elaborate workmanship, the curiously-contrived mechanism, often fail to awaken those feelings of gladness—that remunerative out-going of the heart toward the donor, which is sometimes, excited by the merest trifle.

Gifts, the possession of which tend to the IMPROVEMENT OF THE MIND, are at the present day, by sensible persons, the most highly valued, and for very obvious reasons. The person of true sense will choose that by which they can improve, and the presentation of an article which shows the giver understands this, must be considered complimentary, in addition to the gift.

For the BETTER class of society, (we use the word in its true, not its popular sense,) we know of nothing more appropriate for gifts than books—good books with which one can spend an hour, or a day, and arise from their perusal wiser and better. And it is for this reason that we call the attention of our readers, whom we know to be sensible people, to some of the best books to be had.

We have not in our store works so richly bound and magnificently embellished, as have some of our neighbors, and those in search of Turkey morocco covers, with gold-leaf embellishments, will doubtless look further; but we offer, in plain, substantial bindings, books, one page of which is worth whole volumes of the trash usually got up in fancy styles, to sell during the holidays. This assertion will not be contradicted after the annexed list is examined, which comprises some of the most truly valuable books ever published:

We have

HOPES AND HELPS FOR THE YOUNG OF BOTH SEXES. Relating to the Formation of Character, Choice of Avocation, Health, Amusement, Music, Conversation, Cultivation of Intellect, Moral Sentiments, Social Affection, Courtship and Marriage. By Rev. G. S. Weaver. Price, prepaid by mail, Muslin, 87 cents.

HINTS TOWARDS REFORMS: Consisting of Lectures, Essays, Addresses, and other Writings. With the Crystal Palace, and its Lessons. Second Edition, enlarged. By Horace Greeley. Price, \$1 25.

THE WAYS OF LIFE; or, the Right Way and the Wrong Way, the False Way, the Way of Infamy, and the Way of Merit. By Rev. G. S. Weaver. Is now in press, and will be ready about the holidays.

A HOME FOR ALL. A New, Cheap, Convenient, and Superior Mode of Building, containing full Directions for Constructing Gravel Walls. With Views, Plans, and Engraved Illustrations. New Edition, revised and enlarged. A suitable present for those anticipating building. Price, 87 cents.

FRUITS AND FARINACEA, the Proper Food for Man. Showing that the Original, Natural, and best Diet is, derived from the Vegetable Kingdom. With a beautifully Colored Frontispiece and numerous Illustrations. Price, \$1 25.

SELF-INSTRUCTOR IN PHRENOLOGY AND PHYSIOLOGY. Illustrated with One Hundred Engravings; including a Chart for recording the various Degrees of Development. By O. S. and L. N. Fowler. Price, in Muslin, 50 cents; Extra Gilt, 75 cents.

For those who wish to present a friend suffering from disease and doctors, with a work wherein they may find in what they err, that they are so afflicted, we have

THE HYDROPATHIC ENCYCLOPEDIA. By Dr. Trall. The most comprehensive and popular work yet pub-

lished on the subject of Hydropathy, with nearly a thousand pages fully Illustrated, designed as a guide to families and students, and as a text-book for physicians, which we will send by mail, prepaid, for \$3; and

THE HYDROPATHIC FAMILY PHYSICIAN. By Dr. SHEW. A Ready Prescriber and Hygienic Adviser, possessing much practical utility, and admirably adapted to give the reader an accurate idea of the organization and functions of the Human Frame, containing over 800 pages, and about 300 Engravings, which we send for \$2 50.

For the young housekeeper we have the

HYDROPATHIC COOK-BOOK, Containing Recipes for Cooking the various dishes usually chosen by those who eat to live. The young wife who would eschew the villainous compounds usually provided, and would furnish her table with "food fit for her gods," yet not injurious, would, with a face full of smiles and a heart overflowing with gratitude, receive this book, which, sir, we will send to any of your female friends for 87 cents; or, if you would add the beautiful to the useful, One Dollar will procure a copy elegantly bound and gilded.

Than these books, can any more appropriate or valuable gifts be found?

Literary Notices.

ALL Works noticed in this department of the JOURNAL, together with any others published in America, may be procured at our Office, at the Publishers' prices. EUROPEAN WORKS will be imported to order by every steamer. Books sent by mail on receipt of the cost of the work. All letters and orders should be postpaid, and directed as follows: FOWLERS AND WELLS, 308 Broadway, New York.

THE KANSAS REGION. By MAX GREENE. Embracing descriptions of Scenery, Climate, and interspersed with Incidents of Travel, and Anecdotes; to which are added directions as to Route, and Outfit for the Pioneers, with other information, and a map, which make it a MANUAL FOR THE EMIGRANT, and a work of reference for the student, as well as an instructive winter evening book of WESTERN LIFE. FOWLERS AND WELLS, 308 Broadway, N. Y.

This is not a mere compilation from the reports of topographical engineers and other official gentlemen, who have passed over small sections of the Territory under rapid escort of military companies. Nor is it the dry rehearsal, by some stay-at-home hackney-writer, of what has already appeared in unauthentic newspaper paragraphs. But it is *par excellence*, the book for the times. It is a reliable and graphic account of Kansas as seen by a traveller during two years' progress through her forests, upon her prairies, and among the Rocky Mountains. It is an inkling of her resources, as accurate as may be given by an earnest observer who has loitered westward along her trading thoroughfares, with an ox-train at an average of seven miles a day; and who, being exempt from camp duties, was at leisure to make many side-excursions, and examine whatever was noteworthy; and who, subsequently, in the guard of the United States mail, repassed old scenes and adventured into new. It is the record of one who has himself chased the Buffalo and Antelope in their wild haunts, and who once, during six continuous months, never slept under shelter of a roof. In all that relates to the Far West, Mr. Greene comes to us in no "questionable shape." He is known to the conductors of several popular journals as having been their engaged correspondent from those theatres of interest and danger where he was the comrade of Old Williams, of Kit Carson, Robert Brandt, Bedeau, and Frank Aubrey, and of the red hunters, Chacone and Meotona. From boyhood he has been a traveller, and, yielding to an inborn restless impulse, has traversed much of North America. He had been upon the classic battle-fields of the East, and had gone from northern lake to southern limit, so that when he crossed the western boundary into the dreadful, but beautiful wilderness he had already stored an infinity of memories, upon which to draw for illustration and comparison. He went thither in quest of the fresh and wonderful, and not that he might write a book; but this is done incidentally, and in obedience to the wish of intelligent friends who feel assured that he is the only author among us, who, from the round of his own observation, can so entirely supply the universal want of the reading community for a sufficiently full and truthful portraiture of the Kansas region—the emigrants land of hope; and who, at the same time, will speak of it as an American-born descendant of a pioneer family of a Northern State who is in love with the free institutions, as well as the material grandeur of our country.

Copies sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of 30 cents.

NEW ALMANACS FOR 1855! with Calendars adapted to the whole of the United States and the Canadas, now ready. Price, prepaid by mail, *Six Cents* a copy. Just published by FOWLERS AND WELLS 308 Broadway, N. Y.

SUNNY MEMORIES OF FOREIGN LANDS. By Mrs.

HARRIET BEECHER STOWE. In two volumes. Boston: Phillips, Sampson & Co., 1854. [Price, prepaid, \$2 50.]

A book by the author of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" needs no words of commendation from us, and this work has already received on its own merits very general approval. It has called forth some sharp criticism on both sides of the water, but all acknowledge that it is a charming book. The author looks at the "sunny" side of European society, as the title of her book leads one to expect. The volumes are handsomely illustrated.

DAY-DREAMS. By A. BUTTERFLY. Kingston: C. W., James M. Creighton. 1854.

There is more in this little volume than one would guess from the title page, and matters of graver import, too! It is a philosophical, speculative poem, in which nature is closely questioned in respect to some of her sublimest mysteries. The author is a *thinker*, and, in his way, a *dreamer*. He loves to muse and speculate. With him poetry is a secondary thing. He found in it a convenient medium through which to express his ideas, and the result is "Day-Dreams." We commend the book to the lovers of philosophy, rather than of poetry, though the latter will find many things in it to admire. The author asks such questions as, What relation do I bear to the Universe? How came I here? Whither go I? Had my existence a motive? If so, what was it? What am I? and seeks in Nature hints at least towards an answer. He is an admirer of Emerson and, we take it, a disciple of Kant.

HISTORY OF CUBA; or Notes of a Traveller in the Tropics. By MATURIN M. BAILLOU. Boston: Phillips, Sampson & Co. 1854. [Price, prepaid by mail, \$1.]

Mr. Bailou's work is one of modest pretensions, but great real value; and, both on account of its subject and its style, full of interest. The author resided for a short time on the island, and the descriptive parts of the work are the substance of notes taken on the spot. To these he has prefixed a historical glance at the political story of Cuba, which supplies a widely-felt public want. Like almost every thing else written on the subject, it closes with *Cuba will be free!*

The book is well printed and handsomely illustrated.

THE ART OF PASTEL PAINTING, with Observations on Drawing and Coloring. By Professor S. JOZAN, of Paris. Translated from the French by Maria Parrott. New York: W. Schaus, 303 Broadway, publisher.

Our artist neighbor has just issued a convenient little instruction book, (price 25 cents,) with the above title. It contains articles on drawing, coloring, on pastel, implements, how to paint a picture in pastel, and how to preserve pastel paintings. The author says:—

A knowledge of drawing, which at the present day forms part of a good education, is not all that can be desired. Many wish to paint, but are frightened at the various implements necessary for painting in oil, and they never dare to make an attempt, knowing the perfection that is necessary to be acquired in that art. Pastel painting has none of these drawbacks. It is neither difficult, expensive, nor troublesome, and has certainly a fresher and more lively appearance than oil painting. It also suits the present taste for what is light, trifling and pretty. Since with us fashion reigns predominantly in the arts, it is but natural that she should influence all that proceeds from it. But has pastel painting regained the favorable opinion it once lost? It is the fashion, that is to say, it has become a want, and therefore is entitled to a special treatise on the subject, which will enable all to follow it out almost without the assistance of a master.

THE LOST HEIRESS. By Mrs. EMMA D. E. N. Southworth. Philadelphia: T. B. Peterson. 1854. [Price, prepaid by mail, \$1 50.]

One of the most successful of Mrs. Southworth's efforts. It contains some very effective passages, and several well-drawn characters, but strikes us as rather artistic in the construction and management of its plot. Maud Hunter is a beautiful conception. The book is embellished with a portrait of the author, and a view of her residence, Prospect Cottage, on the Potomac.

THE HYDROPATHIC REVIEW.—A Professional Work embracing articles by the best writers, on Anatomy, Physiology, Pathology, Surgery, Therapeutics, Midwifery, etc.; Reports of Remarkable cases in General Practice. Criticisms on the Theory and Practice of the various opposing systems of medical science, reviews of new publications of all Schools of Medicine, reports of the Progress of Health Reform in all its aspects, etc., etc., with appropriate engraved illustrations. Complete, and substantially bound in one large octavo volume, of 760 pages, with Index. Price, prepaid by mail, \$2 50. Please address FOWLERS AND WELLS, 308 Broadway, N. Y.

IN PRESS, to be published in January, 1855, a new work by the Author of "Hopes and Helps," entitled, **THE WAYS OF LIFE;** showing the right way, the wrong way, the high way, the low way, the true way, the false way, the upward way, the downward way, the way of infamy, and the way of merit. The work will be issued on fine white paper, and be substantially bound in muslin, suitable for the Library or the Parlor table. Price 75 cents.



SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.

THE FATE OF SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.—The terrible fate of this adventurous and noble, but unfortunate navigator, and his companions, has at last been revealed. The *Montreal Herald* publishes a letter from Dr. Rae to Sir George Simpson, Governor of Hudson Bay Territory, in which all that is known of the melancholy affair is communicated. We make the following extract:

On the 31st of March my spring journey commenced, but in consequence of gales of wind, deep and soft snow, and foggy weather, we made but very little progress. We did not enter Pelly Bay until the 17th. At this place we met with Esquimaux, one of whom, on being asked if he ever saw white people, replied in the negative, but said that a large party (at least forty persons) had perished from want of food some ten or twelve days' journey to the westward. The substance of the information, obtained at various times and from various sources, was as follows:

In the spring, four winters past, (spring, 1850,) a party of white men, amounting to about forty, were seen travelling southward over the ice, and dragging a boat with them, by some Esquimaux, who were killing seals on the north shore of King William's Land, which is a large island named Kei-ik-tak by the Esquimaux. None of the party could speak the native language intelligibly, but by signs the natives were made to understand that their ships or ship had been crushed by ice, and that the "whites" were now going to where they expected to find deer to shoot. From the appearance of the men, all of whom, except one officer, (chief,) looked thin, they were then supposed to be getting short of provisions, and they purchased a small seal from the natives.

At a later date the same season, but previous to the disruption of the ice, the bodies of about thirty white persons were discovered on the continent, and five on an island near it, about a long day's journey (say thirty-five or forty miles) to the north-west of a large stream, which can be no other than Back's Great Fish River, (named by the Esquimaux Out-koo-hi-ca-lik,) as its description, and that of the low shore in the neighborhood of Point Ogle and Montreal Island, agree exactly with that of Sir George Back. Some of the bodies had been buried, (probably those of the first victims of famine,) some were in a tent or tents, others under a boat that had been turned over to form a shelter, and several lay scattered about in different directions. Of those found on the island one was supposed to have been an officer, as he had a telescope strapped over his shoulder, and his double-barrelled gun lay underneath him.

From the mutilated state of many of the corpses, and the contents of the kettles, it is evident that our miserable countrymen had been driven to the last resource—cannibalism—as a means of prolonging life.

There appears to have been an abundant stock of ammunition, as the powder was emptied in a heap on the ground by the natives, out of the kegs or cases containing it, and a quantity of ball and shot was found below high-water mark, having been left on the ice close to the beach. There must have been a number of watches, telescopes, compasses, guns, (several double-barrelled,) &c., all of which appear to have been broken up, as I saw pieces of the different articles with the Esquimaux, and, together with some silver spoons and forks, purchased as many as I could obtain. A list of the

most important of these I enclose, with a rough pen-and-ink sketch of the crests and initials on the forks and spoons. The articles themselves shall be handed over to the Secretary of the Hon. H. B. Co., on my arrival in London.

None of the Esquimaux with whom I conversed had seen the "whites," nor had they ever been at the place where the dead were found, but had their information from those who had been there, and those who had seen the party when alive.

The particulars of the biography of the distinguished navigator, the discovery of whose unhappy fate has engaged the public attention so much of late, are derived principally from an article translated for the *Evening Post* from "The Conversations-Lexicon":

Sir John Franklin, who at a very early age manifested the adventurous spirit that characterized his later career, was born at Spilsby, in Lincolnshire, in 1786. The evident bent of the boy's mind for a sailor's life not meeting with the father's views, he was sent on a voyage to Lisbon in a merchant-vessel, in hopes that the reality would operate as a cure. The attempt failed, and at the age of fourteen he entered the British navy as a midshipman, on board the *Polyphemus*, in which capacity he served at the battle of Copenhagen. In 1808 he accompanied his relative, Captain Flinders, on a voyage of discovery to the South Seas, and was shipwrecked on the coast of New Holland. He was afterwards signal officer on the *Bellerophon*, (the ship on board which Napoleon took refuge in 1815,) at the battle of Trafalgar, and in 1814 served as lieutenant upon the *Bedford*, which carried the allied sovereigns to England. In 1815 he was at the attack upon New Orleans, which ended so disastrously for the British, and won considerable reputation by the capture of an American gun-boat. In 1818 he was appointed to the command of the brig *Trent*, which formed part of the Polar Expedition under Capt. Buchan. He afterwards held a command in the expedition of Ross and Parry, at which time he examined the coast as far north as Cape Turnagain, 68 deg. 30 min. north latitude, and returned to England in 1822, after having suffered great hardships and privations, and was only saved from death by the kindness of the Esquimaux. Promoted to the rank of Post-Captain in 1825, in company with the same parties, he undertook a second voyage to the Polar Seas, and examined the coast between the Mackenzie and Coppermine rivers. He returned in 1827, having reached 70 deg. 30 min. north latitude, and 150 deg. west longitude, and was knighted by George IV., in acknowledgment of his services. In 1830 he was in command of a ship-of-the-line in the Mediterranean, and was afterwards sent as Governor to Van Dieman's Land, from which post he was recalled in 1848. Early in 1845 he returned to England, and was at once appointed to the command of the expedition to the Polar Seas, from which he never returned, and which was expected to add largely to the stock of geographical knowledge, and that of the laws which govern the magnet. The *Erebus* and *Terror*, the two ships with which the younger Ross, in 1839, had made his celebrated voyage to the South Polar Seas, were rapidly fitted up with every thing necessary for the service, and, with the distinguished officers Captains Crozier and Fitz-James, who were selected by Sir John himself, the expedition left England on the 1st of May of that year. It was spoken by several whale-ships on the 4th of July, and on the 26th

of the same month was seen for the last time in Melville's Bay, latitude 77 north, longitude 66.13 west from Greenwich.

Fears respecting the missing navigators became general in England in 1843, and since that period several expeditions have been fitted out there, as well as one from this country, for the purpose of either rescuing or ascertaining the fate of Sir John and his companions. They have all returned without success. The only traces hitherto discovered have been the graves of three of the party, and some empty cans used for containing preserved meats, such as were furnished the expedition. The searches instituted at the request of the English by the Russian government, among its possessions on the Arctic Sea, have met with no result. But the veil seems about to be lifted; and should the report of Dr. Rae, which has reached us from Canada, prove correct, we shall soon probably know all that can ever be known of Sir John Franklin and those under his command.

The accompanying portrait was first published in the *AMERICAN PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL* for December, 1849, with some remarks on his phrenological character, and so forth, to which the reader is referred.

SIGNS OF RAIN.

The noted Dr. Jenner thus recapitulates the "Infallible signs" of a coming storm:

The hollow wind begins to blow,
The clouds look black, the grass is low;
The soot falls down, the spaniels sleep,
And spiders from their cobwebs peep.
Last night the sun went pale to bed,
The moon in halos hung her head;
The boding shepherd heaves a sigh,
For, see, a rainbow spans the sky.
The walls are damp, the ditches small,
Closed is the pink-eyed pimpernell.
Hark! how the chairs and tables crack!
Old Betty's joints are on the rack;
Her corns with shooting pains torment her,
And to her bed untimely sent her.
Loud quack the ducks, the sea-fowl cry,
The distant hills are looking nigh.
How restless are the snorting swine!
The busy flies disturb the kine.
Low o'er the grass the swallow wings;
The cricket, too, how sharp he sings!
Puss on the hearth, with velvet paws,
Sits wiping o'er her whiskered jaws.
The smoke from chimneys right ascends,
Then spreading back to earth it bends.
The wind unsteady veers around,
Or settling in the east is found.
Through the clear stream the fishes rise,
And nimbly catch the incautious flies.
The glow-worms, numerous, clear and bright,
Illumed the dewy dell last night.
At dusk the squalid toad was seen,
Like quadruped, stalk o'er the green.
The whirling wind the dust obeys,
And in the rapid eddy plays.
The frog has changed his yellow vest,
And in a russet coat is dressed;
The sky is green, the air is still,
The mellow blackbird's voice is shrill.
The dog, so altered in his taste,
Quits mutton-bones on grass to feast.
Behold the rooks, how odd their flight;
They imitate the gliding kite,
And seem precipitate to fall,
As if they felt the piercing ball;
The tender colts on back do lie,
Nor heed the traveller passing by;
In fiery red the sun doth rise,
Then wades through clouds to mount the skies.
'Twill surely rain, I see 't with sorrow—
Our jaunt must be put off to-morrow.

HOME FOR ALL.—We understand that a number of new houses are soon to be erected over the Eastern Branch, some on Seventh street, and many in various parts of the District, without the limits of the city. In answer to frequent inquiries for new methods of constructing cottages, and other styles of building, which would avoid a heavy outlay in building materials, which are high, we would suggest to those interested to procure a work published by FOWLER and WELLS, of New York, entitled "Home for All," price by mail, 57 cents. A variety of styles of architecture are here given, and modes of constructing buildings explained, by which much superior dwellings can be built at one-half the cost of the present style.—*Daily Globe, Washington, D. C.*

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NOTICES OF THE PRESS.

It is indeed most gratifying to receive for our new paper, the unanimous approval both of the "press" and the "people." We quote a few Editorial Notices, which will show our readers in what light LIFE ILLUSTRATED is regarded.

"A new candidate for popular favor has just appeared, being nothing less than a fresh newspaper enterprise, started under the auspices of that public-spirited and energetic firm, FOWLERS AND WELLS. It bears the title of 'Life Illustrated,' and is devoted to news, literature, improvements, the arts and sciences included. It has a remarkably clear face, and, to all appearance, clean hands, which alone will recommend it to a multitude of people of taste. Moreover, it looks, every line, American—young American—and will undoubtedly succeed." [The Home Journal.]

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"It is filled with excellent and varied matter, ranging over literature, art, science, news, sentiment and common sense. Its typographical appearance reaches to the model. We wish it abundant success, which it will unquestionably enjoy." [Boston Bee.]

"It is printed on superior type and paper, filled with a great variety of interesting matter, and shows the well-known energy and tact of the spirited publishers, as caterers for the people." [New-York Tribune.]

"It is certainly one of the most beautiful specimens of newspaper printing that we have ever seen. The eminent publishers are capable of succeeding in any enterprise they attempt. The 'Life' will be popular. It cannot be otherwise, presented as it is." [Buffalo Christian Advocate.]

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NEW YORK, DECEMBER, 1854.

Events of the Month.

DOMESTIC.

RAILROAD SLAUGHTER.—The most dreadful wholesale slaughter of human beings, by railroad, which has been known since the Norwalk massacre, took place on the Canada Great Western Railroad, on Thursday, Oct. 26. It was caused by the carelessness of a watchman, who fell asleep, and, on being waked, told the conductor of a gravel train that the express train had passed, when in fact it was yet in arrears.

The train left London at one in the morning. After running three or four miles, the cylinder-head of the locomotive burst, and the train had to be taken back to London, and another locomotive was attached to it, when it again started, after a delay of about three hours. A few minutes after five, when going at the rate of twenty miles an hour, it came in collision with a train of fifteen gravel cars, heavily loaded, which produced a tremendous shock. The two second-class cars were smashed to pieces, and nearly all in them were killed or injured; the first of the first-class cars was also badly smashed, and most of the passengers in the front part met the fate of those in the second class.

The scene presented after the collision was a horrible one. Intermixed with the fragments of the broken cars, dead bodies lay in profusion, many of them mangled in the most dreadful manner; while, from out the heap of ruins proceeded the groans and shrieks of the wounded. The passengers who were so fortunate as to escape uninjured immediately set to work to draw out the wounded and the dead from the heap of ruins in which they lay. At 11 o'clock, A. M. the bodies of twenty-five men, eleven women, and ten children, had been brought to light, and it was supposed that from ten to twenty others yet remained to be discovered. Twenty-one men, and twenty women and children, were found to be badly injured—many of them fatally. Several of the dead were crushed out of all human shape, presenting a heart-sickening sight.

The last accounts enumerate forty-seven persons killed; fifty more were taken to Chatham badly wounded, and a large number of others were more or less bruised. The second-class cars were filled with emigrants, mostly Germans.

IMPORTANT INDIAN TREATY.—Intelligence from the Lake Superior country states that the commissioners on the part of the United States were about concluding a treaty with the Chippewa Indians for all the lands east of the Mississippi River, which embraces the American portion of the north shore of Lake Superior, a region containing immense mineral wealth. Minnesota will derive great advantages from this treaty, the lands ceded all being within that territory. A reservation will be provided for the Indians, and measures taken to promote their civilization.

AMERICAN MACHINERY ABROAD.—Messrs. Adams, of South Boston, have constructed two of their improved six-roller printing-presses for Scotland, which are now ready to be shipped. One of them is for Blakey and Son, Glasgow; the other is for a printing house in Edinburgh. They are designed for printing the nicest wood cuts, and have improvements, consisting of movable flys and strings, that obviate all difficulty heretofore existing in the way of good work—that which caused the sheet to blur after the impression was given. The Massachusetts Arms Company, at Chicopee, Mass., are now constructing for the British government a complete set of machinery for doing gun-work. The machines are modelled from those at the arsenal in Springfield, Mass. This is probably the first machinery, with the exception of a few models of looms, etc., made in this country for England.

COMMANDER RINGGOLD.—A private letter received from Hong Kong, states that Commander Ringgold, of the United States Surveying Expedition, has been deemed incapacitated for duty on account of mental aberration, and is now bound for home on board one of the storeships of the squadron. He is a brother of the gallant Major Ringgold, who fell in Mexico. Captain Rogers, of the "Vincennes," succeeds to the command of the Surveying Squadron, in place of Commander Ringgold. Captain Ringgold's indisposition is attributed by his friends in Baltimore to the character of the water he had been obliged to drink.

MUMMY WHEAT.—A gentleman in Wisconsin has raised some wheat, obtained from a mummy three thousand years old.

GREAT FIRE IN CLEVELAND.—A most destructive fire broke out about two o'clock on Saturday morning, October 29th, in the stables of the New England Hotel, which destroyed the hotel and the whole square on the hill on which it stood. This fire is the heaviest blow that has ever befallen this young city, the loss being estimated by none at less than a quarter of a million of dollars, and many putting it much higher.

BEAR HUNTING IN VERMONT.—Bears are thicker than blackberries in the northern part of Vermont. Finding poor picking among the mountains, in consequence of the drought last summer, the fires, and scarcity of beechnuts, they come out into the open fields and make themselves perfectly at home among the farmers, helping themselves to sheep and anything else to which they take a fancy. In the town of Concord, away up on the Connecticut, fifteen sheep were taken from one flock in a single night. In West Concord a bear, which weighed four hundred pounds, was taken in a trap and sold for nine dollars; but the market is so over-stocked that they are quoted at six dollars for the best; the skins are worth from three to four dollars. One fellow weighing over five hundred pounds sold for twenty dollars. Five hundred hunters from St. Johnsbury and vicinity, a few days since, were on the alert, and, surrounding a large forest in East Haven, killed three monster bears before night. Meanwhile, the Green Mountaineers in that section, instead of paying twelve cents a pound for beef steaks, are luxuriating upon bear steaks of the best quality, and which may be had for the mere fun of going after them.

CLERICAL CONSUL.—Rev. Henry Wood, late of Hanover, N. H., under appointment of United States Consul for Beirut, has sailed from Boston in the bark "Gay Head" for Smyrna, from whence he will proceed in a steamer to the place of his destination.

THE AMERICAN BONAPARTE.—Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte, late of the United States army, having resigned his rank in the American service, has been appointed sous-lieutenant in the 7th French Dragoons, and has sailed from Marseilles, to join his regiment, now in the Crimea.

STUDENTS AT HARVARD COLLEGE.—The new catalogue of Harvard University shows that the students of the institution come from all sections of the United States, and from foreign countries. The medical students represented New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward's Island, Canada, Cuba, and Brazil, besides various States in the Union. The scientific students come from fifteen of the States, from the District of Columbia, and from Paris in France, and Malaga in Spain. The law students are from twenty-one of the States, and from Nova Scotia and Oregon. The undergraduates are from Berne in Switzerland, Gibraltar in Spain, Meriden in Yucatan; also from the District of Columbia, and from twenty of the United States, namely, Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Kentucky, Tennessee, Ohio, and Missouri.

RARE BIRDS.—Two specimens of the American Ostrich—male and female—were recently killed near Fort Des Moines, Iowa, and prepared by W. E. Moore for the Fort Des Moines Museum. They are described by Mr. Moore as four and a half feet long, and five feet in height, with bills six inches long, straight, and very sharp. They resemble in most points the Ostrich of Africa. Mr. Moore has been offered \$1,000 for them, but refuses to sell. He is about to make a tour on the far Western prairies, hoping to meet with other varieties.

FROM MEXICO.—The Anniversary of Mexican Independence was celebrated with rejoicings, illuminations, etc. The ball announced for the evening was postponed on account of some disagreement with the foreign diplomatic corps.

Rumour says that Santa Anna was to have been proclaimed Emperor at the ball. One regiment is said to have proclaimed him Emperor, but the others refused to join.

All foreign journals containing attacks upon the national dignity of the supreme government, are to be prevented from circulating in Mexico, and the Spanish paper, *La Cronica*, of New York, is prohibited.

PREPAYMENT OF POSTAGE.—Nine months ago, fifty-two per cent. of the letters sent in the United States mails were at that time prepaid. A recent investigation shows, that at this time quite sixty per cent. of the letters so sent are prepaid. In England, more than ninety-five per cent. of the letters are prepaid, showing how vastly more successful their reform has been than ours, in every particular; theirs having been planned scientifically, to meet the wishes of the people; ours contrived politically, to evade the demands of the people.

PROHIBITORY LAW IN CANADA.—In the Legislative Assembly a stringent bill to prohibit the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors passed its second reading, by a vote of ninety-five against five.

FOREIGN.

THE RECENT BATTLE OF ALMA.—Letters giving details of the battle of Alma continue to be interesting, notwithstanding that public anxiety is on the stretch for news from Sevastopol. Some disapprobation is expressed that the Admirals did not land a couple of thousands of marines or sailors to relieve the troops of the fatiguing duty of burying the dead and removing the wounded. Slight disagreements have occurred as to the respective merits of the different corps engaged, and especially as to who captured the only Russian gun that was taken. As the words, "Grenadier Guards" were found chalked on the gun, that regiment's claim to it certainly seems the best. It is said that the French, to swell the amount of their "glory," included in the return of "killed" those who had died of cholera. All admit that the Russian infantry and artillery fought well, but the conduct of the cavalry is characterized as "spiritless." No eagle, standard, nor regimental ensign was displayed by the Russians. British accounts say that the Russian loss amounted to 7,000 or 8,000; but as the allies, remaining masters of the field, had to bury the Russian dead as well as their own, and only buried 1,230 Russian bodies, the loss seems exaggerated.

After two days spent in burying the dead, and in making the necessary repairs to arms and rearrangement of men, the armies, on the 28d, commenced their march toward Sevastopol.

DEATH OF MARSHAL ST. ARNAUD.—The Marshal St. Arnaud, the French general, and who was by agreement commander-in-chief of the allied land forces, lived to see victory crown the grand effort on the Alma, but died soon afterward of a disease of the heart, accompanied by dropsy of the chest. His remains were sent to France, and were interred in the cemetery of the Church of the Invalides, a mark of great distinction. He succeeded in command of the French forces by General Canrobert, who has risen by merit to his position in the army. St. Arnaud, on the contrary, had been indebted for his elevation to intrigue and party influences. His loss does not seem to be very much regretted.

LABOR SAVING.—The Bank of England notes are now signed by machinery, which saves the constant labor of twenty gentlemen daily, who receive each \$2500 a year for signing their names to about 1500 notes daily. The saving thus effected to the Bank is \$50,000 a year, and perfect uniformity is now obtained in the signatures.

KIRCHENTAG.—The Kirchentag, or General Assembly of the German churches, has just held its yearly session at Frankfort, which has not witnessed such a gathering of visitors from all parts of Germany, since the memorable convention of the National Assembly in 1848. The Kirchentag comprises all the Protestant communities of Germany in connection with the state, including the Lutheran, the Reformed, and the United churches. The assembly, on this occasion, consisted of 1615 enrolled members, entitled to take part in the deliberations, several hundred members not enrolled, and upward of 2000 auditors. A spirit of brotherly communion and of devotional solemnity appears to have pervaded the convention. The principal topics discussed were the proper use of the Bible; the question of infant baptism; and the relation of the church to the civil power on the subject of divorce. The greatest interest seems to have attached to the entire proceedings. One of the most important results of this Kirchentag is, that a general congress or deputation from all the Bible Societies of Europe will be held at the next annual Assembly.—*Christian Times*.

CHINA.—Letters from Hong-Kong of August 22, state the political affairs at Canton remain in the same critical state, and disaffection was spreading. The insurgents were in great force in the surrounding country, and three attempts were made to take the city, which, however, failed. Honam, opposite Canton, was threatened, and the people are quietly maturing for an open revolt against the Mandarin's authority.

At Whampoa contributions were forcibly levied. The river between that place and Canton continued to be infested by pirates, and trade could only be carried on under convoy of armed steamers. The approaches to Whampoa, both by land and water, were in the possession of the insurgents. The transit of teas had been stopped by the heavy exactions demanded, and inquiry for goods having ceased, the business at Canton had been limited to shipping off the teas that were on the market. An attempt had been made to effect a compromise with the insurgents, but unsuccessfully.

The village of Couloon, on the opposite side of Hong Kong Bay, was taken possession of on the night of the 18th Aug., by a band of pirates. The neighborhood is occupied by banditti.

THE ARCTIC EXPLORATIONS.—H. B. M.'s ship "Rattlesnake," at San Francisco, from Port Clarence, Aug. 23d, reports the arrival at Port Clarence, two days prior to the departure of the "Rattlesnake," of the ship "Enterprise," Captain Collinson, from her three years' fruitless cruise in search of Sir John Franklin's lost expedition. Captain C. was the companion of McClure, for whose safety great anxiety was felt, and indignation at Sir Edward Belcher for abandoning him. Capt. Trollope wintered at Port Clarence, and has since cruised from Point Barrow, on the American coast, to Serdze Kamen, on the Asiatic, affording some assistance to whalers. The news of the safety of the "Enterprise" and her crew will be received with great satisfaction, and is the closing up of the history of Arctic explorations in the present generation, except what may yet appear as the result of Dr. Kane's heroic expedition over Greenland, in search of the open Polar Sea.

Varities.

CRIMINAL LEGISLATION.—We shall commence in our January number, the publication of a series of articles on the principles of Criminal Legislation, and the practice of Prison Discipline, by GEORGE COMBS, author of "The Constitution of Man." The importance of the subject, and the talent and learning of the author, are a sufficient guarantee for their interest and value. These articles alone will be worth many times the price of a year's subscription.

THE WRITING AND SPELLING REFORM.—There seems to be throughout the country an increasing interest manifested in the Phonetic movement. People everywhere seemed inclined to view leniently the innovations that Phonotopy is making, and will continue to make, upon the present system of writing and spelling, while the advantages of Phonotopy will not be for a moment questioned. In view of these facts, and to please large numbers of our readers who have desired it, as well as to lend our aid to the furtherance of the reform, we have devoted a column of LIFE ILLUSTRATED to the discussion of the subject, and have placed it under the superintendence of a practical reporter and able writer, who will give every thing new and useful that transpires relative to this branch of education, whether at home or abroad. All those interested in this work of progress, will find it ably treated in LIFE ILLUSTRATED.

A "SOBER" SECOND THOUGHT.—ADVERTISEMENT EXTRAORDINARY.—The following curious advertisement appears in a Western paper:—

Whereas, at particular times I may opportune my friends and others to let me have liquor, which is hurtful to me and detrimental to society—This is, therefore, to forbid all persons selling me liquor, or letting me have it on any account or pretence; for if they do, I will positively prosecute them, notwithstanding any promise I make to the contrary at the time they may let me have it.

This is the true sentiment of thousands who have too little FIRMNESS to resist the pressing persuasion of friends. When alone—in their right mind—the intellect, the judgment, says NO, but the want of Firmness with which to fortify a good purpose permits them to yield. This is the philosophy of yielding to that sort of temptation.

TESTIMONY.—The *Daily Telegraph* publishes the following note addressed to our Boston house. Those disposed to question the truth or utility of Phrenology, should read the following:

GENTLEMEN:—The Phrenological description of character which I obtained at your rooms, I have read over several times, and find my disposition, peculiarities, capacities, proper sphere in life, etc.; more correctly described than I or my most intimate friends could have done.

Young persons wishing to gain a knowledge of themselves, to improve their minds, or select their occupation, will find your descriptions of character of great utility and benefit. Respectfully yours, WILSON MURRAY, 65 Charles street, Boston.

To MESSRS. FOWLERS, WELLS AND CO., 142 Washington street, Boston.

We might give similar testimony from some thousands, who have experienced the benefits of a carefully written description of character, with advice as to the most appropriate occupation, or pursuit in life, to ensure the highest degree of success.

A FACT FOR FARMERS.—It is a fact that one of the most neglected agricultural improvements in this country is irrigation. If all the running streams that might easily be used for that purpose were turned upon the cultivated fields, to add moisture and fertility to the soil, it would increase the products of this country at least five hundred millions of dollars annually.—*Life Illustrated*.

The columns of *Life Illustrated* abound in such facts—not only in facts for farmers, but facts and thoughts for everybody.

THE PHRENOLOGICAL ALMANAC and the WATER-CURE ALMANAC for 1855 are attracting a great deal of attention. So much interesting reading and many valuable facts cannot be got in any other form for the same money. Only six cents each! A gentleman writing on board the steamer Northern Light, on her way to Panama, after mentioning that he distributed some of these little missionaries of truth among the passengers, says:—"Gentlemen from South America, Central America, West Indies, Mexico, San Salvador, and California, have inquired of me more particularly of Water-Cure and Phrenology. So far as I could, I explained the nature, simplicity and efficiency of the Water-Cure system, and the general principles of Phrenology as far as I knew. There were many Germans on board, who would most gladly have read the books, had they been in their language. Would it not be well for you to translate and publish a pretty large edition in that language; also, one in Spanish? If you would publish your Almanacs in German, Spanish, and French, I have no doubt you would find a ready sale for large editions, which would soon require your other works, many or all of them, to follow in their train. I merely throw out the suggestion."

A BEAUTIFUL RESORT.—The postmaster at Washington Harbor, Washington Island, Lake Michigan, describes that island as follows:—"It is midway between Mackinac and Green Bay. The island is six miles long, six broad, covered with heavy timber, maple, beech, oak, pine, cedar, spruce, &c., with an excellent soil, and mostly government land subject to entry. There are now about four hundred inhabitants on the island, two large stores, a school-house, one minister, and a post-office. The chief business of the people is fishing; coopers can find plenty to do the year round, and choppers in the winter. Quite a number of Chicago people spend the warm season on the island, which must rapidly become a favorite resort, as it is a beautiful and healthy spot. The harbor is completely land-locked on three sides, east, west, and south; is nearly two miles long and half to three-quarters of a mile wide, with bold shores heavily timbered to the water's edge. Five steamers, plying between Buffalo and Green Bay, and Green Bay and Chicago, touch regularly at this harbor, which is a good wooding station. Two vessels are owned there. The island forms part of the newly organized Door County."

LAMARTINE speaking of Phrenology, says:—"Cela est simple comme toute vérité, car Dieu a donné la clarté pour signe à tout ce qui est vrai."

It is simple as is all truth, for God has given it this clearness for a sign to all that it is true.

THE celebrated Broussais gives his testimony in the following prediction:—"L'ère glorieuse approche on la philosophie et la morale seront fondées sur la phrénologie."

The glorious era approaches in which philosophy and morals will be founded upon Phrenology.

HOW TO PREVENT DEFAULTING CLERKS AND AGENTS.—If our merchants, bankers, and moneyed institutions were not particularly stupid, there never would be any such thing heard of as unfaithfulness on the part of agents intrusted with the management or keeping of other people's property. There is a way in which dishonesty in servants may be positively prevented, and the wonder is, that employers have never had the sagacity and foresight to avail themselves of it. There is a scientific method of determining to a certainty the moral character of human beings, whereby it may be known whether a particular person can ever be guilty of a particular crime. Phrenological examination will determine the point to a certainty; and if our banks, insurance companies, railroad directors, merchants and others, who have to employ fiduciary agents, would have their characters for honesty tested by an examination of such manipulators as the Messrs. FOWLERS, for instance, we should hear no more of absconding cashiers, of dishonest book-keepers; and the whole tribe of Schuylers, Pauls and Kyles would become extinct, because nobody would employ them in offices of trust, when the temptation to robbery would excite their natural tendency to such an act. But if employers are so indifferent to their own interests as not to obtain the best insight possible into the characters of their employes, it is the duty of every man to get the best knowledge of himself that he can, so that he may guard his weak points. No man can know himself thoroughly until he has been tried by temptation, and it must be a great satisfaction to know with scientific accuracy, precisely what his strong and weak points are. We have recently witnessed some phrenological examinations by Mr. L. N. FOWLER, which were surprisingly accurate; that gentleman possesses a most wonderful faculty of analysis in giving the tendencies of character, and striking a balance between the contradictory habits and passions of the human being. It is perfectly fearful to see one man reading off with such positive knowledge the subtle characteristics of another. No man who has once submitted to a cranialogical examination by Mr. FOWLER, will ever doubt the pretensions of Phrenology to scientific recognition.—*New York Sunday Courier*.

The truth of the above statement, and the suggestion, which is eminently practical, will, ere long, be generally recognized and acted upon. That our proper callings, professions, and occupations may be more accurately determined by the science of Phrenology than by any other known means, we do know. And that it will reveal the true character of every human being, we can prove. Misplaced confidence in clerks, agents, servants, dominies, or doctors, therefore, need not happen. Absconding creditors, defaulting treasurers, truant husbands, and coquettish wives "may be read like a book," and the innocent and honest put on their guard. When men and women arrange themselves, each in their proper place, the wheels of society will revolve with more harmony and less friction, and our journey through life be far more easy and pleasant. But, while rattle-brained popinjays fill our governmental offices—leather-headed dunce preside over our schools and seminaries—and when villainous politicians corrupt the public mind by their wicked examples, it is not surprising that the lower orders should try to imitate them. But Phrenology will set these things all right "in the good time coming."

PHRENOLOGY IN IOWA.—MR. C. H. BURROWS is now lecturing on Phrenology in Iowa. He has recently concluded a very successful course in Keosauqua, Van Buren Co. This is good ground, and our "noble science" will take deep root therein. The people of Iowa are among the foremost in all pioneer and reformatory movements. THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL has a large circulation there. May it increase ten-fold, and keep pace with the wonderful rapidity with which this new State is now being populated.

STUDENT.—No Medical school is or is likely soon to be connected with Antioch College, but more than ordinary attention is paid to the study of Physiology and Physical exercise.

H. D. C.—1. What books do I need to obtain a thorough knowledge of Phonography? 2. What is the best method of improving the memory?

1. The Phonographic Teacher, price 45 cents, prepaid, and the Reporters' Manual, 75 cents. 2. Read Fowler on Memory, 87 cents, prepaid.

Advertisements.

A LIMITED space of this Journal will be given to Advertisements, on the following terms:

For a full page, one month,	75 00
For one column, one month,	30 00
For a half column, one month,	12 00
For a card of four lines, or less, one month,	1 00

At these prices an advertisement amounts to only ONE CENT A LINE, OR FORTY CENTS A COLUMN, FOR EVERY THOUSAND COPIES, our edition being 50,000 copies.

Payment in advance for transient advertisements, or for a single insertion, at the rates above named, should be remitted with the order.

Copies of this JOURNAL are kept on file at all the principal Hotels in NEW YORK CITY, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, and on the STEAMERS.

All advertisements in the AMERICAN PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL should be sent to the Publishers by the first of the month preceding that in which they are expected to appear.

The Book Trade.

NOW READY.

THE

KANSAS REGION:

Woodland, Prairie, Desert, Mountain, Vale, and River.

BY MAX GREENE.

This volume embraces ample Descriptions of the Scenery, Climate, Wild Productions, Capabilities of Soil, Commercial and other Resources of the Territory. Interspersed with

INCIDENTS OF TRAVEL,

and Anecdotes illustrative of the character of the Indians and Traders. To which is added directions as to Routes, Outfit for the Pioneer, Sketches of Desirable Localities for present Settlement, with such other information as makes it a

COMPLETE MANUAL FOR THE EMIGRANT, and work of reference for the Student, as well as an instructive winter evening Book of WESTERN LIFE. 12mo, 144 pages. Price, prepaid by mail, 30 cents. Please address postpaid,

FOWLERS AND WELLS, Publishers,
No. 308 Broadway, New York.

Postage-stamps received in payment for the KANSAS REGION.

JUST PUBLISHED,

DAY DREAMS.

A Philosophic Poem on Man and Nature; in which are treated many of the most prominent Philosophic Questions of the day.

PRICE FIFTY CENTS.

To be had at the Bookstores.

Nov 21

COMTE'S POSITIVE PHILOSOPHY.

NEW AND ELEGANT EDITION,

In One Volume!

THE POSITIVE PHILOSOPHY
OF AUGUSTE COMTE.

Freely translated and condensed by HARRIET MARTINEAU. In one octavo volume of 835 pages, large type, very superior paper, and in the best style of English cloth binding. Price, prepaid by mail, \$3.

This is, without a doubt, one of the most important issues of the year. It will be hailed with delight by all reasoners and thinkers.

Address FOWLERS AND WELLS, 308 Broadway New York.

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AMERICAN PRACTICE

CONDENSED;

OR, THE FAMILY PHYSICIAN.

Being the Scientific System of Medicine, on Vegetable Principles, designed for all Classes.

This work embraces the Character, Causes, Symptoms and Treatment of the Diseases of Men, women, and Children of all climates.

BY W. BEACH, M.D.

These doctrines have guided my practice many years and experience has taught me not to distrust their TRUTH, SAFETY AND VALUE: "Every one may be his own doctor and surgeon at a cheap rate, and enjoy a sound mind in a sound body."

The work is complete in One Volume, and is embellished with nearly TWO HUNDRED ENGRAVINGS.

Price \$5. Published by
B. B. MUSSEY & CO.,
25 & 29 CORNHILL, BOSTON.

Agents wanted to sell the above work.

Nov 21 tr d

THE NEW YORK EVENING POST.

FOR 1855.

THE

OLDEST FREE-TRADE PAPER IN THE UNITED STATES.

EDITED BY

WM. C. BRYANT & JOHN BIGELOW.

A WORD WITH OUR FRIENDS.

ON the fifteenth day of November next, the EVENING POST will enter upon the FIFTY-THIRD year of its existence. Its history reaches back almost to the sources of our constitutional existence, and its columns since then have more or less faithfully reflected for more than half a century, the growth of our national power, and the marvellous multiplication and prosperity of our people.

The approach of another anniversary furnishes a suitable occasion for reminding our friends in all parts of the United States, who appreciate our efforts to make a useful and acceptable paper, that we are greatly dependent upon their kind offices and timely commendation in quarters where our paper is not known, and that we must look to them for a renewal of obligations which we have heretofore had occasion time and again to acknowledge. Though we have no great faith in the hereditary virtues of newspapers, we feel that the past history of the EVENING POST is no unimportant guarantee that it will continue to preserve its distinctive characteristics, its independence and its fidelity to the principles of republican democracy, and that so long as it remains under the control of its present conductors, it will lose none of its claims to the confidence and regard of the public.

It is about twenty-five years since the EVENING POST commenced to plead for Freedom of Trade, and for those fundamental principles of legislation which are at war with all monopolies having a legislative origin. It then, and for many years after, stood alone among the Northern journals, all of which, either silently or openly, were advocating protective and preferential legislation. It was one of the earliest champions of the Rights of the States under the Federal compact; it has resisted with unceasing effort, that system of Internal Improvements, which at one time threatened the budding enterprise of this country with the unequal and fatal competition of the general government; it has opposed special legislation and all grants of special privileges, wherever and whenever its opposition seemed to be required; it labored, with no ordinary devotion, to rid the country of the National Bank, and to establish in its stead the Sub-treasury system, which now remains one of the most durable and conspicuous monuments of American statesmanship; it is one of the most devoted, as it was one of the earliest advocates of a system of Cheap Postage; it has steadfastly defended the Right of Petition; it resisted the passage of the last Bankrupt Law; it resisted the Assumption of the State Debts; it has resisted every effort to extend the area of Human Slavery, and it has uniformly endeavored to maintain the Supremacy of the Laws, while they remained as such, however unjust they might be in their character, or oppressive in their operation.

In this State, the EVENING POST claims to have been one of the earliest advocates of the economical policy which has since been incorporated into the constitution of 1846. It was almost the first and only journal for many months, to advocate the call of a Convention to amend the old constitution of 1821. It supported all the important reforms which the new constitution embodies, and assisted in giving an impulse to the cause of constitutional science which has already been communicated to nearly every State in the Union.

However humble may have been our agency in shaping the sentiments of the nation respecting questions of past controversy, about which the greatest diversities of opinion at different times prevailed, and against many of which the waves and storms of popular passion beat with relentless violence for years, it invigorates our confidence in the policy of our journal, to find, for the quarter of a century during which it has been under the charge of one or both of its present conductors, that IT HAS ALWAYS CORRESPONDED WITH THE FINAL JUDGMENTS OF THE NATION, so far as they have yet been expressed, and proportionally diminishes our solicitude about the ultimate determination of questions which are yet under discussion before the people.

During the past year we have added one or two features to the EVENING POST, which were designed to commend it to the Farming interest of the country. We refer to the Agricultural contributions and the Cattle Market Reports. We have availed ourselves of the services of one of the most competent writers upon agricultural subjects in the country to take that department specially in charge, and our cattle market reports are prepared with great care by one whose capacity for the service, we presume, has already sufficiently vindicated itself to those who have been in the habit of perusing them. As the cattle market of this city is the largest in the United States, and one of the largest in the world, we feel that we do not exaggerate the importance of giving to our readers, weekly, full and reliable reports of its transactions.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY EVENING POST.

Single copies (as before)	\$2 00
Five copies for one year (as before)	10 00
Ten copies for one year	18 00

And at the same rate for a larger number.

TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY EVENING POST.

Single copy (as before) for one year	\$3 00
Five copies for one year	13 00
Ten copies for one year	25 00

Subscriptions may commence at any time. Payment must be made invariably in advance. Money may be transmitted in letters by mail, at our risk.

We have to request our subscribers, when they address us, to be particular in writing their name and Post-office address legibly, and if they favor us with any thing for the paper, to write upon one side of the sheet only.

The style of the firm in which our business is transacted, and the address of all communications designed for the proprietors or editors, is

WM. C. BRYANT & Co.,

CORNER OF NASSAU AND LIBERTY.

Dec 11

BARNUM'S AUTOBIOGRAPHY.

J. S. REDFIELD, 110 and 112 Nassau street, will shortly put to press, and publish early in December,

THE LIFE OF P. T. BARNUM,

Written by himself. In which he narrates his early history as CLEK, MERCHANT, and EDITOR, and his later career as a SHOW-MAN. With a Portrait on Steel and numerous Illustrations, by Darley. In one volume, 12mo. Price One Dollar and Fifty cents.

"In this work I have given, in every particular, the true and the only full account of my enterprises."—PREFACE.

The Publisher only repeats the public sentiment in announcing that this book will be one of extraordinary interest, Mr. BARNUM's unparalleled tact and talent as a BUSINESS MAN, the grand and liberal scale on which his prominent enterprises have been conducted, together with a happy temperament which can both give and take a bit of humor, have made his name a world-known "household word."

Adopting "nothing extenuate" as his motto, he presents the authentic history of "JOICE HETH," the "FEJEE MERMAID," the "WOOLLY HORSE," the "HERD OF BUFFALOES," and other Showman incidents, generally denounced as

"HUMBBUG."

while larger space is devoted to his connection with GENERAL TOM THUMB, and the TRIUMPHAL MUSICAL CAMPAIGN OF JENNY LIND. Incidents of travel, and interviews with the crowned heads and nobility of the Old World, and sketches and anecdotes in our own land; the entire history of the engagement of the SWEDISH NIGHT-INGALE, and the EXACT RECEIPT OF EACH C'NCERT; the purchase and management of the AMERICAN MUSEUM; life before and behind the scenes; the TRAVELING CIRCUS of earlier times, and its adventures; the TRAVELING MENAGERIE of later date; Agricultural Experiments; Experience in Banking; RULES FOR BUSINESS, AND MAKING A FORTUNE; and innumerable additional enterprises and operations, afford the author an indefinite range of subject, and he will abundantly prove by his pen that he is something more than a SHOWMAN. We know, indeed, of no subject which affords greater scope for deeply interesting narrative than the AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF P. T. BARNUM.

Dec 11 d

THE SCIENCE OF NATURE.

A NEW SCHOOL BOOK,

ENTITLED

FIRST LESSONS IN

CHEMISTRY AND GEOLOGY,

AS APPLIED TO AGRICULTURE.

BY J. EMERSON KENT, A.M., M.D.

A new school book, the first American work ever issued as the first book, or "First Lessons in Chemistry and Geology as applied to Agriculture," designed as the first step for the young, to be used in all our common schools, is now submitted to the educational public. Some indeed protest against the introduction of all modern improvements in making the earth productive; still the great agricultural interests of our nation depend upon a rising generation of practical farmers, who will till the soil as much by a comprehensive knowledge of the laws of Chemistry, as by the sweat of the brow.

The subject of agricultural chemistry cannot but soon command itself to the world as the most important of all studies, and, in fact, the wealth of this country would be doubled within one year, were all that saved which is now lost by stupid, bungling agriculture. A volume of recommendations could be given to the public, but it is not necessary.

School Committees and Teachers will be furnished with a copy gratis, for examination, by mail, postpaid, on application to the undersigned. Price 25 cents.

DATTON & WENTWORTH, Publishers,
86 Washington st., Boston, Mass.

Also for sale in quantities by F. Cowperthwait & Co., Philadelphia; Cady & Burgess, New York; Putnam & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; Darrow & Brother, Rochester, N. Y.; William Wilson, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; H. M. Russell, Cincinnati, O.; and by all other booksellers in the United States.

N. B.—A few men of the right ability are wanted to travel through every State in the Union, and introduce this work into schools. A liberal commission will be paid. Gentlemen who travel for health or recreation will find this occupation a lucrative and agreeable employment. Address as above.

Oct 51.



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Portraits, Buildings, Views, Machinery, Labels, Seals, Bank Checks, Bill Heads, Business Cards, Ornamental Designs for Color Printing, &c., engraved in the best style

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One door above the Astor House N Y

We shall publish, in December,
THE LIFE OF HORACE GREELEY,
Editor of the New York Tribune.

BY J. PARTON.

Duodecimo, 500 pp. Illustrated. Price \$1 25.

Neither with the conception nor the composition of this book has Mr. Greeley had any thing to do. The author says in his preface: "I undertook the task, simply and solely, because I liked the man—because I had taken an interest in his career—because I thought the story of his life ought to be told." It is further stated in the preface, (and the publishers believe, with perfect truth,) that "nothing has been told or suppressed for the sake of making out a case." "The book," says the author, "is as true as I could make it."

In the preparation of this work, the author visited every place at which his hero resided, and compiled the account of his early life, which is very full and extremely interesting, from the narratives of his relatives, schoolfellows, fellow apprentices, fellow journeymen and others.

As a leading object of the work was to show how HORACE GREELEY came to be the man he is, the history is given of the origin of his opinions, political and religious, and as complete an account as possible of the wonderful development of his mind in untoward circumstances, and with the most restricted means. Mr. Greeley's arrival in New York, and his early residence here are circumstantially narrated. His first lift in life occurred in connection with the establishment of the first cheap daily paper, and the author has seized the opportunity to give, for the first time, a history of the idea, and of its origination. The subsequent chapters present, in more or less of detail,—Horace Greeley as an Editor, Post, Author, and Public Speaker—Horace Greeley in Congress; Abroad; in his Sanctum; in Broadway; at Church; at Home; on his Farm, etc. One chapter contains a collection of his best Editorial Repartees; another, of his best Suggestions; another, of his best Characteristic Routines of the Daily Press, in an account of the Tribune Office, by day and night.

In a word, the publishers believe that the Life of Horace Greeley will be one of the most interesting, complete, and reliable Biographies that has ever appeared.

MASON BROTHERS,

23 Park Row, New York.

Dec 11 b

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At the commencement of ANOTHER VOLUME of the

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FULL-LENGTH PORTRAITS

Of some of the most

CELEBRATED MUSICAL PERSONAGES

will be commenced. The following are now in the hands of an eminent artist, to be engraved, viz: JENNY LIND, ANNA THILLON, H. SONTAG, CATHERINE HAYES, ALBONI, and Mrs. E. G. BOSTWICK. If these should meet with favor, although very expensive, they will be followed by others of a similar character—as the Publishers are determined that the WREATH AND ANNUAL shall continue to be

The Best of the Dollar Magazines!

The Literary Matter will be entirely original; from the ablest and purest writers in the country. Every thing of an immoral or irreligious character will be carefully excluded. We intend to present the public with a work which shall blend entertainment with instruction, and not only captivate the taste, but cultivate the thoughts and improve the heart—in short, to make the WREATH AND ANNUAL

"A welcome visitor in every family."

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Will be ably sustained.

All who are interested in a pure Family Literature, and are willing to assist in fostering the best native talent, are invited to become subscribers and aid in its circulation.

Each number will contain a fine steel Engraving, and a beautifully colored Flower Plate, also engraved on steel, and THIRTY-TWO LARGE OCTAVO PAGES, printed on fine paper. The May number will have an attractive title-page, making in all TWENTY-FIVE embellishments, and a volume of four hundred and thirty-four pages.

Notwithstanding the increased cost of the work by the advance in the price of paper and printing, we shall continue to furnish the work at the following exceedingly low price:

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR, IN ADVANCE.

Four copies, one year, \$3 00
 Seven copies, " 5 00
 Ten copies, " 7 00
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Money may be sent by mail at the risk of the Publishers, if enclosed in the presence of a Postmaster, whose certificate will be taken as evidence.

Postage-stamps may be sent in place of change. All communications in any way connected with the WREATH AND ANNUAL must be directed, postpaid, to

BURDICK & SCOVILL,

No. 8 Spruce street, New York.

Editors giving the above two or more insertions, sending us their paper marked, and noting our monthly issues, will be entitled to an exchange and a volume of the WREATH AND ANNUAL, bound in full cloth, subject to their order.

Dec 11 x

We shall publish, in December,
RUTH HALL;
 A Domestic Tale. By Fanny Fern.

12mo., cloth; about 400 pp. Price \$1 25.

No American author has achieved so brilliant a success as the lady whose writings over this name (though not two years have yet elapsed since the appearance of her first book), are already familiar wherever the English language is read. Heretofore she has given the world nothing but fugitive pieces, and her unparalleled success has been achieved in this, the most difficult field of authorship. The work now announced is her first continuous tale, and affords full scope to her extraordinary powers. The story is one of intense interest, which will enlist the sympathy of every American, and may exert an important influence in a reform which has no enemies. It is, we believe, destined to make a sensation.

MASON BROTHERS,

23 Park Row, New York.

Dec 11 b

WEBER'S ANATOMICAL ATLAS OF THE ADULT HUMAN BODY, lithographed and republished by EDICOTT & Co. No. 59 Beekmanstreet, New York, from the German edition by Prof. M. J. WEBER, consisting of eleven entire figures, natural size, with a comprehensive explanation. For sale, in sheets, or mounted, Sets in sheets, \$15. Mounted, \$25. May, 1y

CHEAPEST AND BEST. The New York WEEKLY SUN is to be sent to subscribers, after Oct. 1st, at 75 cents a year, (\$1 pays for 16 months!) three copies for \$2, or 25 copies for \$16; and \$100, cash premiums, is to be divided among those who send in the most subscribers between Sept. 15th, and Feb. 28, 1855. Specimen copies gratis. Address, post-paid, MOSES S. BEACH, SUN OFFICE, New York. Oct 31 b

EMPLOYMENT.—Young men, in every neighborhood, may have healthful, pleasant and profitable employment, by engaging in the sale of our New and Valuable Books, and canvassing for our POPULAR FAMILY JOURNALS. For terms and particulars, address, post-paid,

FOWLERS & WELLS,

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P. S.—All who engage with us will be secured from the possibility of loss, while the profits derived will be very liberal.

MRS. L. F. FOWLER, M.D.—OFFICE HOURS—From 9 A.M. to 2 P.M., at 50 MORTON ST., between Hudson and Bleeker Sts. From 4 to 5 P.M. at PHRENOLOGICAL ROOMS, 308 Broadway. Nov. 11 b

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And having manufactured upwards of six thousand PIANO FORTES, which can be found in all parts of the country, they refer to these matters of fact as their testimonials, confident that their report will be worth more to those who prefer fact to fiction, than gold or silver medals, or any of the puffing forms of advertisement, that would not subject them to the charge of egotism. They are the sole owners of COLEMAN'S

PATENT AEOLIAN ATTACHMENT

For Massachusetts; of which it is sufficient to say, they have applied upwards of two thousand, with an increasing demand and unbounded success.

Orders from any part of the country, or world, sent direct to the manufactory in Boston, with cash, or satisfactory reference, will be promptly attended to, and as faithfully executed as if the parties were present, or employed an agent to select, and on as reasonable terms.

T. GILBERT & Co.,

WM. H. JAMESON, 484 Washington st. Nov 21 tr d

JOHN S. WILLARD,

400 PEARL ST., NEAR CHATHAM ST.,
 Looking Glasses & Picture Frames,
 WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. Nov. 13t d

TYPE AND PRINTING MATERIALS.

The undersigned beg respectfully to inform their patrons and the Trade, that they have removed to their new BUILDING, Nos. 29, 31 and 33 BECKMAN STREET, and from the facilities there offered by every modern improvement, to meet a continuance of liberal support. Fonts of PLAIN SCOTCH FACES, varying from 100 lbs. to 1,000 lbs. weight, will be kept on hand; as well as a varied assortment of FANCY LETTERS, to which department the facilities there have been added since the printing of their last Specimen.

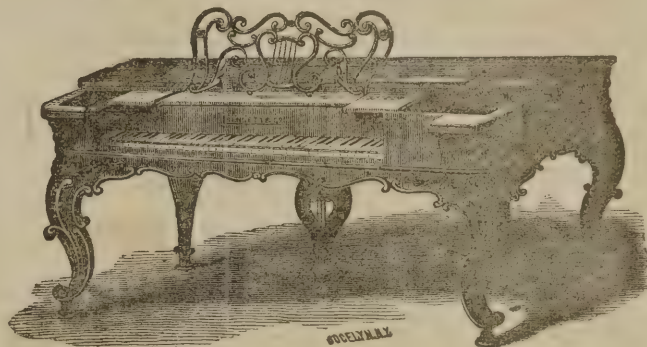
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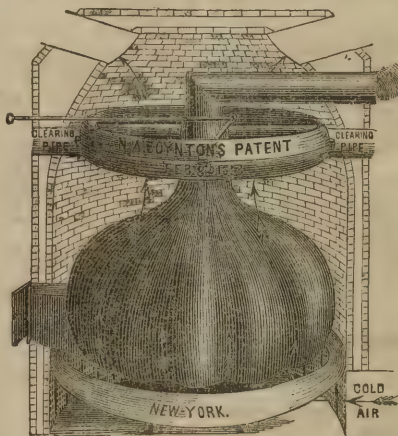
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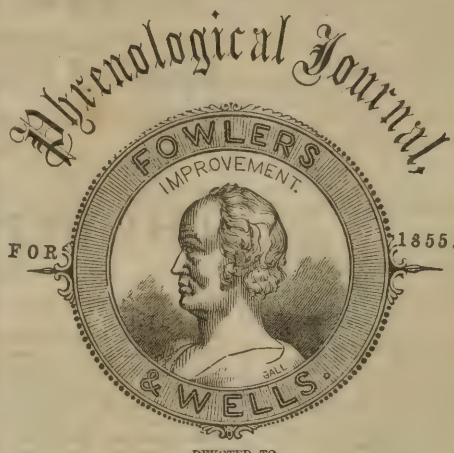
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